

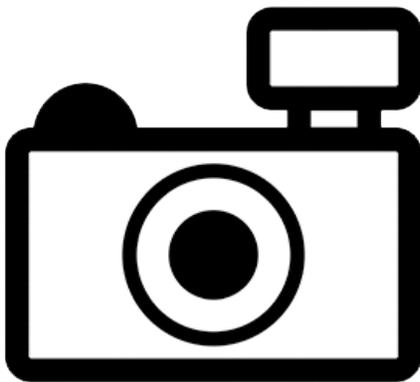
***Labeo rectipinnis* (a carp, no common name)**

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, January 2012

Revised, June 2018

Web Version, 7/2/2018



No Photo Available

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Africa: lower Congo River basin in Democratic Republic of the Congo [Tshibwabwa 1997].”

From Moelants (2010):

“*Labeo rectipinnis* is only known from the Kalamu River, near Boma and from Manianga [in the Democratic Republic of the Congo], in the rapids of the Congo River (Lower Congo River basin). There have been surveys in the region, but it has not been found though (Stiassny, M., pers. obs.).”

Status in the United States

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

Means of Introduction into the United States

This species has not been reported as introduced or established 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 rectipinnis* Tshibwabwa, 1997”

“Current Standing: valid”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 10.2 cm SL male/unsexed; [Tshibwabwa 1997]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic.”

From Moelants (2010):

“It prefers rapids.”

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical; 4°S - 6°S”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Africa: lower Congo River basin in Democratic Republic of the Congo [Tshibwabwa 1997].”

From Moelants (2010):

“*Labeo rectipinnis* is only known from the Kalamu River, near Boma and from Manianga [in the Democratic Republic of the Congo], in the rapids of the Congo River (Lower Congo River basin). There have been surveys in the region, but it has not been found though (Stiassny, M., pers. obs.).”

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): 10-11; Anal soft rays: 8; Vertebrae: 31 - 33. Lips plicate; dorsal fin straight with 10 to 11 branched rays; snout convex, more or less dorsally rounded and without transverse snout; eyes in lateral position; body with longitudinal stripes and without dark brown mark at the end of the caudal; genital orifice near the origin of the anal fin [Tshibwabwa et al. 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



Figure 1. Known global distribution of *Labeo rectipinnis*, reported from the lower Congo River basin in central Africa. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2017).

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. 2018; 16 climate variables; Euclidean Distance) was medium in southern Florida and otherwise low throughout the contiguous United States. Climate 6 score indicated that the contiguous United States has a low climate match overall. The range of scores classified as low match is 0.005 and below; Climate 6 score for *L. rectipinnis* was 0.000.

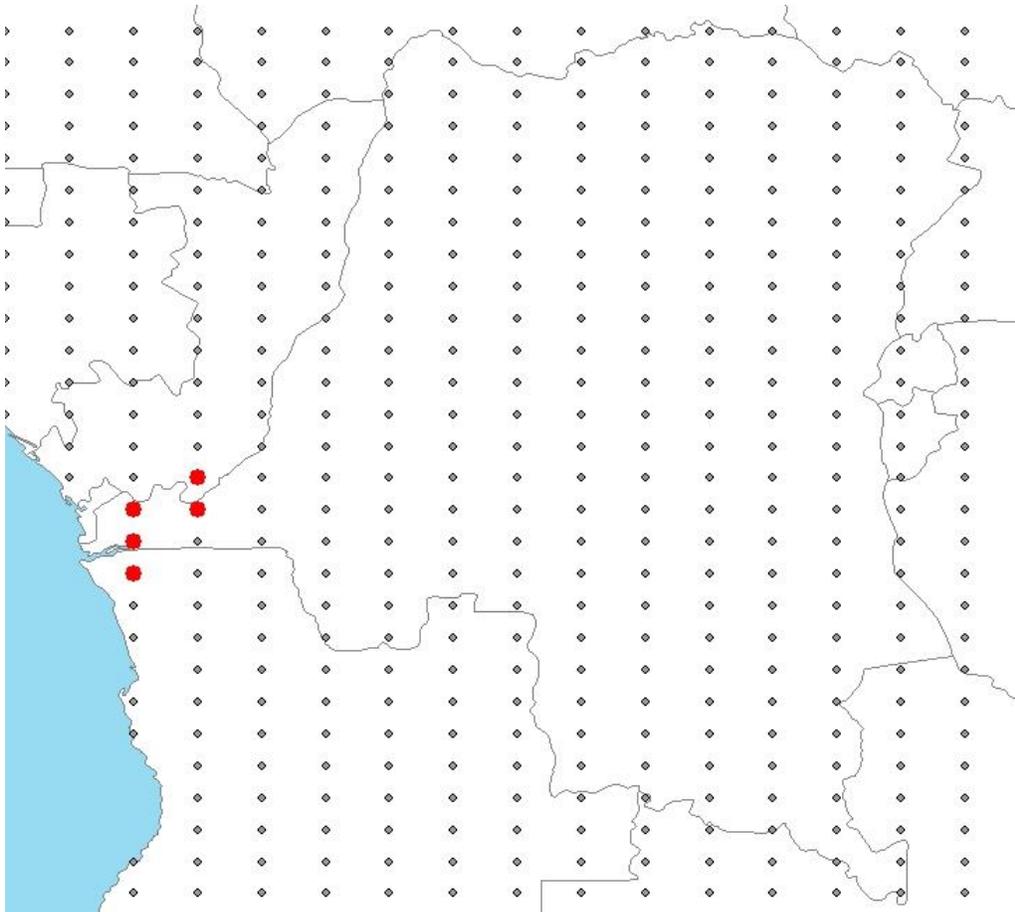


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations in west-central Africa selected as source locations (red; Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, and Angola) and non-source locations (gray) for *L. rectipinnis* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2017). Red source locations represent climate stations within 100 km of reported observations of *L. rectipinnis*, rather than precise occurrence locations.

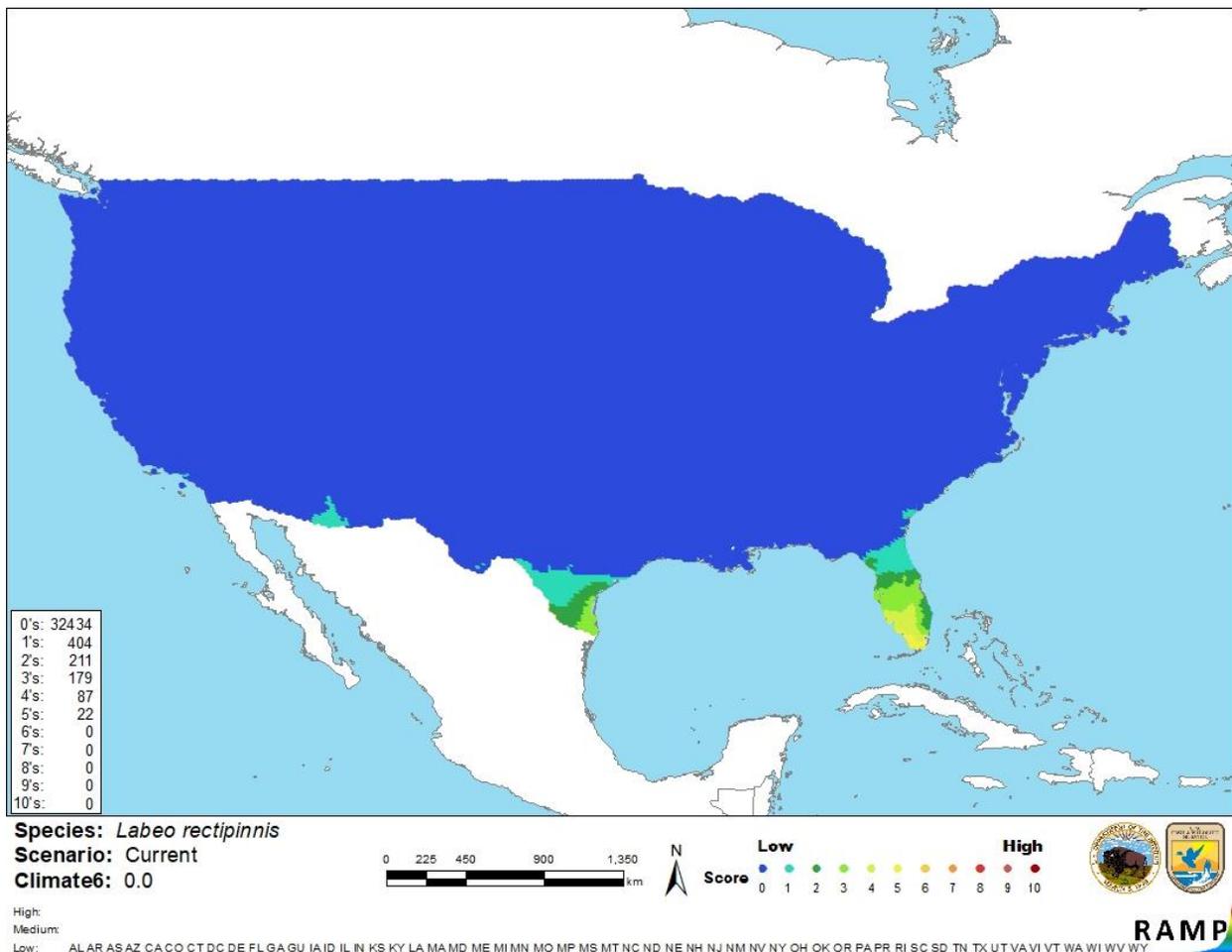


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *Labeo rectipinnis* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by GBIF Secretariat (2017). 0=Lowest match, 10=Highest match. Counts of climate match scores are tabulated on the left.

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
≥ 0.103	High

7 Certainty of Assessment

Very little information is available on the biology, ecology, and distribution of *Labeo rectipinnis*. No information is available on impacts of introductions because no introductions have been reported. Further information is needed to inform an accurate assessment of risk posed by *L. rectipinnis*. Certainty of this assessment is low.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Labeo rectipinnis is a species of carp native to the lower Congo River basin in west-central Africa. Very little information is available about the species. *L. rectipinnis* is harvested for human consumption, but it has not been reported as introduced or established outside its native range. Climate match to the contiguous United States is low. Certainty of assessment is low. Without a history of introduction, the overall risk posed by *L. rectipinnis* remains 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 rectipinnis* Tshibwabwa, 1997. FishBase. Available: <https://www.fishbase.de/summary/Labeo-rectipinnis.html>.

GBIF Secretariat. 2017. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Labeo rectipinnis* Tshibwabwa, 1997. Global Biodiversity Information System, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/5206177>. (June 2018).

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Labeo rectipinnis* Tshibwabwa, 1997. Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=689333#null. (June 2018).

Moelants, T. 2010. *Labeo rectipinnis*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2010: e.T181880A7755614. Available: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/full/181880/0>. (June 2018).

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

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.