

***Labeo ricnorhynchus* (a fish, no common name)**

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, June 2012
Revised, September 2014 and February 2017
Web Version, 2/9/2018

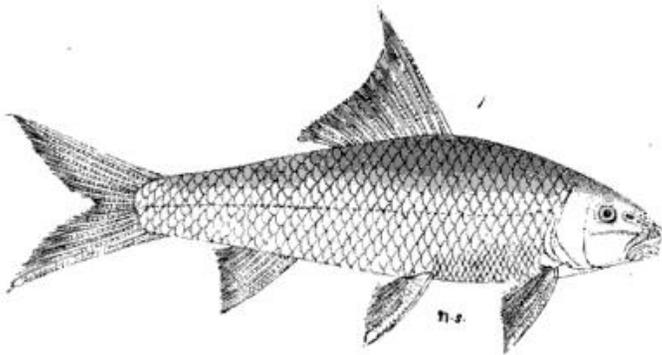


Image: Huttmann (1836). Public domain.

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2016):

“Asia: India”

Status in the United States

This species has not been reported in the United States.

Means of Introductions in the United States

This species has not been reported in the United States.

Remarks

From GBIF (2016):

“BASIONYM
Gobio ricnorhynchus McClelland, 1839”

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

From GBIF (2016):

“KINGDOM Animalia
PHYLUM Chordata
CLASS Actinopterygii
ORDER Cypriniformes
FAMILY Cyprinidae
GENUS *Labeo*
SPECIES *Labeo ricnorhynchus*”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Fowler (1924):

“[...] length 65 to 158 mm.”

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):

“Asia: India.”

Introduced

Labeo ricnorhynchus has not been reported outside of its native range.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

Labeo ricnorhynchus has not been reported outside of its native range.

Short Description

From Gunther (1868):

“Mouth broad; lips thick, continuous, with an inner fold in their entire circumference, more developed on the lower lip than on the upper; lower lip fringed. Snout obtuse, of moderate length, much projecting beyond the lower jaw, with a very indistinct lateral lobe. Two barbels only, very small, hidden in a lateral groove. Eye small, nearly as large as a scale, *situated in or a little behind middle of the length of the head*. There are six longitudinal series of scales between the lateral line and the ventral fin. Upper margin of the dorsal fin concave, the anterior rays being produced; *caudal fin deeply forked, the length of the middle rays being two-sevenths of that of the outer longest*, which are considerably longer than the head. Body rather elongate, head small, broad. Coloration uniform. Snout and forehead with tubercles.”

Biology

From Huttman (1836):

“It is [...] very rarely met with in Lower Assam; but above the rapids Mr. Griffith says it is very common [...] He also observes that it refuses all kinds of bait and flies, although like *Catostomus dyocheilus*, with which it associates, it is frequently seen plunging on the surface.”

Human Uses

No information available.

Diseases

No information available.

Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2016):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

Labeo ricnorhynchus has not been reported outside of its native range.

4 Global Distribution



Figure 1. Known global established locations of *Labeo ricnorhynchus* in India. Map from VertNet (2016).

5 Distribution Within the United States

Labeo ricnorhynchus 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) showed medium match in southern Arizona and low elsewhere in the contiguous U.S. Climate 6 proportion indicated that the contiguous U.S. has an overall low climate match with the contiguous U.S. The range of proportions indicating a low climate match is 0.0-0.005; Climate 6 proportion of *Labeo ricnorhynchus* was 0.0.

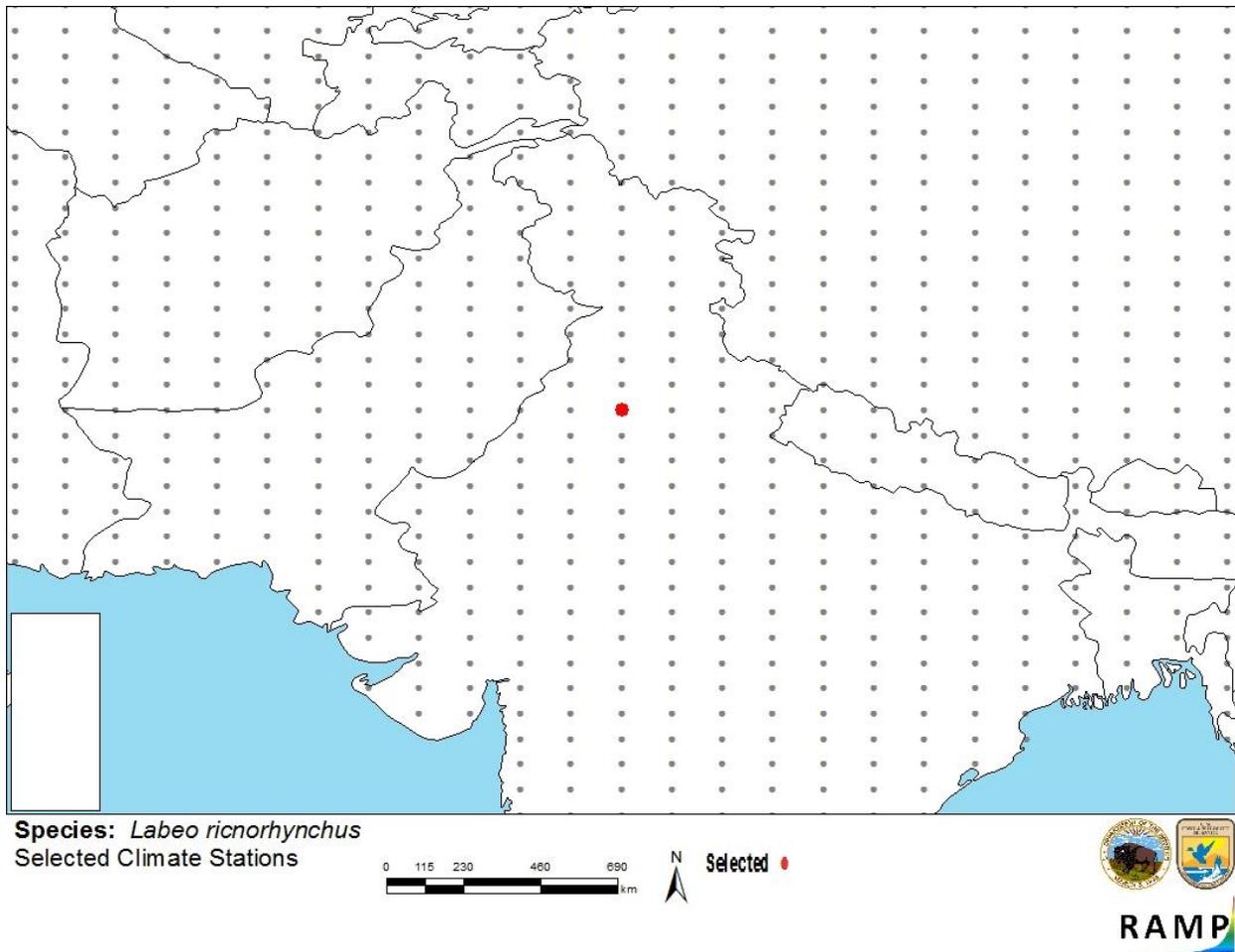


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) source map showing weather stations selected as source locations (red; in India) and non-source locations (gray) for *Labeo ricnorhynchus* climate matching. Source location from VertNet (2016).

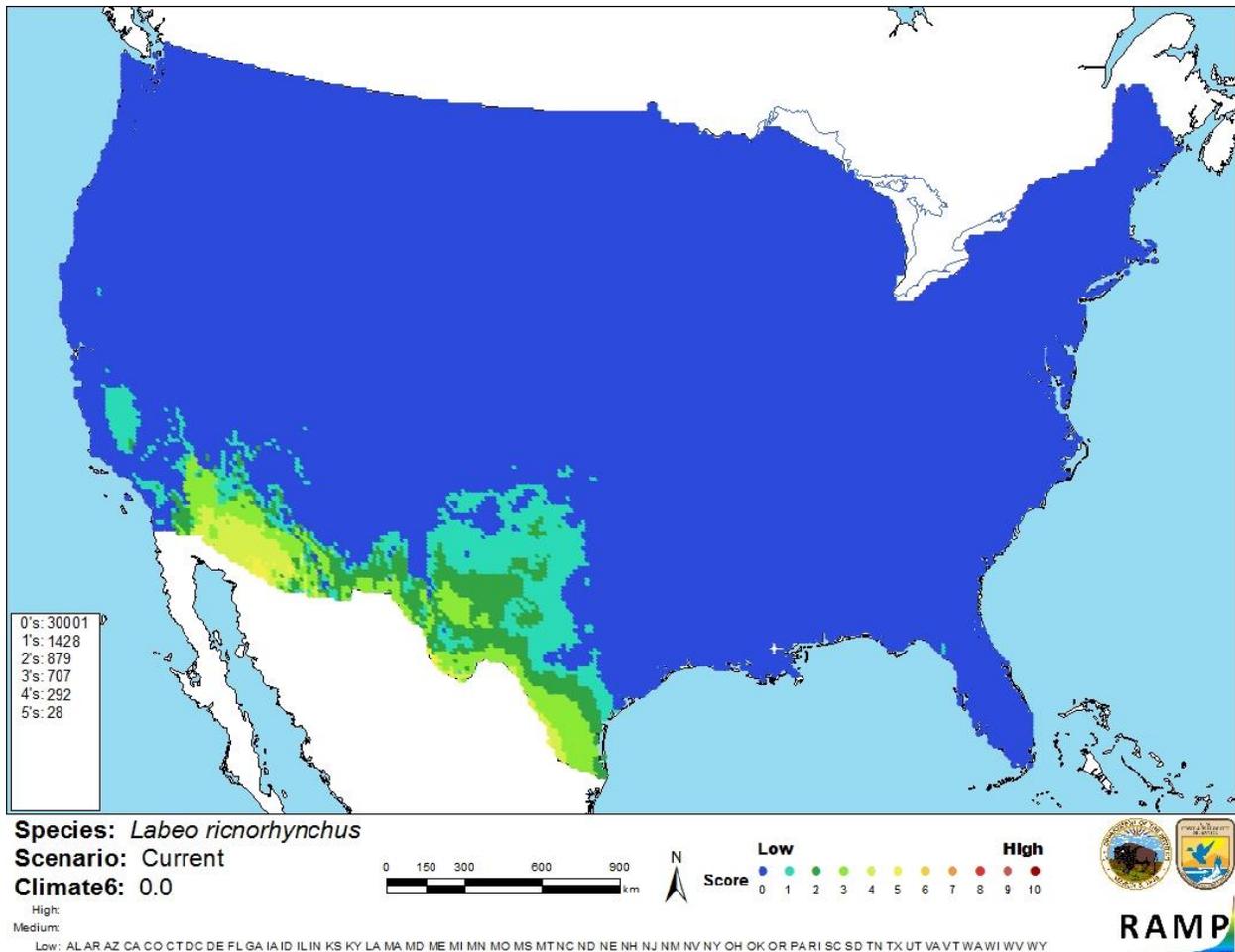


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) climate matches for *Labeo ricnorhynchus* in the contiguous United States based on source location reported by VertNet (2016). 0= Lowest match, 10=Highest match. Counts of climate match scores are tabulated on the left.

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

There is very limited information available on the biology or distribution of *Labeo ricnorhynchus*; what is available mostly dates to the nineteenth century. Potential impacts of introduction are unknown. Certainty of this assessment is unknown.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Labeo ricnorhynchus is a cyprinid fish native to India. The biology and distribution of this species are poorly described. The species has not been reported as introduced outside its native range, so impacts of introduction remain unknown. Climate match to the contiguous U.S. is low. Overall risk posed by *L. ricnorhynchus* 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

- Fowler, H. W. 1924. Notes and descriptions of Indian fresh-water fishes. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 76:67-101.
- Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2016. *Labeo ricnorhynchus* (McClelland, 1839). FishBase. Available: <http://www.fishbase.se/summary/Labeo-ricnorhynchus.html>. (February 2017).
- GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Facility). 2016. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Labeo ricnorhynchus* (McClelland, 1839). Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <http://www.gbif.org/species/5205981>. (February 2017).
- Günther, A. 1868. Catalogue of the fishes in the British Museum, volume 7. The Trustees, London.
- Huttmann, G. H. 1836. Asiatic researches; or, transactions of the society instituted in Bengal, for enquiring into the history, the antiquities, the arts and sciences, and literature of Asia, volume 19, part 1. Bengal Military Orphan Press, Calcutta, India.
- Sanders, S., C. Castiglione, and M. Hoff. 2014. Risk Assessment Mapping Program: RAMP. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- VertNet. 2016. VertNet. Available: <http://portal.vertnet.org/search?q=labeo+ricnorhynchus>. (February 2017).