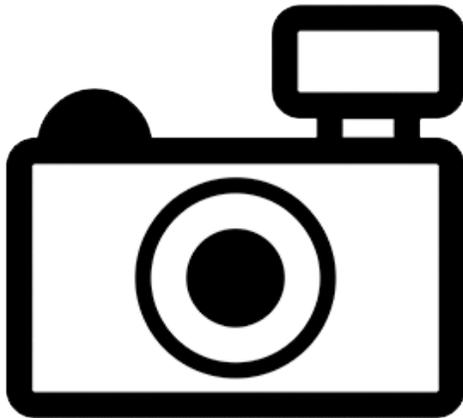


# ***Hypostomus tapijara* (a catfish, no common name)**

## **Ecological Risk Screening Summary**

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, January 2013  
Revised, November 2018  
Web Version, 8/14/2019



No Photo Available

## **1 Native Range and Status in the United States**

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### **Native Range**

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“South America: Rio Ribeira de Iguape basin in Brazil.”

### **Status in the United States**

No records were found of *Hypostomus tapijara* in the wild or in trade in the United States.

### **Means of Introductions in the United States**

No records were found of *Hypostomus tapijara* in the wild in the United States.

### **Remarks**

This species was first described to science in 2005 (Fricke et al. 2018).

## 2 Biology and Ecology

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### Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

From Fricke et al. (2018):

“**Current status:** Valid as *Hypostomus tapijara* Oyakawa, Akama & Zanata 2005.”

From Baily (2017):

“Biota >Animalia (Kingdom) > Chordata (Phylum) > Vertebrata (Subphylum) > Gnathostomata (Superclass) > [...] Actinopterygii (Class) > Siluriformes (Order) > Loricariidae (Family) > Hypostominae (Subfamily) > *Hypostomus* [suckermouth catfishes] (Genus) > *Hypostomus tapijara* (Species)”

### Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 37.8 cm SL male/unsexed; [Oyakawa et al. 2005]”

### Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; demersal.”

### Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical”

### Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“South America: Rio Ribeira de Iguape basin in Brazil.”

Introduced

No records were found of introductions of *Hypostomus tapijara*.

### Means of Introduction Outside the United States

No records were found of introductions of *Hypostomus tapijara*.

## Short Description

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Differs from its congeners in rio Ribeira de Iguape basin by having a well defined large, dark, and roundish spots somewhat homogeneously distributed over body and fins, and by having relatively broad dorsal fin, interrarial membranes apparently wider than in examined congeners from coastal Brazilian drainages [Oyakawa et al. 2005].”

## Biology

No information on the biology of *Hypostomus tapijara* was found.

## Human Uses

No information on human uses of *Hypostomus tapijara* was found.

## Diseases

No information on diseases of *Hypostomus tapijara* was found. **No records were found of OIE-reportable diseases (OIE 2019) for *H. tapijara*.**

## Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

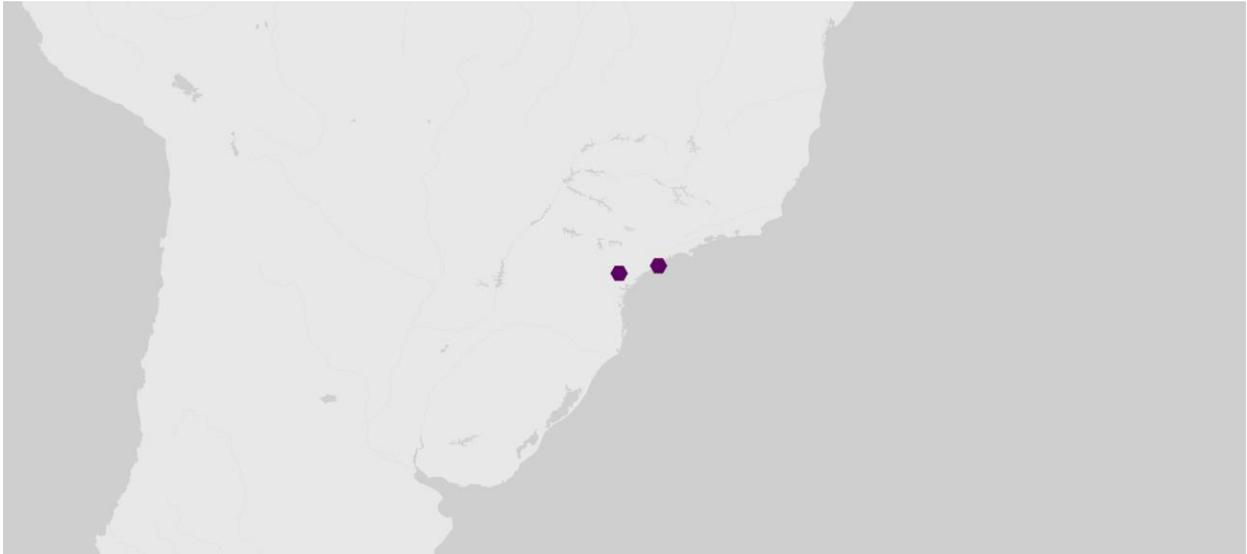
## 3 Impacts of Introductions

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No records were found of introductions of *Hypostomus tapijara*; therefore, there is no information on impacts of introduction.

## 4 Global Distribution

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**Figure 1.** Map of South America showing locations where *Hypostomus tapijara* has been reported. Locations are in Brazil. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

## 5 Distribution Within the United States

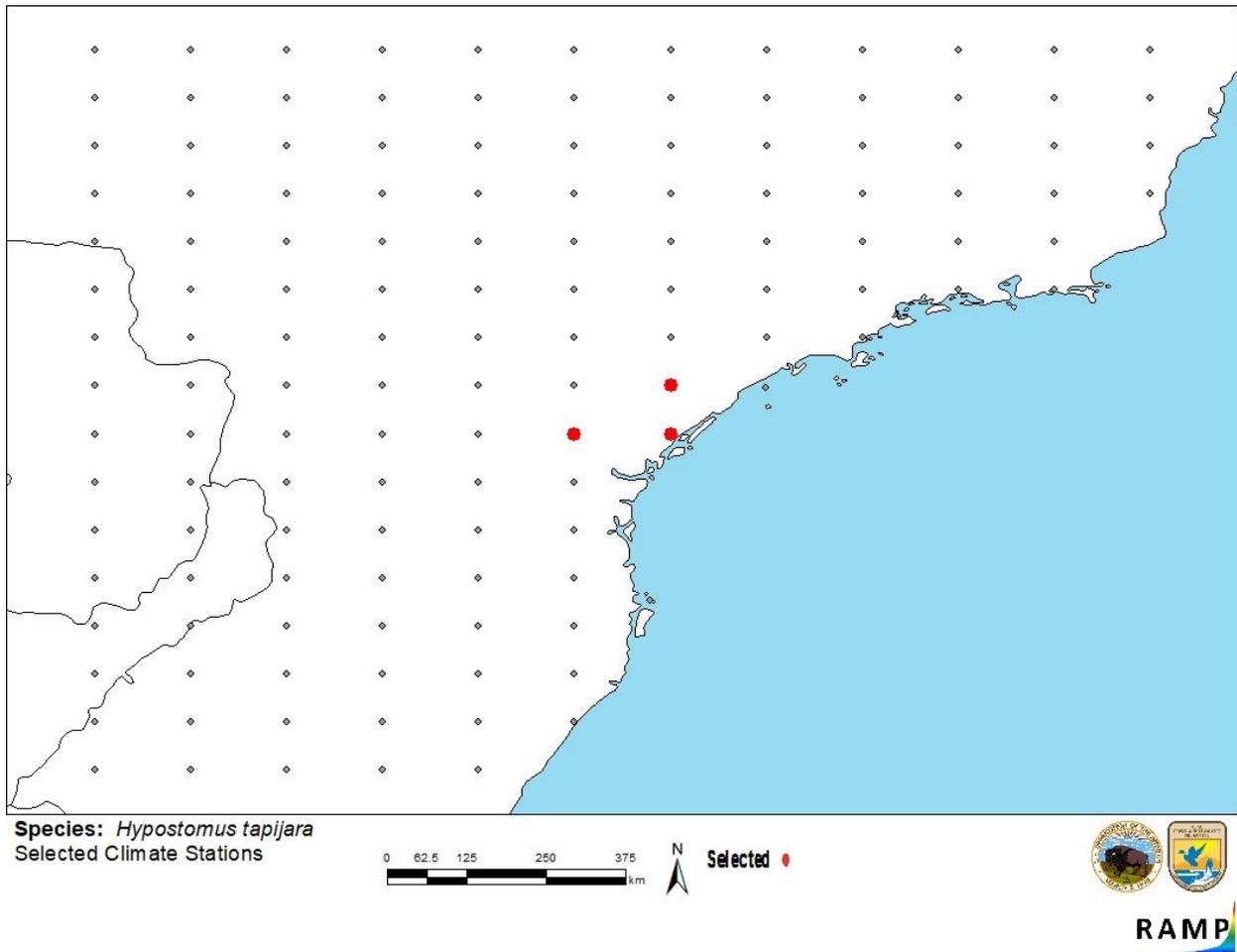
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This species has not been reported in the wild in the United States.

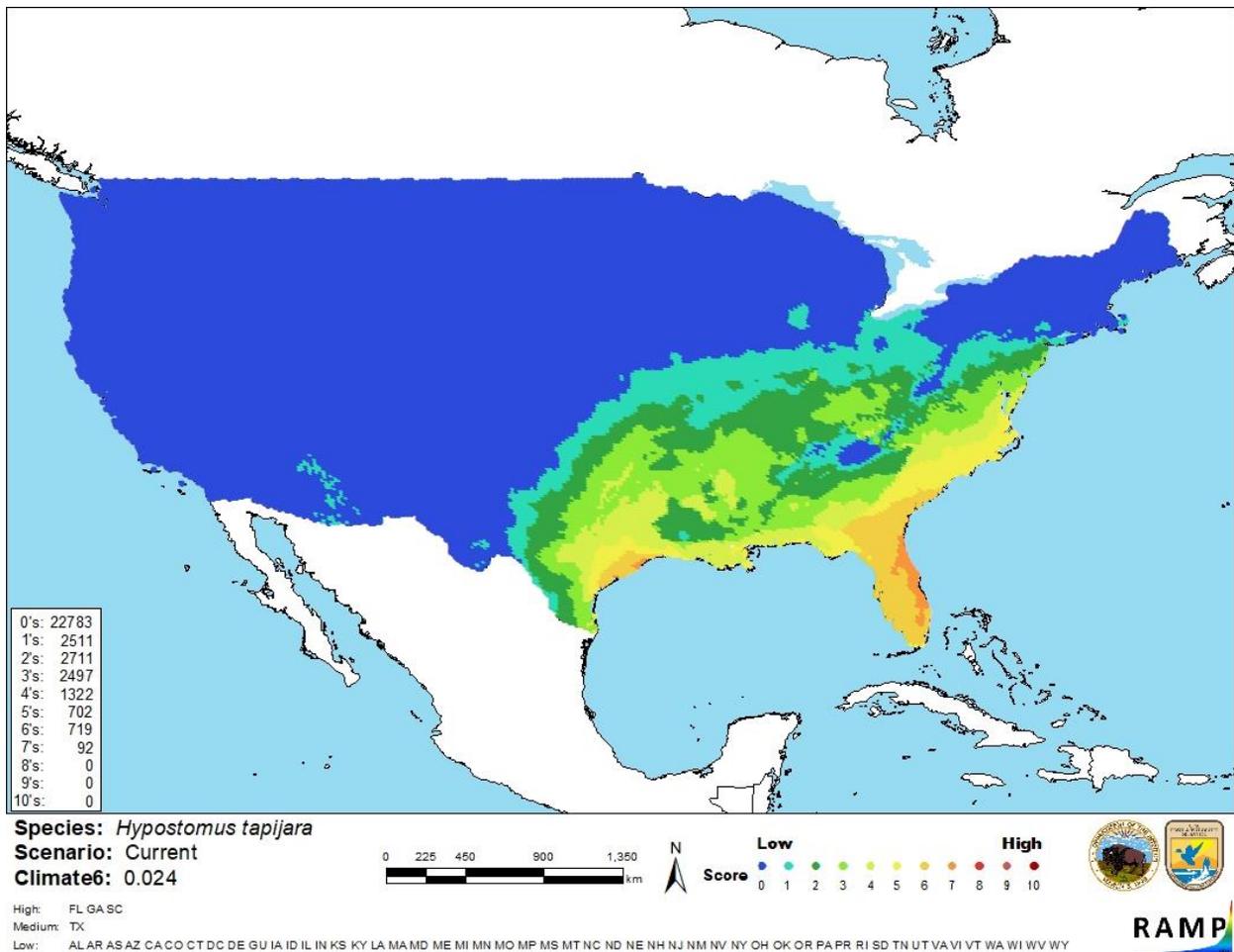
## 6 Climate Matching

### Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Hypostomus tapijara* was low for the majority of the contiguous United States. Coastal areas from the middle Atlantic south to Florida and along the Gulf Coast had medium matches. There was an area of high match along Florida's eastern coast and a small area of high match in eastern Texas. The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2018; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous United States was 0.024, medium (scores greater than 0.005, but less than 0.103, are classified as medium). Most States had low individual Climate 6 scores; however, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina had high individual scores and Texas had a medium score.



**Figure 2.** RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations in South America selected as source locations (red; Brazil) and non-source locations (gray) for *Hypostomus tapijara* climate matching. Source locations are from GBIF Secretariat (2018). Selected source locations are within 100 km of one or more species occurrences and do not necessarily represent the locations of occurrences themselves.



**Figure 3.** Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *Hypostomus tapijara* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported from GBIF Secretariat (2018). 0 = Lowest match, 10 = Highest match.

The High, Medium, and Low Climate match Categories are based on the following table:

Climate 6: Proportion of (Sum of Climate Scores 6-10) / (Sum of total Climate Scores)	Climate Match Category
$0.000 \leq X < 0.005$	Low
$0.005 < X < 0.103$	Medium
$\geq 0.103$	High

## 7 Certainty of Assessment

There is minimal information available for *Hypostomus tapijara*. No information was found on introductions *H. tapijara*, therefore, there is no information on impacts of introduction. The certainty of assessment for *Hypostomus tapijara* is low.

## 8 Risk Assessment

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### Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

*Hypostomus tapijara* is a South American suckermouth catfish native to Brazil. It has not been reported as introduced or established anywhere in the world outside of its native range; therefore, there is no information on impact of introduction. The history of invasiveness is uncertain. The overall climate match for the contiguous United States was medium. Most of the contiguous United States had low climate matches. High and medium climate matches were found along southern Atlantic and Gulf Coastal areas. Due to lack of information, the certainty of assessment is low. The overall risk assessment category for this species is uncertain.

### Assessment Elements

- **History of Invasiveness (Sec. 3): Uncertain**
- **Climate Match (Sec. 6): Medium**
- **Certainty of Assessment (Sec. 7): Low**
- **Remarks/Important additional information:** No additional information.
- **Overall Risk Assessment Category: Uncertain**

## 9 References

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**Note: The following references were accessed for this ERSS. References cited within quoted text but not accessed are included below in Section 10.**

- Baily, N. 2017. *Hypostomus tapijara*. In World Register of Marine Species. Available: <http://www.marinespecies.org/aphia.php?p=taxdetails&id=1009297>. (November 2018).
- Fricke, R., W. N. Eschmeyer, and R. van der Laan, editors. 2018. Catalog of fishes: genera, species, references. Available: <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>. (November 2018).
- Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2018. *Hypostomus tapijara* Oyakawa, Akama and Zanata, 2005. FishBase. Available: <https://www.fishbase.de/summary/Hypostomus-tapijara.html>. (November 2018).
- GBIF Secretariat. 2018. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Hypostomus tapijara* Oyakawa, Akama and Zanata, 2005. Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/5202131>. (November 2018).
- OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health). 2019. OIE listed diseases, infections and infestations in force in 2019. Available: <http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed-diseases-2019/>. (August 2019).
- Sanders, S., C. Castiglione, and M. Hoff. 2018. Risk assessment mapping program: RAMP, version 3.1. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

## 10 References Quoted But Not Accessed

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**Note: The following references are cited within quoted text within this ERSS, but were not accessed for its preparation. They are included here to provide the reader with more information.**

Oyakawa, O. T., A. Akama, and A. M. Zanata. 2005. Review of the genus *Hypostomus* Lacépède, 1803 from rio Ribeira de Iguape basin, with description of a new species (Pisces, Siluriformes, Loricariidae). *Zootaxa* 921:1–27.