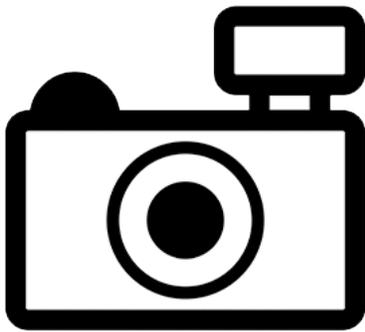


# *Ituglanis guayaberensis* (a catfish, no common name)

## Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, December 2016  
Revised, February 2017  
Web Version, 1/27/2018



No Photo Available

## 1 Native Range and Status in the United States

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### Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2016):

“South America: Guayabero River basin, Orinoco drainage [Colombia].”

### Status in the United States

This species has not been reported in the United States.

From FFWCC (2016):

“Prohibited nonnative species are considered to be dangerous to the ecology and/or the health and welfare of the people of Florida. These species are not allowed to be personally possessed or used for commercial activities. [...]

Freshwater Aquatic Species [...]

Parasitic catfishes [...]

*Ituglanis guayaberensis*”

### Means of Introductions in the United States

This species has not been reported in the United States.

## 2 Biology and Ecology

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### Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

From ITIS (2016):

“Kingdom Animalia  
  Infrakingdom Deuterostomia  
    Phylum Chordata  
      Subphylum Vertebrata  
        Infraphylum Gnathostomata  
          Superclass Osteichthyes  
            Class Actinopterygii  
              Subclass Neopterygii  
                Infraclass Teleostei  
                  Superorder Ostariophysi  
                    Order Siluriformes  
                      Family Trichomycteridae  
                       Subfamily Trichomycterinae  
                       Genus *Ituglanis*  
                       Species *Ituglanis guayaberensis* (Dahl, 1960)”

“Taxonomic Status: valid”

### Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2016):

“Max length : 5.7 cm NG male/unsexed; [de Pínna and Wosiacki 2003]”

### Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2016):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic.”

### Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2016):

“Tropical, preferred ?”

### Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2016):

“South America: Guayabero River basin, Orinoco drainage [Colombia].”

## Introduced

This species has not been reported as introduced outside of its native range.

## Means of Introduction Outside the United States

This species has not been reported as introduced outside of its native range.

## Short Description

No information available.

## Biology

From Wosiacki et al. (2012):

“The species of *Ituglanis* inhabit small streams and rapids, and include a few troglomorphic forms (Bichuette & Trajano, 2004, 2008).”

From Datovo and de Pinna (2014):

“Most epigean species of *Ituglanis* have microhabitat preferences favouring interstices within leaf litter, wood debris and gravel.”

## Human Uses

No information available.

## Diseases

No information available.

## Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2016):

“Harmless”

## 3 Impacts of Introductions

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This species has not been reported as introduced outside of its native range.

From FFWCC (2016):

“Prohibited nonnative species are considered to be dangerous to the ecology and/or the health and welfare of the people of Florida. These species are not allowed to be personally possessed or used for commercial activities. [...]

Freshwater Aquatic Species [...]

Parasitic catfishes [...]

*Ituglanis guayaberensis*”



## 5 Distribution Within the United States

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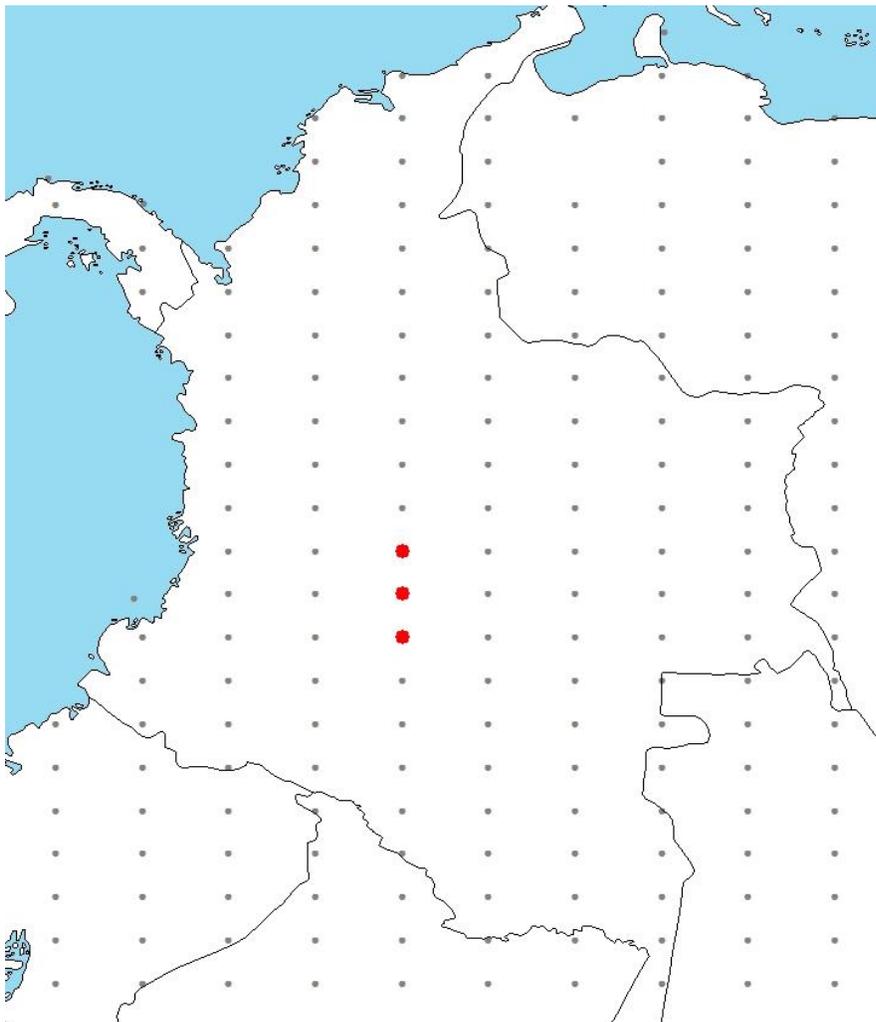
This species has not been reported within the United States.

## 6 Climate Matching

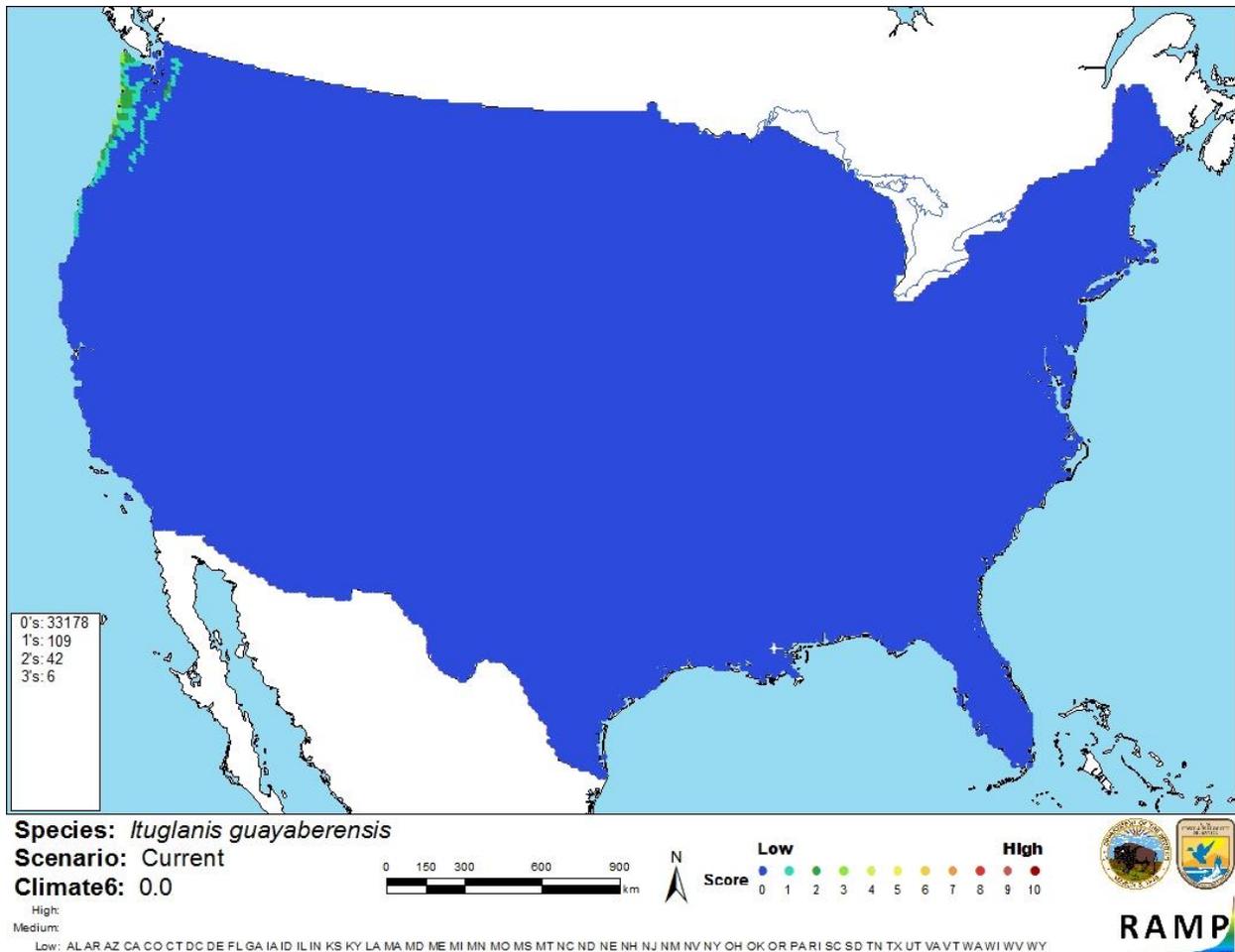
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### Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match (Sanders et al. 2014; 16 climate variables; Euclidean Distance) for *Ituglanis guayaberensis* was low throughout the contiguous U.S., reflected in a Climate 6 proportion of 0.0. The range of proportions indicating a low climate match is 0.000-0.005.



**Figure 2.** RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) source map showing weather stations selected as source locations (red) and non-source locations (gray) for *Ituglanis guayaberensis* climate matching. Source locations based on distribution described by Froese and Pauly (2016; see Distribution Outside the United States).



**Figure 3.** Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) climate matches for *Ituglanis guayaberensis* in the contiguous United States based on source locations describing the distribution stated by Froese and Pauly (2016; see Distribution Outside the United States). 0= Lowest match, 10=Highest match. Counts of climate match scores are tabulated on the left.

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
$0.000 \leq X \leq 0.005$	Low
$0.005 < X < 0.103$	Medium
$\geq 0.103$	High

## 7 Certainty of Assessment

There was limited information available on the species *Ituglanis guayaberensis*. This species has not been reported outside of its native range so impacts of introduction are unknown. With such little information available, the certainty of this assessment is low.

## 8 Risk Assessment

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### Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

*Ituglanis guayaberensis* is a trichomycterid catfish found in the Guayabero River basin of Colombia. There have been no reports of this fish outside of its native range. Like other trichomycterids, *I. guayaberensis* is on the state of Florida's prohibited species list. Due to its low climate match and absence of introduction history, the overall risk posed by this species is uncertain.

### Assessment Elements

- **History of Invasiveness (Sec. 3): Uncertain**
- **Climate Match (Sec. 6): Low**
- **Certainty of Assessment (Sec. 7): Low**
- **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.**

- Datovo, A., and M. C. C. de Pinna. 2014. A new species of *Ituglanis* representing the southernmost record of the genus, with comments on phylogenetic relationships (Teleostei: Siluriformes: Trichomycteridae). *Journal of Fish Biology* 84:314-327.
- FFWCC (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission). 2016. Prohibited species list. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. Available: <http://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/nonnatives/regulations/prohibited/#nogo>. (December 2016).
- Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2016. *Ituglanis guayaberensis* (Dahl, 1960). FishBase. Available: <http://www.fishbase.org/summary/Ituglanis-guayaberensis.html>. (December 2016).
- ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2016. *Ituglanis guayaberensis* (Dahl, 1960). Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: [https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search\\_topic=TSN&search\\_value=682121#null](https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=682121#null). (December 2016).
- Sanders, S., C. Castiglione, and M. Hoff. 2014. Risk Assessment Mapping Program: RAMP. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Wosiacki, W. B., G. M. Dutra, and M. B. Mendonça. 2012. Description of a new species of *Ituglanis* (Siluriformes: Trichomycteridae) from Serra dos Carajás, rio Tocantins basin. *Neotropical Ichthyology* 10(3):547-554.

## 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.**

Bichuette, M. E., and E. Trajano. 2004. Three new subterranean species of *Ituglanis* from Central Brazil (Siluriformes: Trichomycteridae). *Ichthyological Explorations of Freshwaters* 15:243-356.

Bichuette, M. E., and E. Trajano. 2008. *Ituglanis mambai*, a new subterranean catfish from a karst área of Central Brazil, rio Tocantins basin (Siluriformes: Trichomycteridae). *Neotropical Ichthyology* 6:9-15.

de Pínna, M. C. C., and W. Wosiacki. 2003. Trichomycteridae (pencil or parasitic catfishes). Pages 270-290 in R. E. Reis, S. O. Kullander, and C. J. Ferraris, Jr., editors. *Checklist of the freshwater fishes of South and Central America*. EDIPUCRS, Porto Alegre, Brazil.