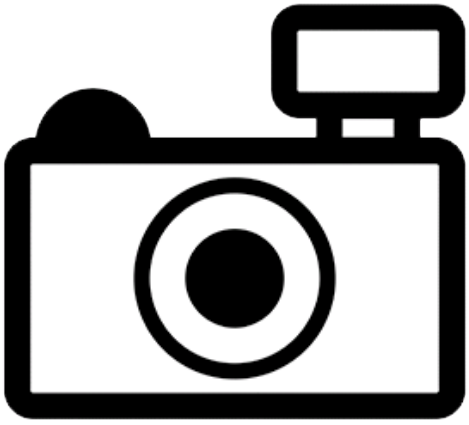
Lasiancistrus guacharote (a catfish, no common name)

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, January 2012
Revised, January 2019
Web Version, 3/3/2020



No Photo Available

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Armbruster (2005):

"Range. The Lago Maracaibo basin of Venezuela and Colombia […]."

From Froese and Pauly (2019):

"South America: Lago Maracaibo basin of Venezuela and Colombia."

Status in the United States

No records of *Lasiancistrus guacharote* in the wild or in trade in the United States were found.

Means of Introductions in the United States

No records of *Lasiancistrus guacharote* in the wild in the United States were found.

Remarks

No additional remarks.

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

According to Fricke et al. (2019), *Lasiancistrus guacharote* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1840) is the current valid name of this species. *Lasiancistrus guacharote* was originally described as *Hypostomus guacharote* Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840.

From ITIS (2019):

Kingdom Animalia
Subkingdom Bilateria
Infrakingdom Deuterostomia
Phylum Chordata
Subphylum Vertebrata
Infraphylum Gnathostomata
Superclass Actinopterygii
Class Teleostei
Superorder Ostariophysi
Order Siluriformes
Family Loricariidae
Subfamily Hypostominae
Genus *Lasiancistrus*
Species *Lasiancistrus guacharote* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840)"

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Armbruster (2005):

"Largest specimen 119.5 mm SL."

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2019):

"Freshwater; demersal."

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2019):

"Tropical"

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Armbruster (2005):

"Range. The Lago Maracaibo basin of Venezuela and Colombia […]."

From Froese and Pauly (2019):

"South America: Lago Maracaibo basin of Venezuela and Colombia."

Introduced

From Matamoros et al. (2016):

"Armbruster (2005) implicated the aquarium industry in the potential introduction of *Lasiancistrus guacharote* (Valenciennes 1840) into the Orinoco River system around Villavicencio from the Lake Maracaibo basin."

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

From Matamoros et al. (2016):

"Armbruster (2005) implicated the aquarium industry in the potential introduction of *Lasiancistrus guacharote* (Valenciennes 1840) into the Orinoco River system around Villavicencio from the Lake Maracaibo basin."

Short Description

From Armbruster (2005):

"**Description.** […] Abdomen naked. 23-25 […] plates in median series. 4- 24 whiskerlike odontodes in evertible cheek mass […]; 17-43 […] total hypertrophied odontodes in cheek mass.

Color. Small, white spots on head, fading on nape. Body mottled with faint hint of dorsal saddles. Abdomen light tan, ventral surface of caudal peduncle slightly darker. Dorsal fin with large, rectangular spots centered and darkest on fin rays, almost combing to form bands. Paired, caudal, and anal fins with narrow bands. Lower half of caudal fin slightly darker than upper. Adipose fin uniformly dark. Color darkens with size.

Sexual dimorphism. Nuptial males with whiskerlike odontodes at the anterolateral corner of the snout, else as in genus description."

From Froese and Pauly (2019):

"This species can be distinguished from all its congeners except for *L. schomburgkii* by having a single to a small patch of platelets ventromedially from the insertion of the pectoral-fin spine and nowhere else ventrally, and from by having black spots in the dorsal fin (vs. no or white spots) and black bands in the paired and caudal fins (vs. bands absent) [Armbruster 2005]."

Biology
No information on the biology of *Lasiancistrus guacharote* was found.

Human Uses
From Matamoros et al. (2016):

"Armbruster (2005) implicated the aquarium industry in the potential introduction of *Lasiancistrus guacharote* (Valenciennes 1840) into the Orinoco River system around Villavicencio from the Lake Maracaibo basin."

Diseases
No information on diseases of *Lasiancistrus guacharote* was found. **No records of OIE-reportable diseases (OIE 2020) were found for *L. guacharote.***

Threat to Humans
From Froese and Pauly (2018):

"Harmless"

3 Impacts of Introductions
There was minimal information on a possible introduction to another watershed in Venezuela by the aquarium industry but no literature on the impacts of this introduction.

4 Global Distribution

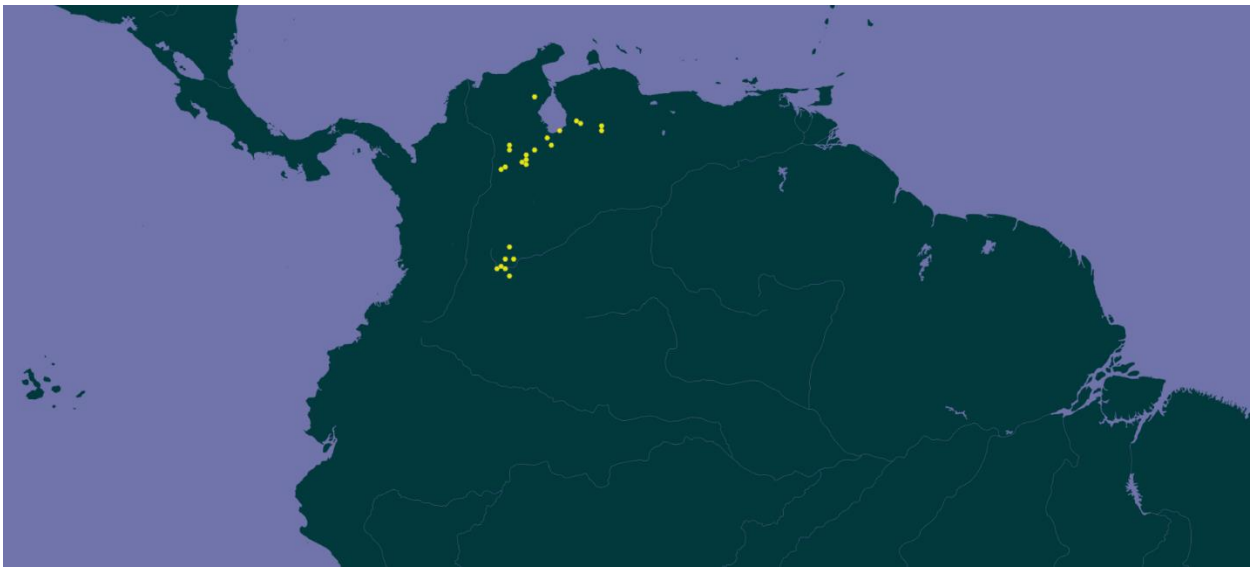


Figure 1. Known global distribution of *Lasiancistrus guacharote.* Locations are in Colombia and Venezuela. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2019).

5 Distribution Within the United States

No records of *Lasiancistrus guacharote* in the wild in the United States were found.

6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Lasiancistrus guacharote* was low for the majority of the contiguous United States with parts of southeast Texas, southern Florida, and western Washington having medium match. The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2018; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous United States was 0.001, low (scores between 0.000 and 0.005, inclusive, are classified as low). All States had a low individual climate score except for Florida, which had a medium individual climate score.

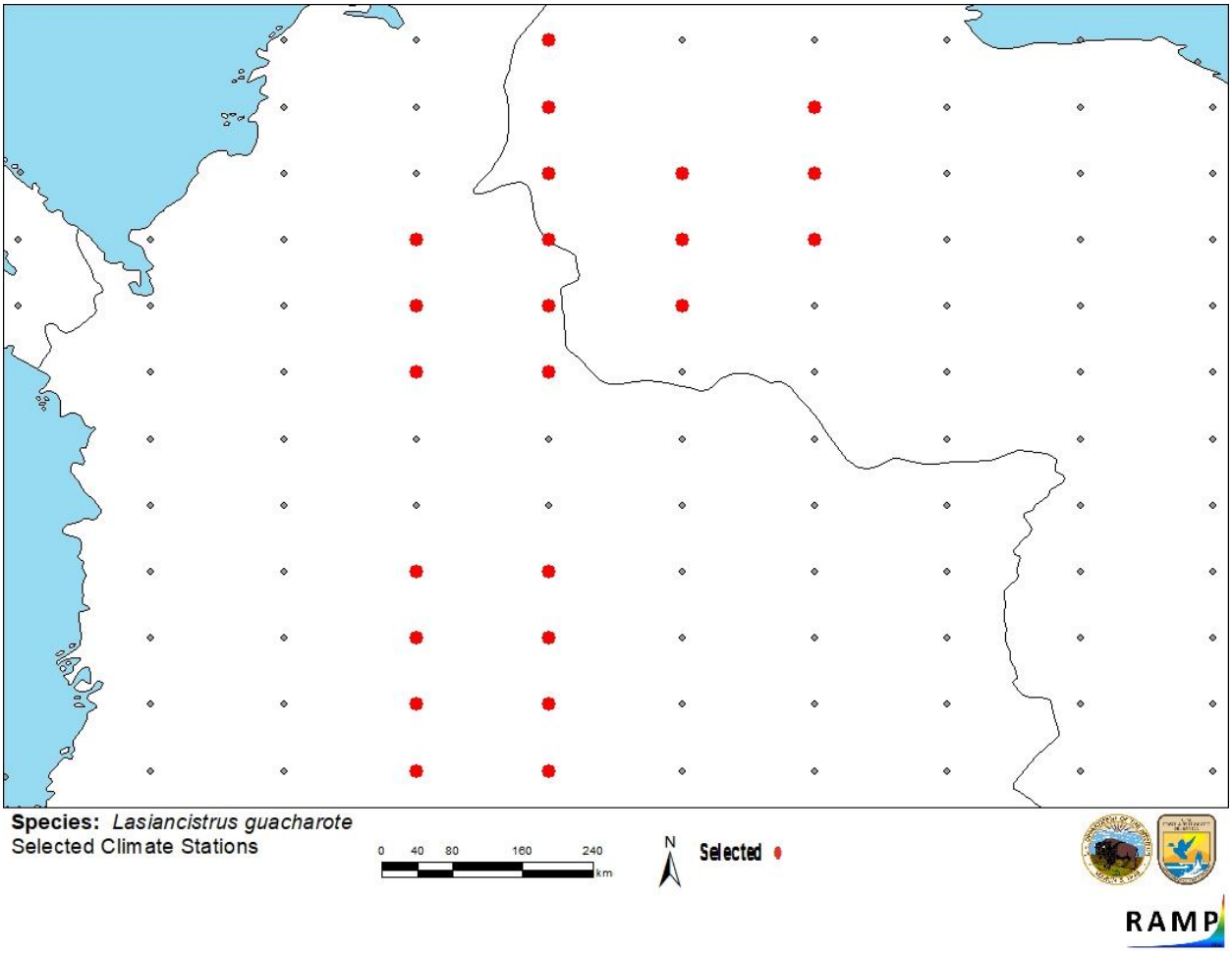


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations in South America selected as source locations (red; Colombia, Venezuela) and non-source locations (gray) for *Lasiancistrus guacharote* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2019).

Selected source locations are within 100 km of one or more species occurrences, and do not necessarily represent the locations of occurrences themselves.

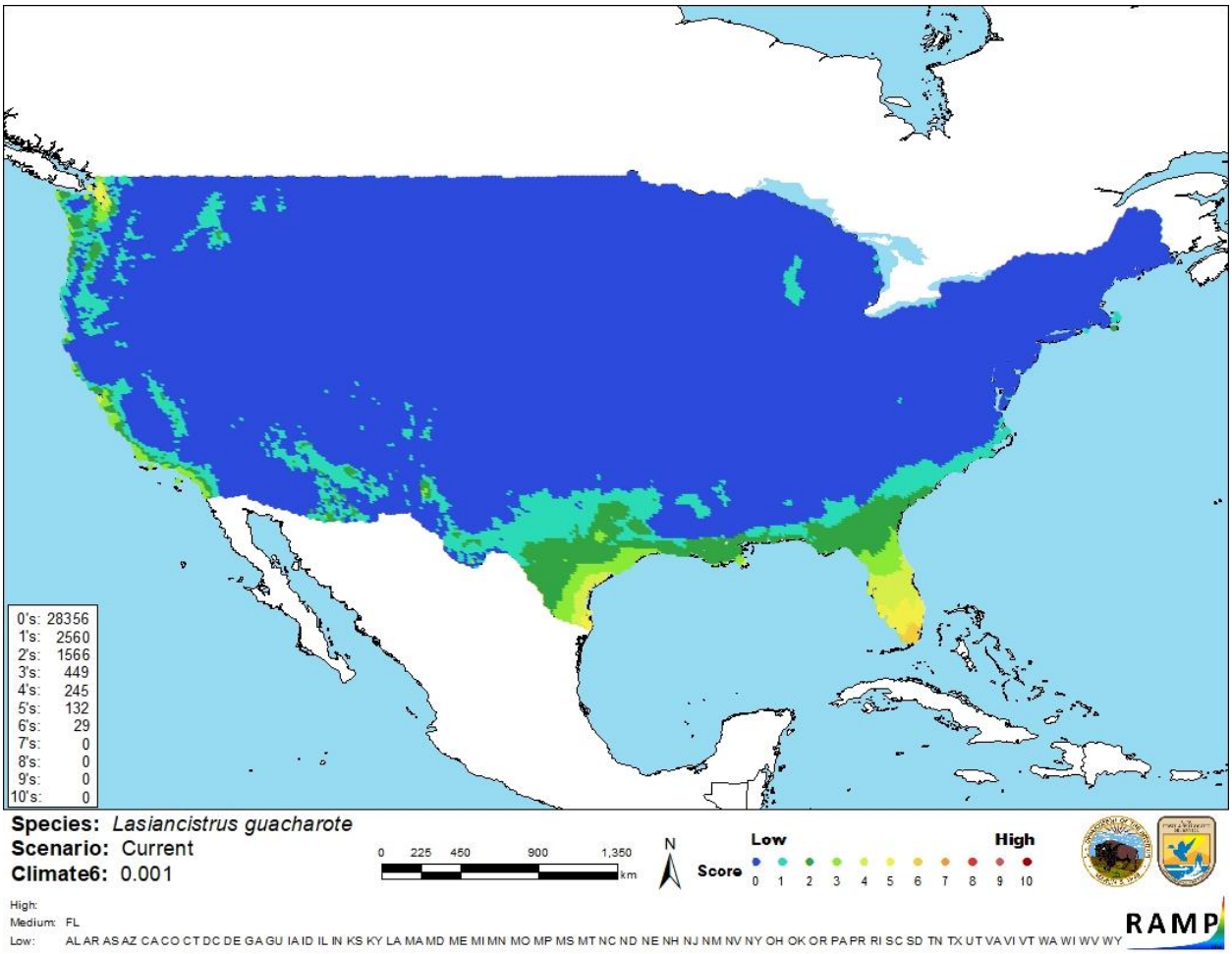


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *Lasiancistrus guacharote* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported from GBIF Secretariat (2019). Counts of climate match scores are tabulated on the left. 0 = Lowest match, 10 = Highest match.

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≤X≤0.005	Low
0.005<X<0.103	Medium
≥0.103	High

7 Certainty of Assessment

The certainty of assessment for *Lasiancistrus guacharote* is low. There is minimal information available for this species. There was minimal information on a possible introduction from the aquarium industry but no literature on the impacts of this introduction.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Lasiancistrus guacharote is a South American armored catfish native to Colombia and Venezuela. The history of invasiveness is uncertain. There was minimal information on a possible introduction to a new watershed in Venezuela by the aquarium industry but no literature on the impacts of this introduction. The climate match for the contiguous United States was low with all States having an individually low climate match, except for Florida, which had an individually medium climate match. The certainty of assessment is low. The overall risk assessment category for *Lasiancistrus guacharote* is uncertain.

Assessment Elements

- **History of Invasiveness (Sec. 3): Uncertain**
- **Climate Match (Sec. 6): Low**
- **Certainty of Assessment (Sec. 7): Low**
- **Remarks/Important additional information:** No additional information.
- **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.

Armbruster, J. W. 2005. The loricariid catfish genus *Lasiancistrus* (Siluruformes) with descriptions of two new species. Neotropical Ichthyology 3(4):549–569.

Fricke, R., W. N. Eschmeyer, and R. van der Laan, editors. 2019. Catalog of fishes: genera, species, references. Available: http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp. (January 2019).

Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2019. *Lasiancistrus guacharote* Valenciennes, 1840. FishBase. Available: http://www.fishbase.org/summary/Lasiancistrus-guacharote.html. (January 2019).

GBIF Secretariat. 2019. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Lasiancistrus guacharote* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840). Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: https://www.gbif.org/species/2339219. (January 2019).

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2019. *Lasiancistrus guacharote* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840). Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=680269#null. (January 2019).

Matamoros, W. A., C. D. Mcmahan, C. R. Mejia, P. H. House, J. W. Armbruster, and P. Chakrabarty. 2016. First record of the non-native suckermouth armored catfish *Hypostomus cf. niceforoi* (Fowler 1943) (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from Central America. Occasional Papers Museum of Natural Science 87:1–12.

OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health). 2020. OIE-listed diseases, infections and infestations in force in 2020. Available: http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed-diseases-2020/. (March 2020).

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.

Cuvier, G., and A. Valenciennes. 1840. Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome quinzième. Suite du livre dix-septième. Siluroïdes 15:421–455.