

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

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, February 2012

Revised, July 2018

Web Version, 7/31/2018

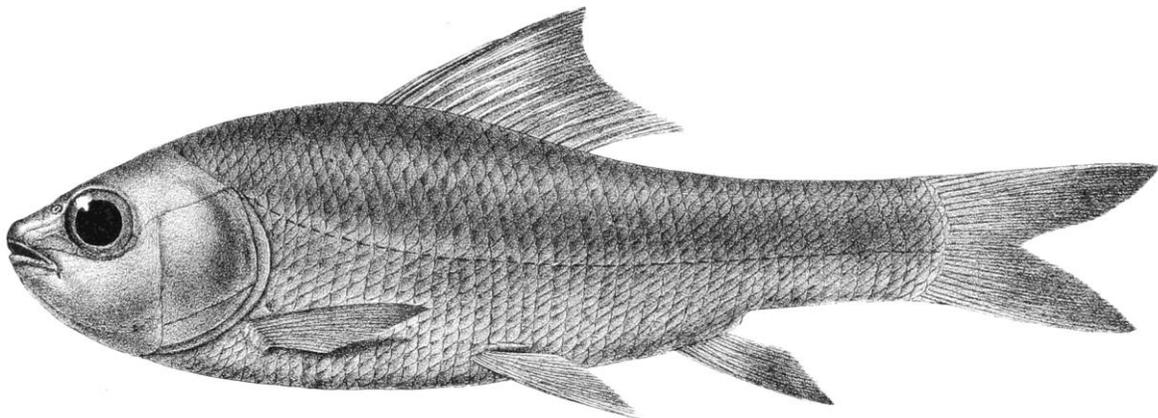


Image: F. Day, in *The Fishes of India*, volume 2. Public domain. Available: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5093753>. (July 2018).

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Asia: Irrawaddy river and Moulmein in Myanmar.”

From Dahanukar (2010):

“Known from "Moulmein" (type locality; now known as Mawlamyaing [Myanmar]) on the Salween, and from the Irrawaddy River in Myanmar (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).”

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.

Remarks

From Dahanukar (2010):

“Although recorded from two river systems (Salween and the Irrawaddy) in Myanmar, no information is available about the current distribution and population status of *Labeo stolizkae*.”

Some sources spell the scientific name as *Labeo stoliczkae*. Both this name and the accepted scientific name were used as search terms to find information for this ERSS.

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 stolizkae* Steindachner, 1870”

“Current Standing: valid”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

No information available.

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic.”

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Asia: Irrawaddy river and Moulmein in Myanmar.”

From Dahanukar (2010):

“Known from "Moulmein" (type locality; now known as Mawlamyaing [Myanmar]) on the Salween, and from the Irrawaddy River in Myanmar (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).”

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 Jayaram and Jeyachandra Dhas (2000):

“A *Labeo* with 46-47 scales on lateral line and dorsal fin with 16 rays.”

“Dorsal profile gently arched, body depth 32.8 (32.2-33.3), head length 31.8 (30.3-33.3) in percent of standard length. Head moderate, width 55.7 (52.6-58.8), height at occiput 77.3 (71.4-88.3), snout length 25.3 (24.3-26.3), width of gape of mouth 26.6 (26.3-27.0), dorsal fin base 69.0 (66.6-71.4), eye diameter 23.2 (22.2-24.3) in percent of head length. Eye 95.5 (90.9-100.0) in percent of snout length, 46.5 (45.4-47.6) in percent of interorbital width. A pair of small maxillary barbels, often seen under the labial fold. Snout with pores, not overhanging the mouth, without any lateral lobe. A deep groove across the chin with distinct a [*sic*] labial fold. Lips thick, with a transverse inner fold above and below. Postlabial groove uninterrupted.”

“Dorsal fin inserted nearer to tip of snout than to base of caudal fin. Free edge of the dorsal fin concave. Pectoral fins shorter than head, not extending to pelyc fins which reach the base of anal fin. Caudal fin forked. Least depth of caudal peduncle 69.0 (66.6-71.4) in percent of its length.”

Human Uses

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Fisheries: minor commercial”

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 stolizkae*, reported from Southeast Asia. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2017).

5 Distribution within the United States

This species has not been reported as introduced or established in the United States.

6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match (Sanders et al. 2018; 16 climate variables; Euclidean Distance) for *Labeo stolizkae* was low throughout the contiguous United States, reflected in a Climate 6 score of 0.000. Scores of 0.000 to 0.005, inclusive, are classified as low match.

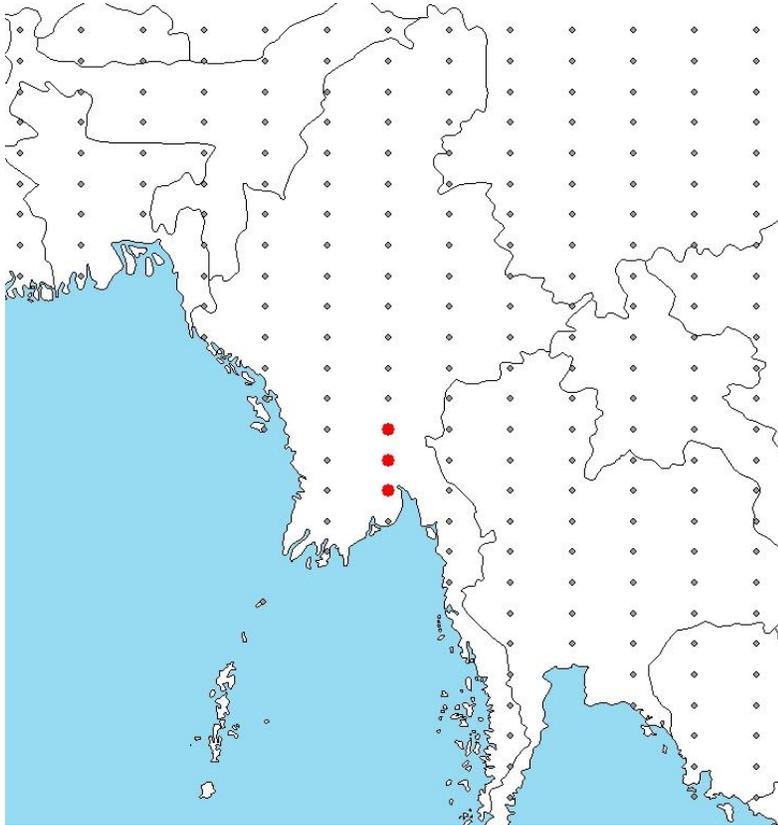


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations selected as source locations (red; Myanmar) and non-source locations (gray) for *L. stolizkae* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2017).

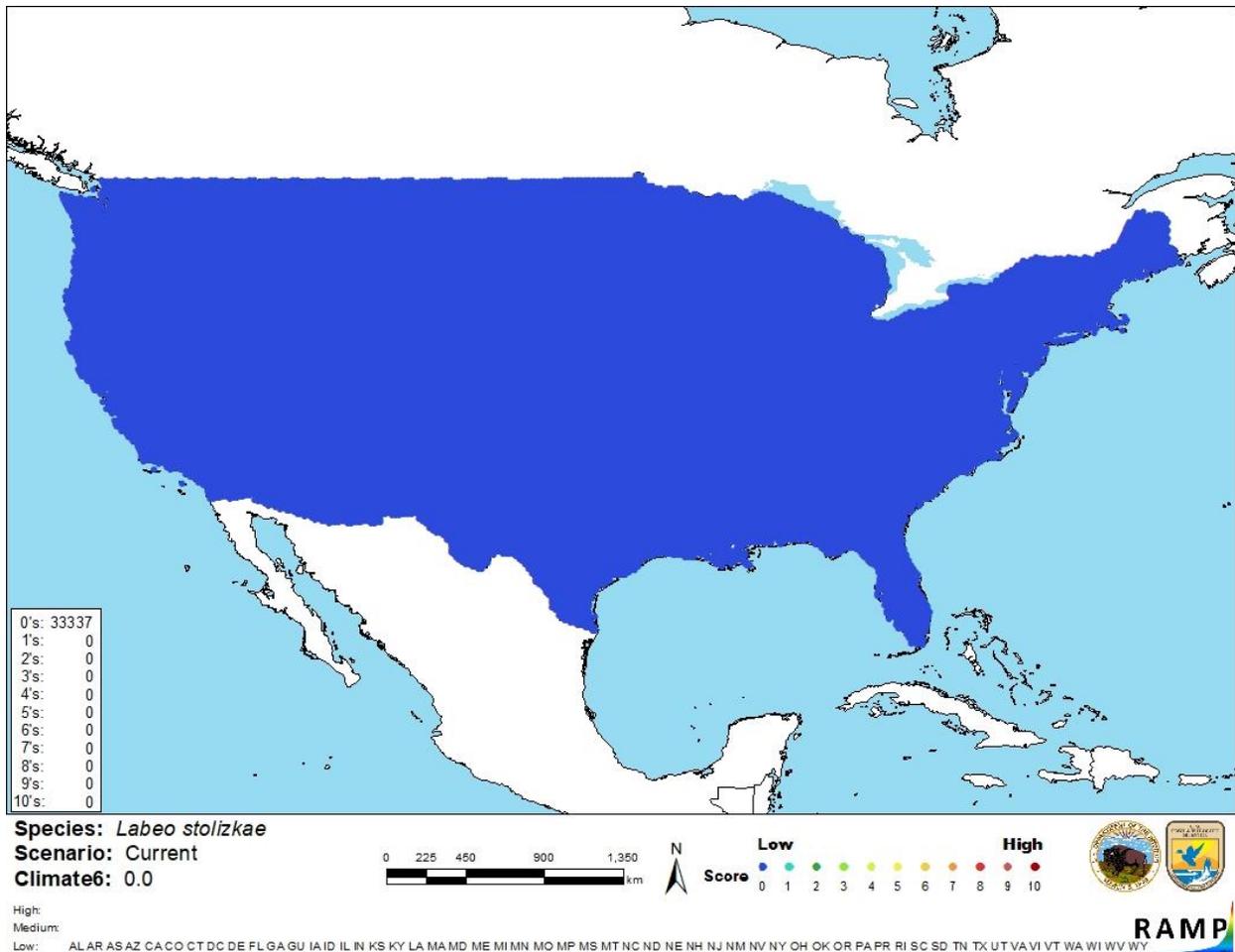


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *L. stolizkae* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by GBIF Secretariat (2017). 0=Lowest match, 10=Highest match.

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

7 Certainty of Assessment

Very limited information is available on the biology, ecology, and distribution of *Labeo stolizkae*. There is no information about current populations. No introductions of this species have been reported, so no information on impacts of introduction is available. Certainty of this assessment is low.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Labeo stoliczkae is a species of carp native to Myanmar. It has minor value in commercial fisheries. *L. stoliczkae* has a low climate match throughout the contiguous United States, and a lack of introduction history. Very little is known about this species, including the current distribution and population status. Certainty of assessment is low. Overall risk posed by *L. stoliczkae* to the contiguous United States 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.

- Dahanukar, N. 2010. *Labeo stoliczkae*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2010: e.T168355A6481799. Available: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/full/168355/0>. (July 2018).
- Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2018. *Labeo stoliczkae* Steindachner, 1870. FishBase. Available: <http://www.fishbase.se/summary/Labeo-stoliczkae.html>. (July 2018).
- GBIF Secretariat. 2017. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Labeo stoliczkae* Steindachner, 1870. Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/5206073>. (July 2018).
- ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Labeo stoliczkae* Steindachner, 1870. Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=689345#null. (July 2018).
- Jayaram, K. C., and J. Jeyachandra Dhas. 2000. Revision of the genus *Labeo* Cuvier from the Indian region with a discussion on its phylogeny and zoogeography (Pisces: Cypriniformes, Cyprinidae, Cyprininae). Records of the Zoological Survey of India, Occasional Paper no. 183.
- 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.

Talwar, P. K., and A. G. Jhingran. 1991. Inland fishes of India and adjacent countries, volume 1. A. A. Balkema, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.