

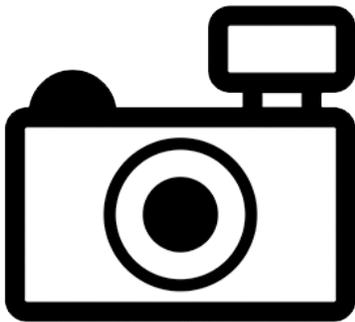
# *Ituglanis parahybae* (a catfish, no common name)

## Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, January 2017

Revised, February 2017

Web Version, 1/31/2018



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: Paraíba do Sul and São João River basins in Brazil.”

### Status in the United States

This species has not been reported in the United States.

From FFWCC (2017):

“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 parahybae*”

### 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 (2017):

“Kingdom Animalia  
Subkingdom Bilateria  
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 parahybae* (Eigenmann, 1918)”

“Taxonomic Status: valid”

### Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2016):

“Max length : 5.1 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: Paraíba do Sul and São João River basins in Brazil.”

### 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

From Datovo and Landim (2005):

“[...] large irregular dark brown spots coalescing in two or three longitudinal stripes [...].”

“*Ituglanis parahybae* [...] has [...] a reduced laterosensory system (entire supraorbital canal lacking) and pelvic fin (I,3 rays or pelvic fin absent), but possesses a higher number of pleural ribs (6), vertebrae (39), and can reach at least 51.3 mm SL (Costa & Bockmann, 1993).”

### Biology

No information available.

### 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 (2017):

“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 parahybae*”

## 4 Global Distribution

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**Figure 1.** Known global established locations of *Ituglanis parahybae* in Brazil. Map from GBIF (2016).

## 5 Distribution within the United States

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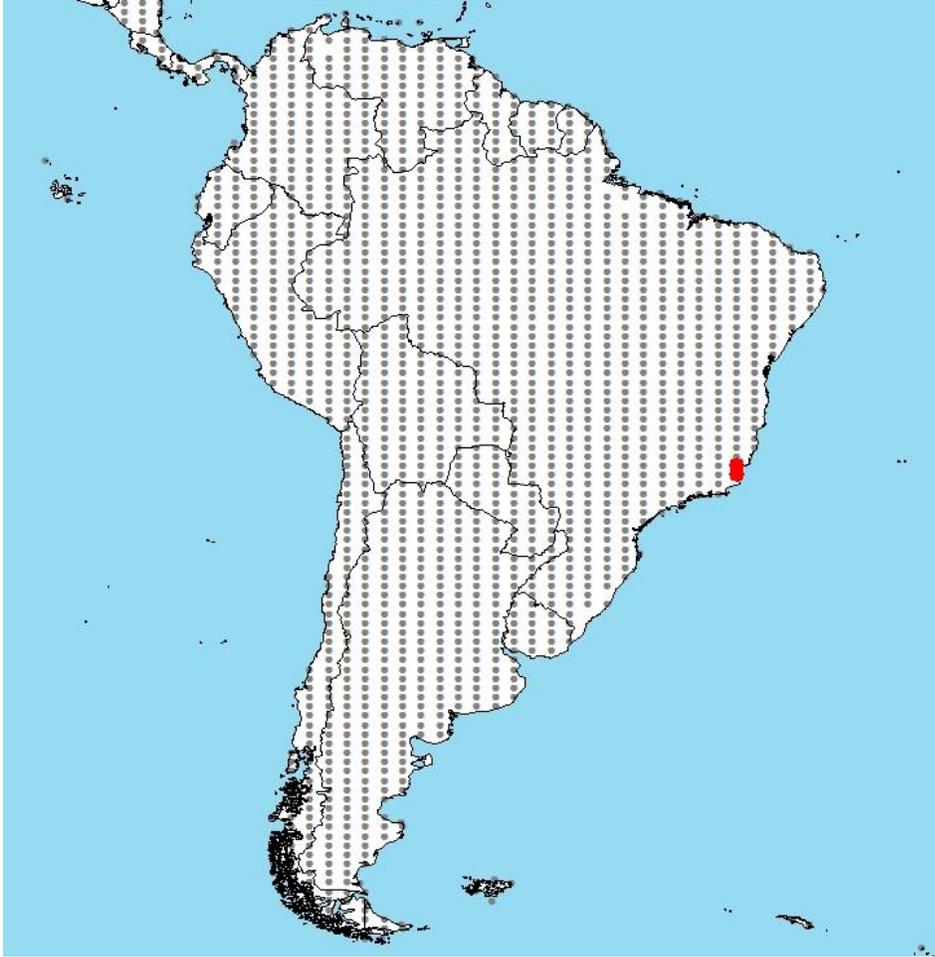
This species has not been reported within the United States.

## 6 Climate Matching

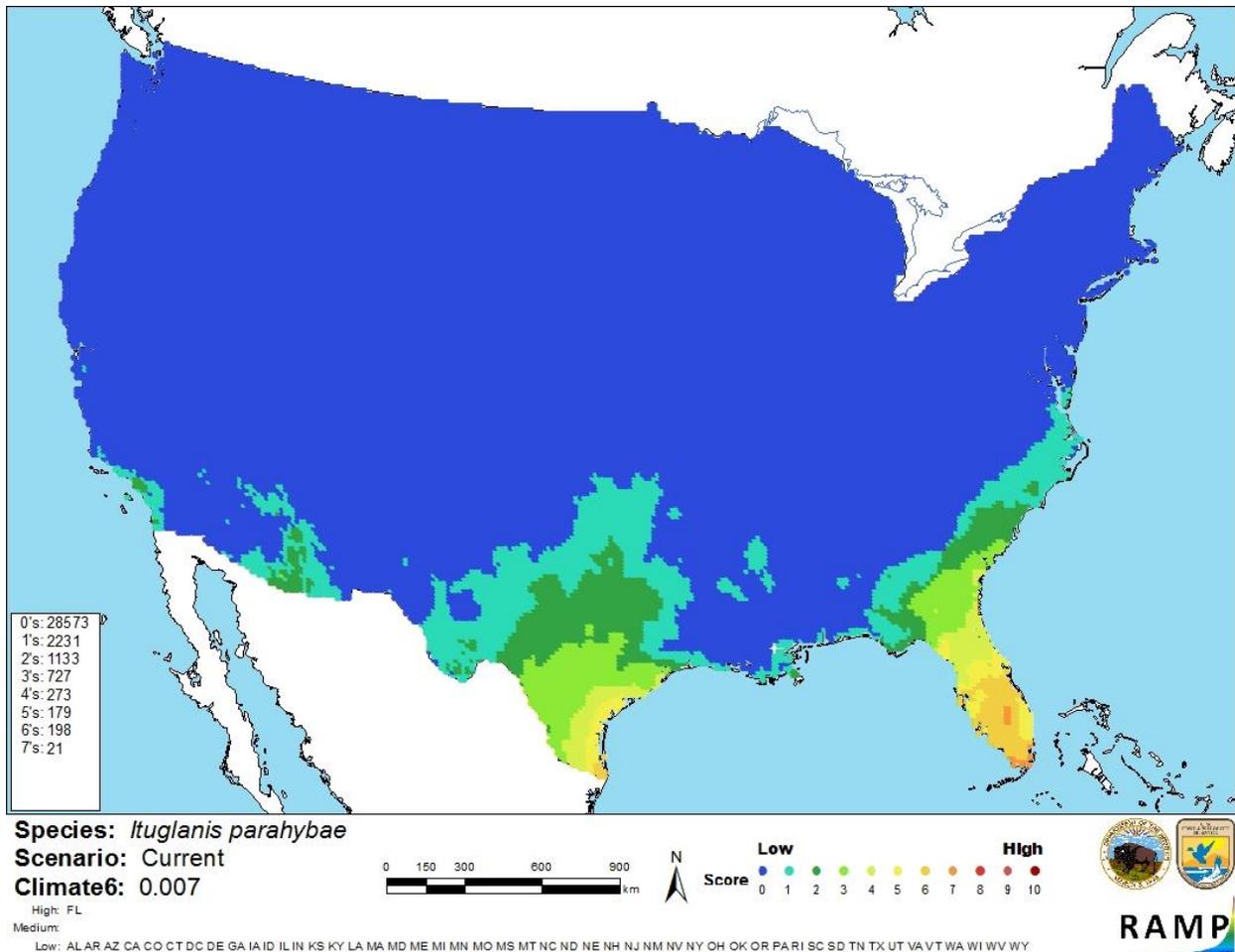
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### Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match (Sanders et al. 2014; 16 climate variables; Euclidean Distance) was medium in peninsular Florida and coastal Texas, and low elsewhere. The Climate 6 proportion for the contiguous U.S. indicated a medium match overall. The proportions indicating a medium climate match are those greater than 0.005 and less than 0.103; the Climate 6 proportion of *Ituglanis parahybae* was 0.007.



**Figure 2.** RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) source map showing weather stations selected as source locations (red; in Brazil) and non-source locations (gray) for *Ituglanis parahybae* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF (2016).



**Figure 3.** Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) climate matches for *Ituglanis parahybae* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by GBIF (2016). 0= Lowest match, 10=Highest match. 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<br>(Sum of Climate Scores 6-10) / (Sum of total Climate Scores) | Climate Match<br>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 biology of *Ituglanis parahybae*. This species has not been reported outside of its native range so impacts of introduction are unknown. Certainty of this assessment is low.

## 8 Risk Assessment

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### Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

*Ituglanis parahybae* is a trichomycterid catfish native to the Paraíba do Sul and São João River basins in Brazil. There have been no reports of this fish outside of its native range. Like other trichomycterids, the species is considered a prohibited species in the state of Florida. Climate match to the contiguous U.S. is medium. Due to its absence of introduction history, the overall risk for this species is uncertain.

### Assessment Elements

- **History of Invasiveness (Sec. 3): Uncertain**
- **Climate Match (Sec.6): Medium**
- **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. I. Landim. 2005. *Ituglanis macunaima*, a new catfish from the rio Araguaia basin, Brazil (Siluriformes: Trichomycteridae). *Neotropical Ichthyology* 3(4):455-464.
- FFWCC (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission). 2017. Prohibited species list. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. Available: <http://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/nonnatives/regulations/prohibited/#nogo>. (January 2017).
- Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2016. *Ituglanis parahybae* (Eigenmann, 1918). FishBase. Available: <http://www.fishbase.org/summary/Ituglanis-parahybae.html>. (January 2017).
- GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Facility). 2016. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Ituglanis parahybae* (Eigenmann, 1918). Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <http://www.gbif.org/species/2342899>. (January 2017).
- ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2016. *Ituglanis parahybae* (Eigenmann, 1918). Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: [https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search\\_topic=TSN&search\\_value=682126#null](https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=682126#null). (January 2017).
- Sanders, S., C. Castiglione, and M. H. Hoff. 2014. Risk Assessment Mapping Program: RAMP. 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.**

Costa, W. J. E. M., and F. A. Bockmann. 1993. Un nouveau genre Néotropical de la famille des Trichomycteridae (Siluriformes: Loricarioidei). *Revue Française d'Aquariologie* 20(2):43-46.

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.