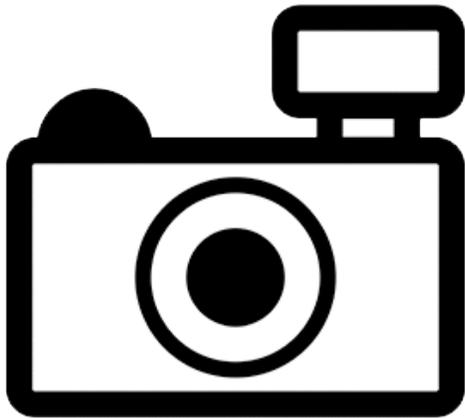


# ***Mylossoma acanthogaster* (a fish, no common name)**

## **Ecological Risk Screening Summary**

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, December 2012  
Revised, December 2018  
Web Version, 1/7/2020



No Photo Available

## **1 Native Range and Status in the United States**

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### **Native Range**

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“South America: Lake Maracaibo basin in Venezuela.”

### **Status in the United States**

No records of *Mylossoma acanthogaster* in the wild or in trade in the United States were found.

### **Means of Introductions in the United States**

No records of *Mylossoma acanthogaster* in the wild in the United States were found.

### **Remarks**

No additional remarks.

## 2 Biology and Ecology

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### Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

According to Fricke et al. (2018), *Mylossoma acanthogaster* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1850) is the current valid name of this species. *Mylossoma acanthogaster* was originally described as *Myletes acanthogaster* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1850).

From ITIS (2018):

“Kingdom Animalia  
Subkingdom Bilateria  
Infrakingdom Deuterostomia  
Phylum Chordata  
Subphylum Vertebrata  
Infraphylum Gnathostomata  
Superclass Actinopterygii  
Class Teleostei  
Superorder Ostariophysi  
Order Characiformes  
Family Characidae  
Genus *Mylossoma*  
Species *Mylossoma acanthogaster* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1850)”

### Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 28.5 cm SL male/unsexed; [Jégu 2003]”

From Norman (1928):

“Total length 309 mm.”

### 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):

“South America: Lake Maracaibo basin in Venezuela.”

### **Introduced**

No records of introductions of *Mylossoma acanthogaster* were found.

## **Means of Introduction Outside the United States**

No records of introductions of *Mylossoma acanthogaster* were found.

## **Short Description**

From Norman (1928):

“Length of anal base a little more than 3 times in that of fish (without caudal).”

## **Biology**

No information on the biology of *Mylossoma acanthogaster* was found.

## **Human Uses**

No information on human uses of *Mylossoma acanthogaster* was found.

## **Diseases**

No information on diseases of *Mylossoma acanthogaster* was found. **No records of OIE-reportable diseases (OIE 2020) were found for *M. acanthogaster*.**

## **Threat to Humans**

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

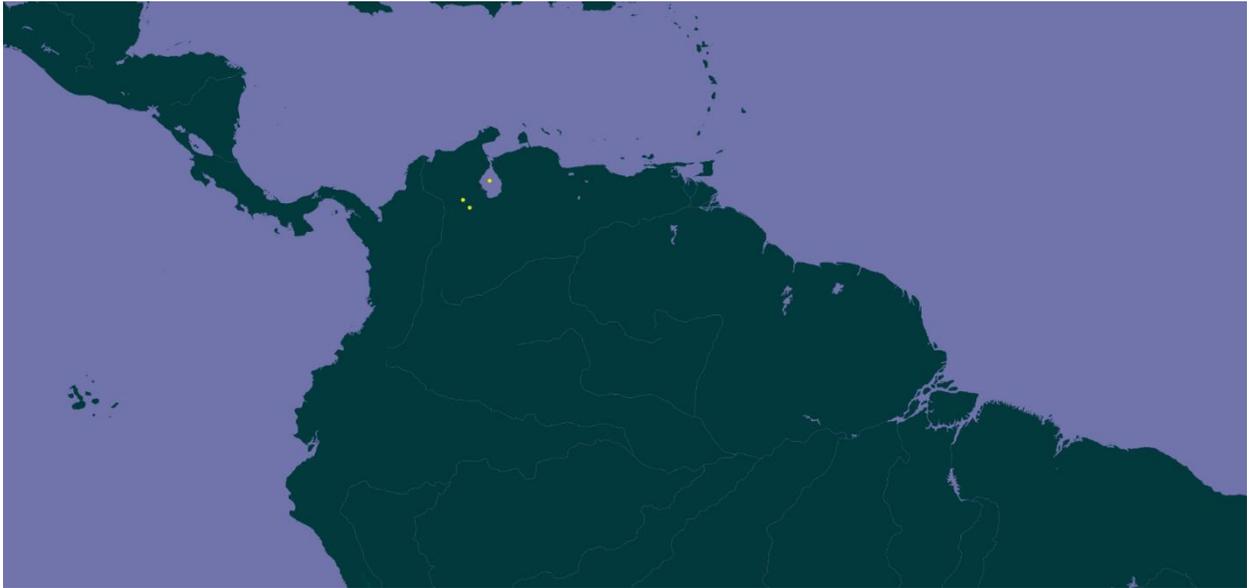
## **3 Impacts of Introductions**

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No records of introductions of *Mylossoma acanthogaster* were found.

## 4 Global Distribution

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**Figure 1.** Known global distribution of *Mylossoma acanthogaster*. Locations are in Venezuela. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

## 5 Distribution Within the United States

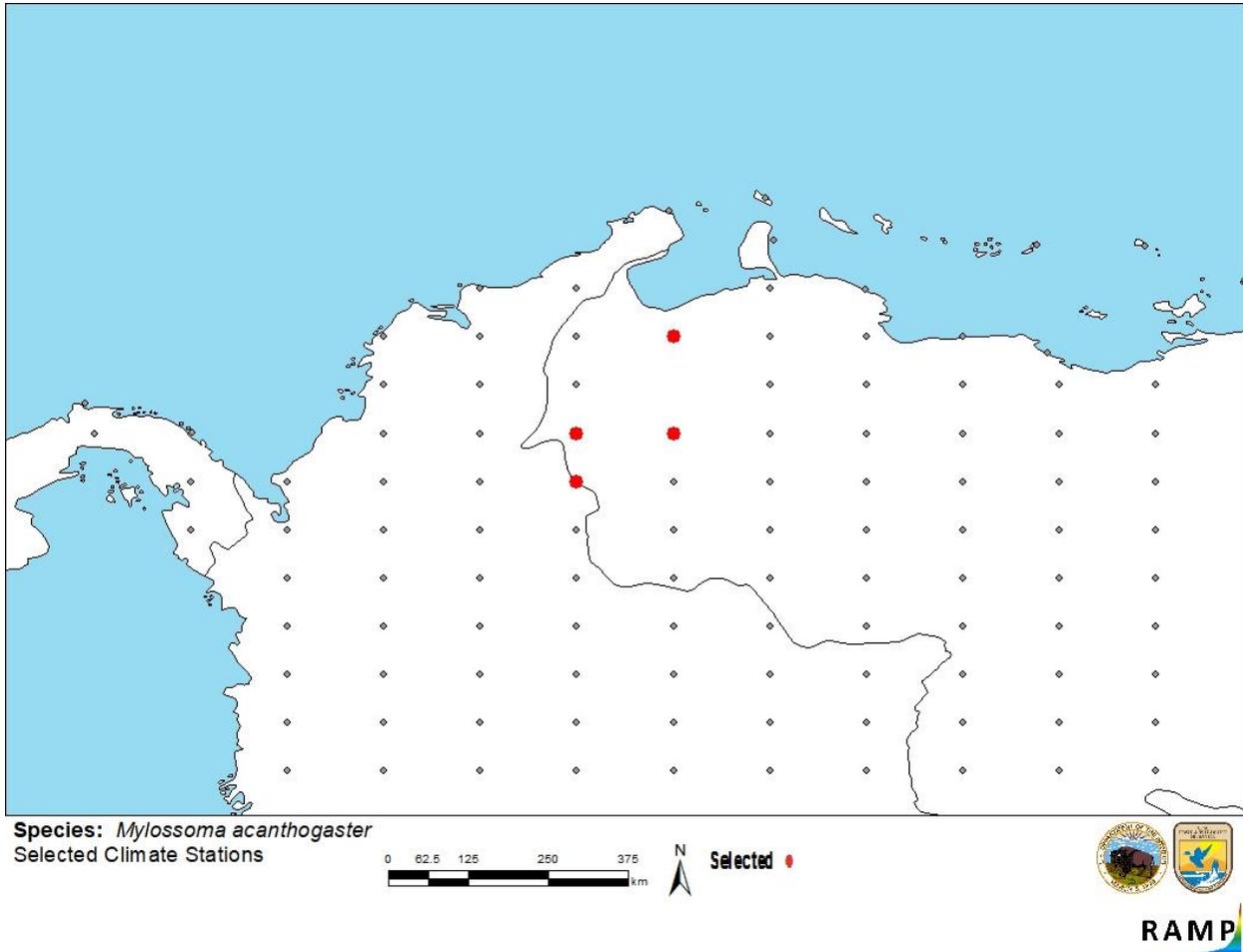
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No records of *Mylossoma acanthogaster* in the wild in the United States were found.

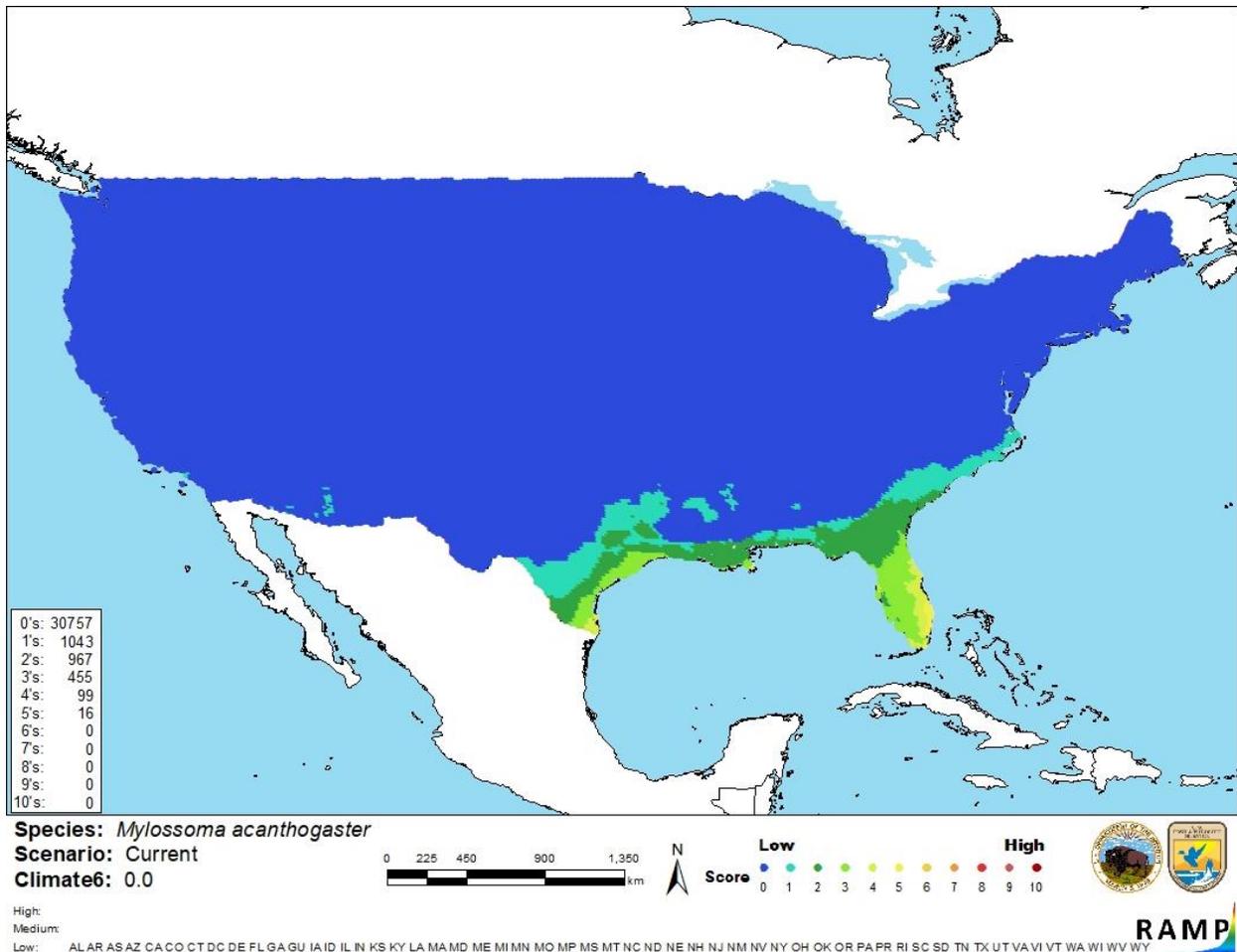
## 6 Climate Matching

### Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Mylossoma acanthogaster* was low for the majority of the contiguous United States, with medium match in southern Florida and far southern Texas. The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2018; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous United States was 0.000, low, with all states having an individually low climate score. (Scores between 0.000 and 0.005, inclusive, are classified as low.) All States had low individual climate 6 scores.



**Figure 2.** RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations in South America selected as source locations (red; Venezuela) and non-source locations (gray) for *Mylossoma acanthogaster* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2018). 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 *Mylossoma acanthogaster* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported from GBIF Secretariat (2018). 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
$0.000 \leq X \leq 0.005$	Low
$0.005 < X < 0.103$	Medium
$\geq 0.103$	High

## 7 Certainty of Assessment

The certainty of assessment for *Mylossoma acanthogaster* is low. There is minimal information available for this species. No information on introductions of *Mylossoma acanthogaster* was found.

## 8 Risk Assessment

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### Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

*Mylossoma acanthogaster* is a South American fish native to Venezuela. The history of invasiveness is uncertain. It has not been reported as introduced or established anywhere in the world. The climate match for the contiguous United States was low. Only part of southern Florida and the southern tip of Texas had a medium match. The certainty of assessment is low due to lack of information. The overall risk assessment category 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

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

Fricke, R., W. N. Eschmeyer, and R. van der Laan, editors. 2018. Catalog of fishes: genera, species, references. Available: <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>. (December 2018).

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GBIF Secretariat. 2018. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Mylossoma acanthogaster* (Valenciennes, 1850). Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/2352730>. (December 2018).

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Mylossoma acanthogaster* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1850). Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: [https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search\\_topic=TSN&search\\_value=641451#null](https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=641451#null). (December 2018).

Norman, J. R. 1929. The South American characid fishes of the subfamily Serrasalmoninae with a revision of the genus *Serrasalmus* Lacepede. Proceedings of the Zoological Society London 52:661–1044.

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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

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**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. 1850. Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome vingt-deuxième. Suite du livre vingt-deuxième. Suite de la famille des Salmonoïdes. Table générale de l'Histoire Naturelle des Poissons 22:634–650.

Jégu, M. 2003. Serrasalminae (Pacus and piranhas). Pages 182–196 *in* Reis, R. E., S. O. Kullander, and C. J. Ferraris, Jr., editors. Checklist of the freshwater fishes of South and Central America. Porto Alegre, Brazil.