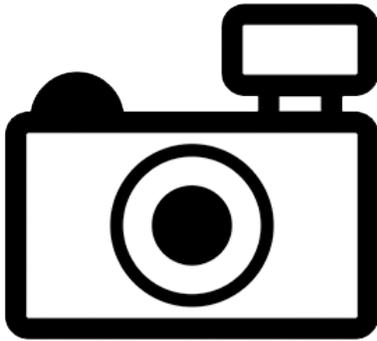


Scleronema angustirostre (a catfish, no common name)

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, January 2017
Web Version, 7/2/2018



No Photo Available

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2016):

“South America: Uruguay”

Status in the United States

This species has not been reported in the United States.

Scleronema angustirostre, is a prohibited nonnative species in Florida. According to the FFWCC (2017), “prohibited nonnative species are considered to be dangerous to the ecology and/or the health and welfare of the people of Florida. These species are not allowed to be personally possessed or used for commercial activities.”

Means of Introductions in the United States

This species has not been reported in the United States.

Remarks

Eschmeyer et al. (2018) lists the following previously accepted scientific names of *S. angustirostre*: *Pygidium angustirostris*, *Trichomycterus angustirostris*, and *Scleronema*

angustirostris. All these synonyms were used as search terms to look for information on introductions and impacts.

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

From GBIF (2016):

“KINGDOM Animalia
PHYLUM Chordata
CLASS Actinopterygii
ORDER Siluriformes
FAMILY Trichomycteridae
GENUS *Scleronema*
SPECIES *Scleronema angustirostre*”

“TAXONOMIC STATUS
accepted species”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2016):

“Max length : 4.8 cm male/unsexed; [de Pínna and Wosiacki 2003]”

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):

“South America: Uruguay”

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

No information available.

Biology

No information available.

Human Uses

No information available.

Diseases

No information available.

Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2016):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

No introductions of this species have been reported.

Scleronema angustirostre, is a prohibited nonnative species in Florida. According to the FFWCC (2017), “prohibited nonnative species are considered to be dangerous to the ecology and/or the health and welfare of the people of Florida. These species are not allowed to be personally possessed or used for commercial activities.”

4 Global Distribution

No distribution map available.

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 6 score (Sanders et al. 2014; 16 climate variables; Euclidean Distance) for the contiguous U.S. was low. Scores <0.005 indicate a low climate match; the Climate 6 score for *Scleronema angustirostre* was 0.001. Medium climate matches were recorded in the Gulf Coast

states and on the coast of North Carolina and South Carolina. The remainder of the United States showed low climate matches.

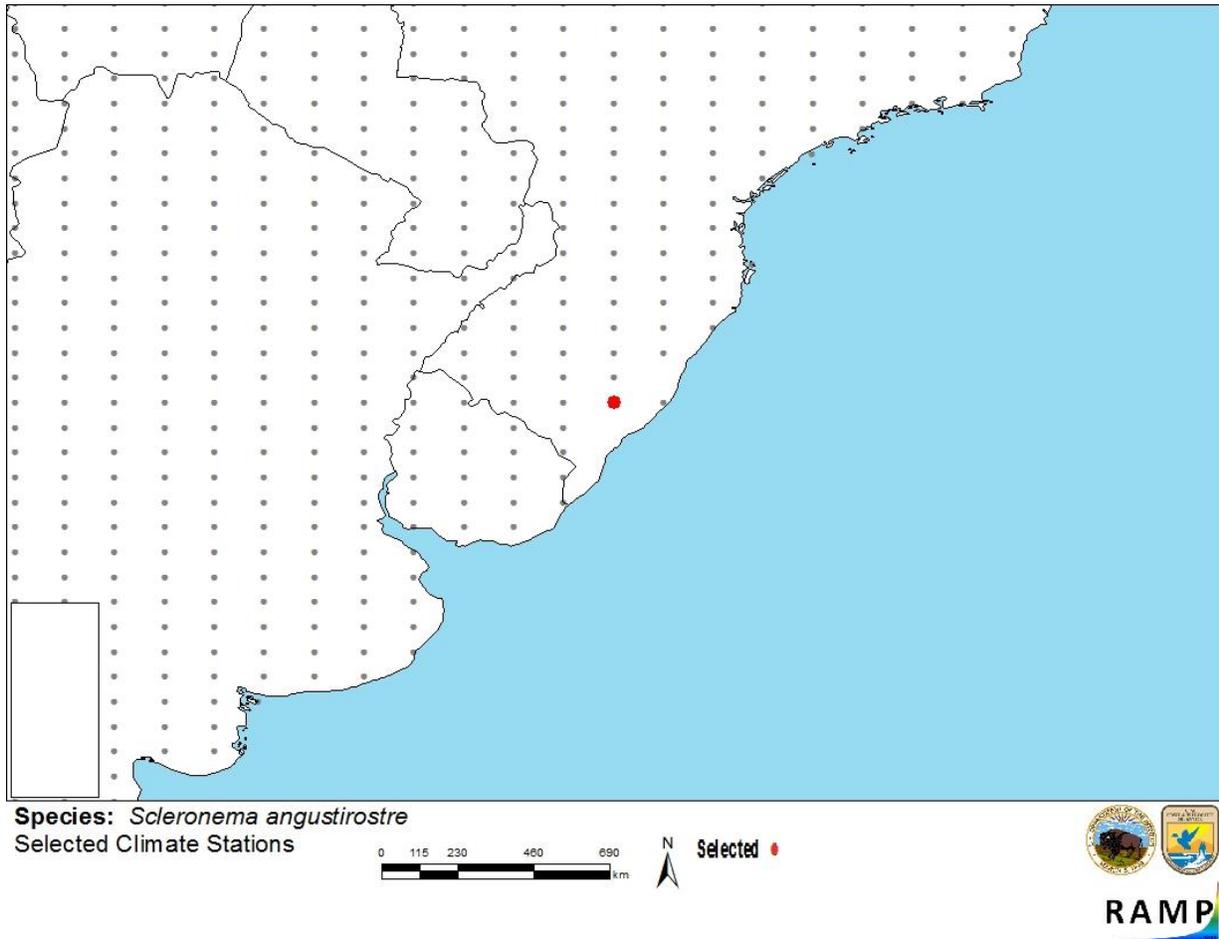


Figure 1. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) source map showing weather stations selected as source locations (red) and non-source locations (gray) for *Scleronema angustirostre* climate matching. Source location taken from a sampling location mapped in Burns et al. (2015).

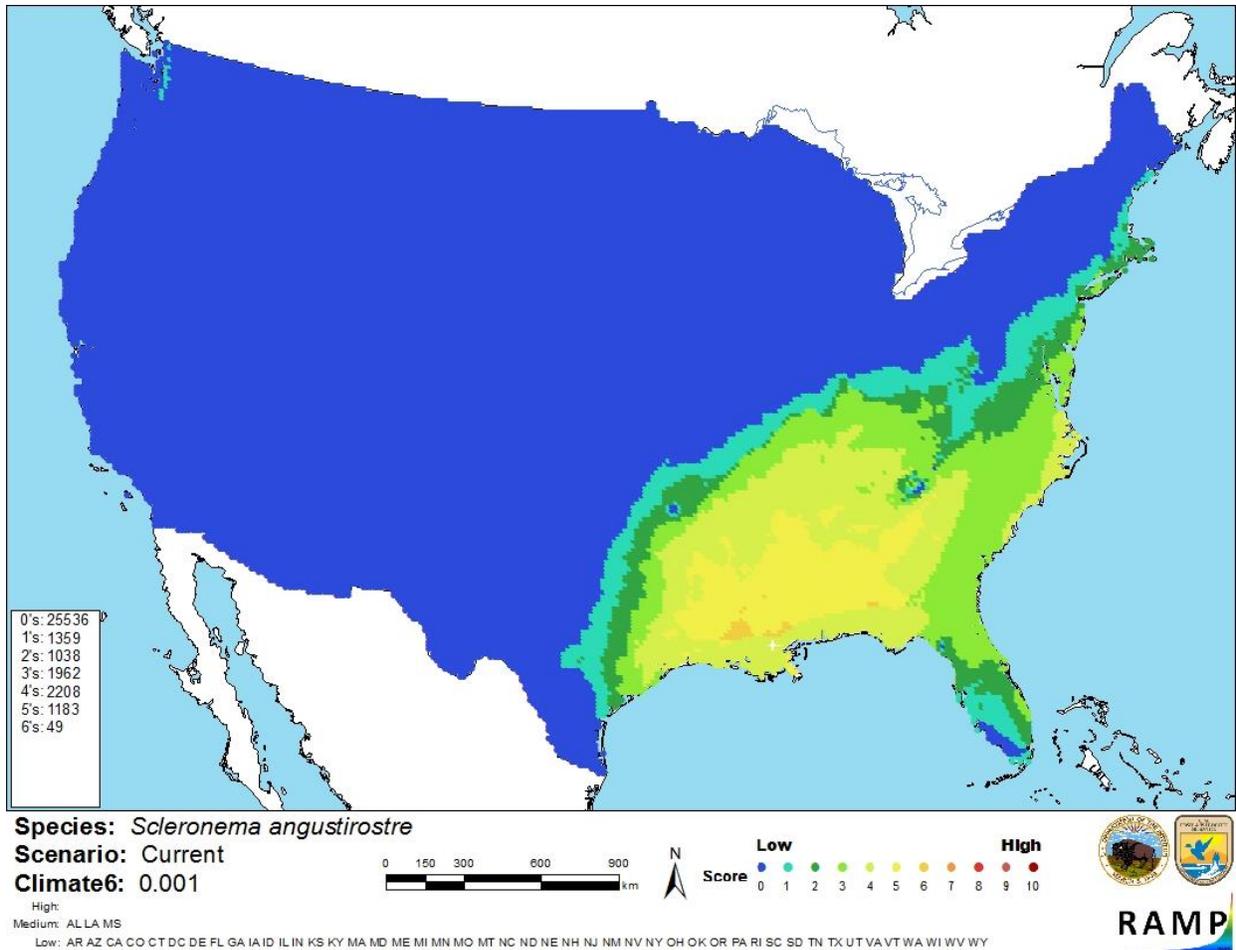


Figure 2. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) climate matches for *Scleronema angustirostre* in the contiguous United States based on a source location from Burns et al. (2015). 0= Lowest match, 10=Highest match. Counts of climate match scores are tabulated on the left.

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 little information available on the biology and distribution of *Scleronema angustirostre*. Furthermore, there have been no known occurrences of invasions outside of its native range. Therefore, the certainty of this assessment is low.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Scleronema angustirostre is a poorly-studied trichomycterid catfish from Uruguay. Along with its taxonomic family, *S. angustirostre* is listed as a prohibited species in the state of Florida. The species has no history of introduction outside its native range and the climate match to the Contiguous U.S. was low. Therefore, the overall risk to the contiguous U.S. 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

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

Burns, M. D. de M., F. Corrêa, M. M. Cheffe, J. Foster, J. B. Lopes, and J. D. M. dos Santos. 2015. The fish fauna of Turuçu river, Patos-Mirim lagoon system, Rio Grande do Sul state, southern Brazil. *Pan-American Journal of Aquatic Sciences* 10(4):315-322.

Eschmeyer, W. N., R. Fricke, and R. van der Laan, editors. 2018. *Catalog of fishes: genera, species, references*. Available: <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatget.asp?spid=25869>. (July 2017).

FFWCC (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission). 2017. Prohibited species list. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. Available: <http://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/nonnatives/regulations/prohibited/#Scleronema>. (January 2017).

Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2016. *Scleronema angustirostre* (Devincenzi, 1942) FishBase. Available: <http://fishbase.org/summary/Scleronema-angustirostre.html>. (January 2017).

GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Facility). 2016. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Scleronema angustirostre* (Devincenzi, 1942). Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <http://www.gbif.org/species/5202910>. (January 2017).

Sanders, S., C. Castiglione, and M. Hoff. 2014. Risk Assessment Mapping Program: RAMP. 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.

de Pínna, M. C. C., and W. Wosiacki. 2003. Trichomycteridae (pencil or parasitic catfishes). Pages 270-290 *in* R. E. Reis, S. O. Kullander, and C. J. Ferraris, Jr., editors. Checklist of the freshwater fishes of South and Central America. EDIPUCRS, Porto Alegre, Brazil.