

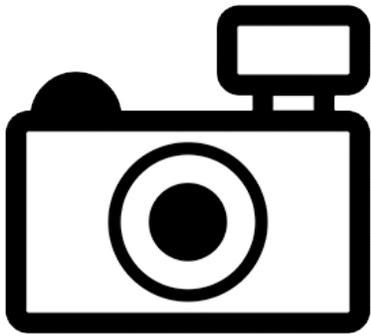
***Labeo nigricans* (a carp, no common name)**

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, May 2012

Revised, May 2018

Web Version, 6/15/2018



No Photo Available

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Moelants (2010):

“*Labeo nigricans* is only known from Pool Malebo (Stanley Pool), Kondue (Kasai) and Kisangani on the Central Congo River basin (Tshibwabwa 1997), three very dispersed locations [all in the Democratic Republic of the Congo]. The species is assumed to be more widespread than currently known.”

Status in the United States

This species has not been reported in the United States. There is no indication that this species is in trade in the United States.

Means of Introductions into the United States

This species has not been reported in the United States.

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

From ITIS (2018):

“Kingdom Animalia
Subkingdom Bilateria
Infrakingdom Deuterostomia
Phylum Chordata
Subphylum Vertebrata
Infraphylum Gnathostomata
Superclass Actinopterygii
Class Teleostei
Superorder Ostariophysi
Order Cypriniformes
Superfamily Cyprinoidea
Family Cyprinidae
Genus *Labeo*
Species *Labeo nigricans* Boulenger, 1911”

“Current Standing: valid”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 4.6 cm SL male/unsexed; [Tshibwabwa 1997]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic.”

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical; 4°N - 7°S”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Moelants (2010):

“*Labeo nigricans* is only known from Pool Malebo (Stanley Pool), Kondue (Kasai) and Kisangani on the Central Congo River basin (Tshibwabwa 1997), three very dispersed locations

[all in the Democratic Republic of the Congo]. The species is assumed to be more widespread than currently known.”

Introduced

No introductions of this species have been reported.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

No introductions of this species have been reported.

Short Description

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Dorsal soft rays (total): 12-13. Lips plicate; dorsal fin slightly concave with 12 to 13 branched rays; eyes in lateral position; genital orifice near the origin of the anal fin; 2 pairs of barbels well-developed, visible externally [Tshibwabwa 1997].”

Biology

No information available.

Human uses

From Moelants (2010):

“This species is harvested for human consumption.”

Diseases

No information available. No OIE-reportable diseases have been documented for this species.

Threat to humans

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

No information available. No introductions of this species have been reported.

4 Global Distribution

No georeferenced occurrences are available for this species (GBIF Secretariat 2017).

From Moelants (2010):

“*Labeo nigricans* is only known from Pool Malebo (Stanley Pool), Kondue (Kasai) and Kisangani on the Central Congo River basin (Tshibwabwa 1997), three very dispersed locations [all in the Democratic Republic of the Congo]. The species is assumed to be more widespread than currently known.”

5 Distribution within the United States

This species has not been reported in the United States.

6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match (Sanders et al. 2014; 16 climate variables, Euclidean Distance) was low throughout most of the contiguous United States. Medium climate matches occurred in peninsular Florida and coastal Louisiana. Climate 6 score indicated that the contiguous United States has a low climate match overall. Scores of 0.005 and below are classified as low match; the Climate 6 score for *L. nigricans* was 0.001. This climate match may be an underestimate of the true climate match to the contiguous United States, as Moelants (2010) suggested that the native range may be larger than what is represented on the source map.

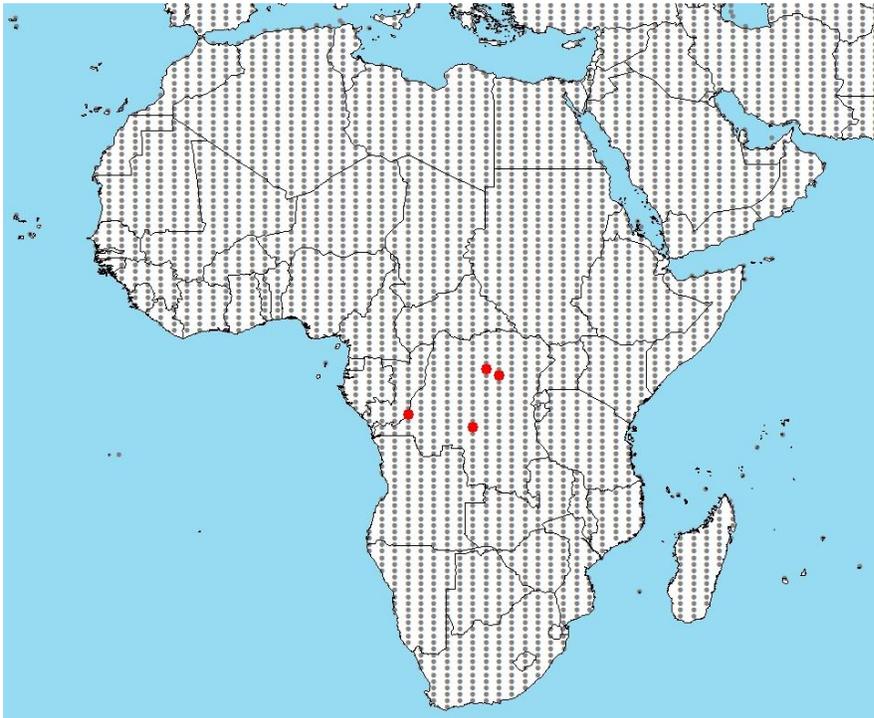


Figure 1. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) source map showing weather stations in Africa selected as source locations (red; Democratic Republic of the Congo) and non-source locations (gray) for *Labeo nigricans* climate matching. Source locations from Moelants (2010) and Froese and Pauly (2018).

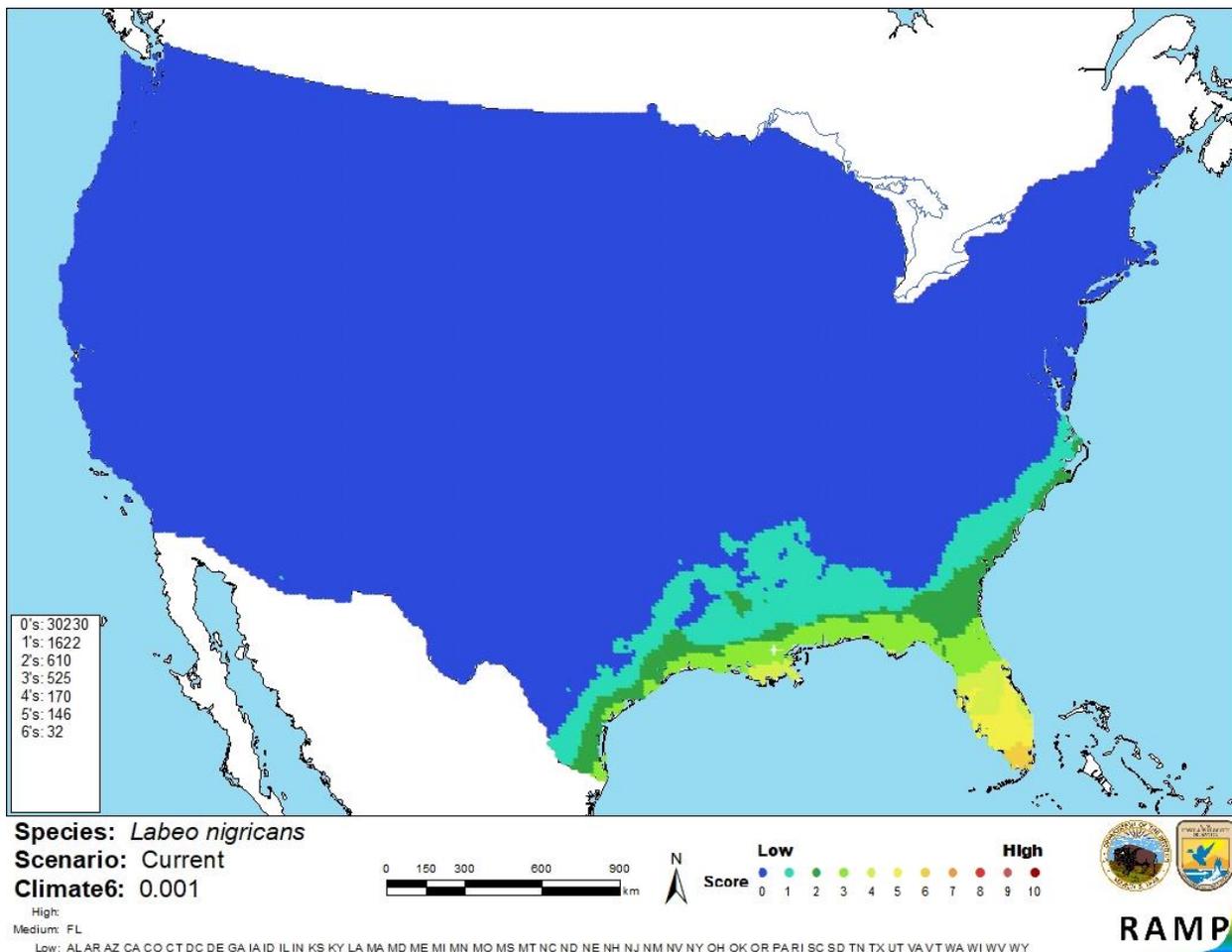


Figure 2. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) climate matches for *Labeo nigricans* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by Moelants (2010) and Froese and Pauly (2018). 0=Lowest match, 10=Highest match. Count of climate match scores are tabulated on the left.

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
≥ 0.103	High

7 Certainty of Assessment

Very little information is available on the biology, ecology, and distribution of *Labeo nigricans*. One source suspects that the native range extends beyond the three areas in which the species has been found so far. *L. nigricans* has not been reported outside its native range. Therefore, no

information is available on the impacts of introduction of this species. Certainty of this assessment is low.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Labeo nigricans is a cyprinid fish species native to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Climate match to the contiguous United States is low, with areas of medium match in Florida and Louisiana, although the native range may be larger than what is represented among the source locations used for climate matching. Very little is known about the biology and ecology of *L. nigricans*. Certainty of assessment is low. *L. nigricans* is caught and consumed by humans, but no history of introduction has been reported. Without any information on past introductions and their impacts, the overall risk assessment category for *L. nigricans* is “Uncertain”.

Assessment Elements

- **History of Invasiveness: Uncertain**
- **Climate Match: Low**
- **Certainty of Assessment: Low**
- **Overall Risk Assessment Category: Uncertain**

9 References

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

Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2018. *Labeo nigricans* Boulenger, 1911. FishBase. Available: <https://www.fishbase.de/summary/Labeo-nigricans.html>. (May 2018).

GBIF Secretariat. 2017. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Labeo nigricans* Boulenger, 1911. Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/5206082>. (May 2018).

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Labeo nigricans* Boulenger, 1911. Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=68319#null. (May 2018).

Moelants, T. 2010. *Labeo nigricans*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2010: e.T181834A7745660. Available: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.20103.RLTS.T181834A7745660.en>. (May 2018).

Sanders, S., C. Castiglione, and M. Hoff. 2014. Risk Assessment Mapping Program: RAMP. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

10 References Quoted But Not Accessed

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.

Tshibwabwa, S. M. 1997. Systématique des espèces africaines du genre *Labeo* (Teleostei, Cyprinidae) dans les régions ichthyogéographiques de Basse-Guinée et du Congo. II. Doctoral thesis. Presses Universitaires de Namur, Namur, Belgium.