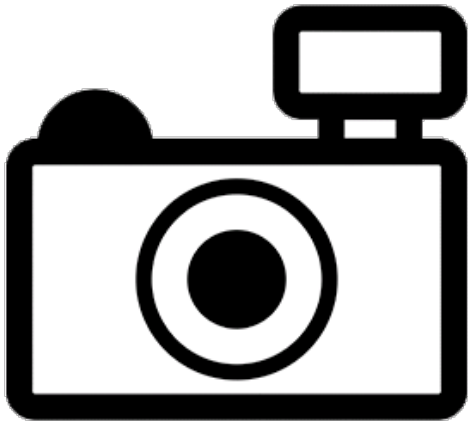


Beaded Catfish (*Pseudancistrus barbatus*)

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, December 2011
Revised, November 2018
Web Version, 1/29/2021

Organism Type: Fish
Overall Risk Assessment Category: Uncertain



No Photo Available

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“South America: Oyapock, Mana, Maroni, Suriname, Corantijn and Essequibo River basins [Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, and Suriname].”

Status in the United States

No records of *Pseudancistrus barbatus* in the wild or in trade were found in the United States.

Pseudancistrus barbatus falls within Group I of New Mexico’s Department of Game and Fish Director’s Species Importation List (New Mexico Department of Game and Fish 2010). Group I species “are designated semi-domesticated animals and do not require an importation permit.”

Means of Introductions in the United States

No established populations of *Pseudancistrus barbatus* were found in the United States.

Remarks

No additional remarks.

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

According to Fricke et al. (2018), *Pseudancistrus barbatus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1840) is the current valid name for this species. It was originally described as *Hypostomus barbatus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1840).

From ITIS (2018):

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 *Pseudancistrus*

Species *Pseudancistrus barbatus* (Valenciennes in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1840)

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 20.0 cm SL male/unsexed; [Le Bail, 2000]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; demersal.”

Climate

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“South America: Oyapock, Mana, Maroni, Suriname, Corantijn and Essequibo River basins [Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, and Suriname].”

Introduced

No introductions of *Pseudancistrus barbatus* were found.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

Pseudancistrus barbatus was not found outside of its native range.

Short Description

From De Chambrier and Montoya-Burgos (2008):

“*Pseudancistrus barbatus* [...] have smaller whitish spots covering the body and the spots increase slightly and gradually in size from snout to caudal peduncle rather than displaying an abrupt spot size reduction posterior to the eyes.”

“[...] the odontodes are reddish-brown (in young specimens, this color is more visible on the posterior snout odontodes) and their length increases gradually from tip of the snout to cheeks.”

Biology

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Occurs in rapids where it lives in the rocky anfractuositities in the strong current zones. The length of the male snout bristles might be related with the hierarchic level of the individual within the population. Fished by harpoons or bows in the shallow zones [Le Bail, 2000].”

Human Uses

No information was found in regards to human uses.

Diseases

No OIE-reportable diseases (OIE 2021) were found to be associated with *Pseudancistrus barbatus*.

No diseases were found to be associated with *Pseudancistrus barbatus*.

Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

No records of *Pseudancistrus barbatus* introductions were found, therefore no impacts of introductions were available.

4 History of Invasiveness

No records of introductions of *Pseudancistrus barbatus* were found, therefore the history of invasiveness is classified as “no known nonnative population.”

5 Global Distribution

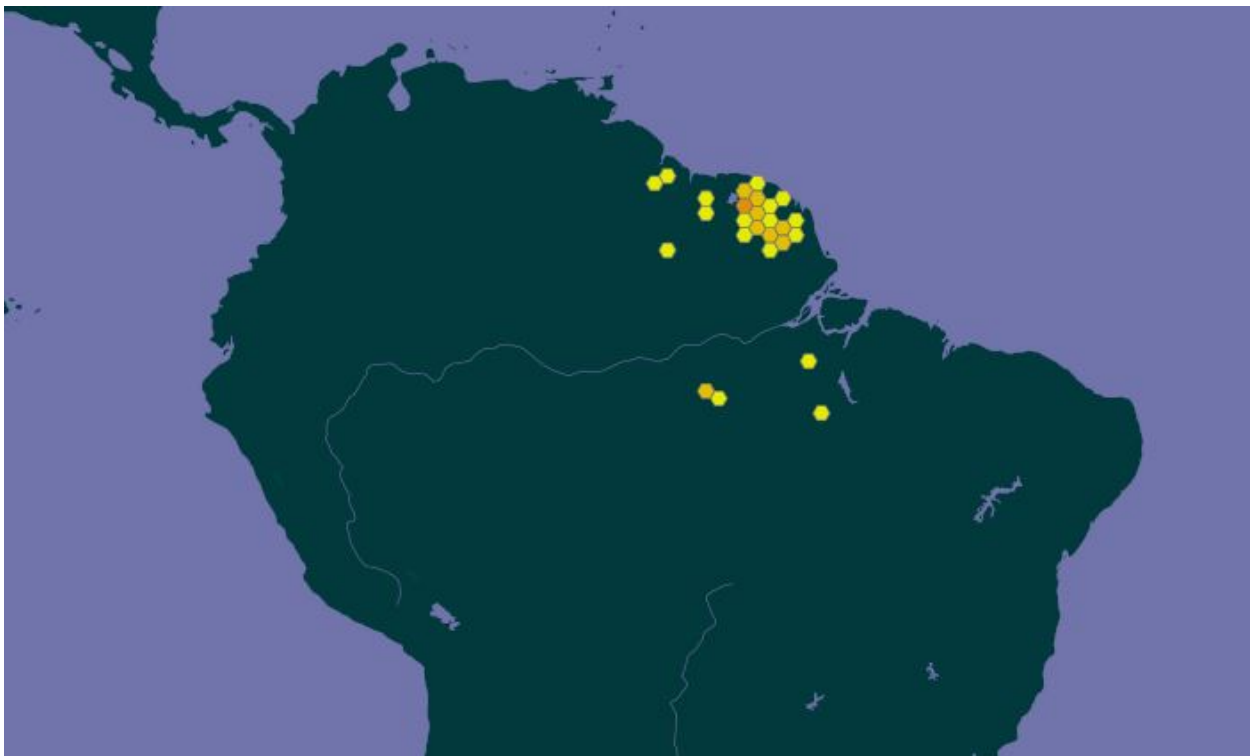


Figure 1. Map of northern South America showing locations where *Pseudancistrus barbatus* has been reported. Locations are in Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, and Suriname. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

6 Distribution Within the United States

Pseudancistrus barbatus was not found to be recorded in the wild of the United States.

7 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Pseudancistrus barbatus* was low throughout the entire contiguous United States with the southern part of Florida having a slightly elevated match but still considered low. The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2018; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous United States was 0.000, a low climate match (scores between 0.000 and 0.005, inclusive, are classified as low). All States received a low individual climate 6 score.

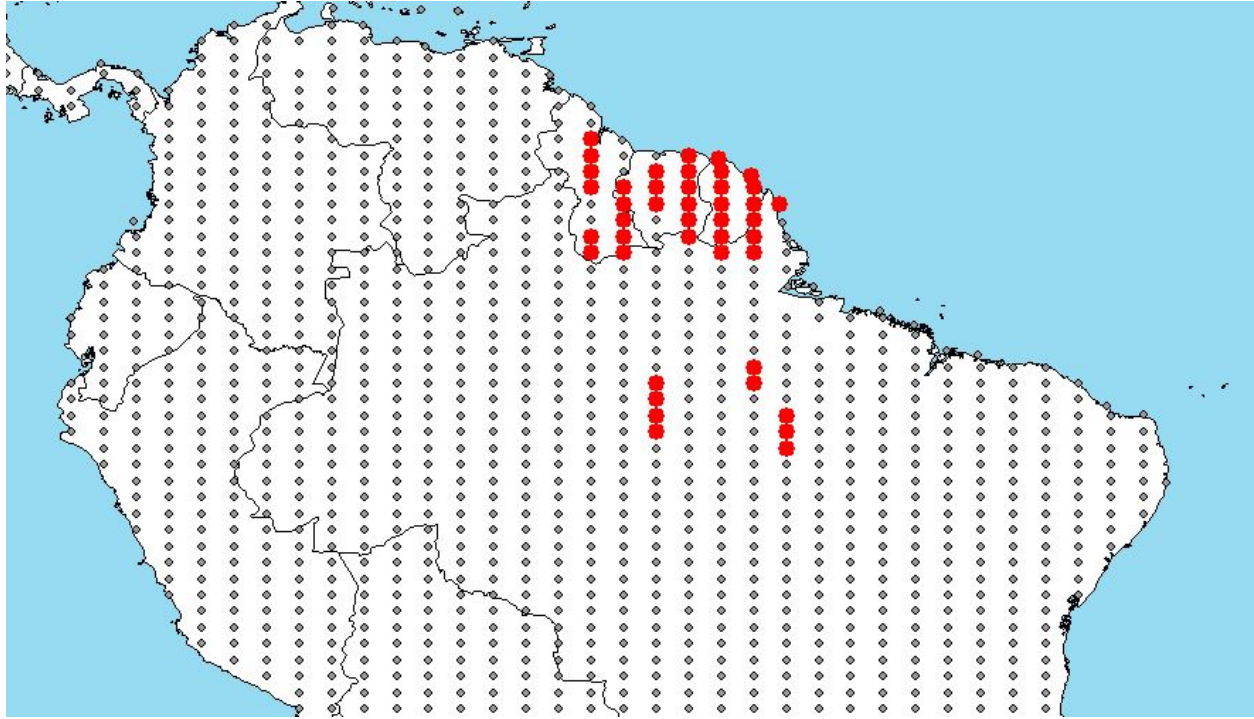


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations in South America selected as source locations (red; Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname) and non-source locations (gray) for *Pseudancistrus barbatus* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2018). Selected source locations are within 100 km of one or more species occurrences, and do not necessarily represent the locations of occurrences themselves.

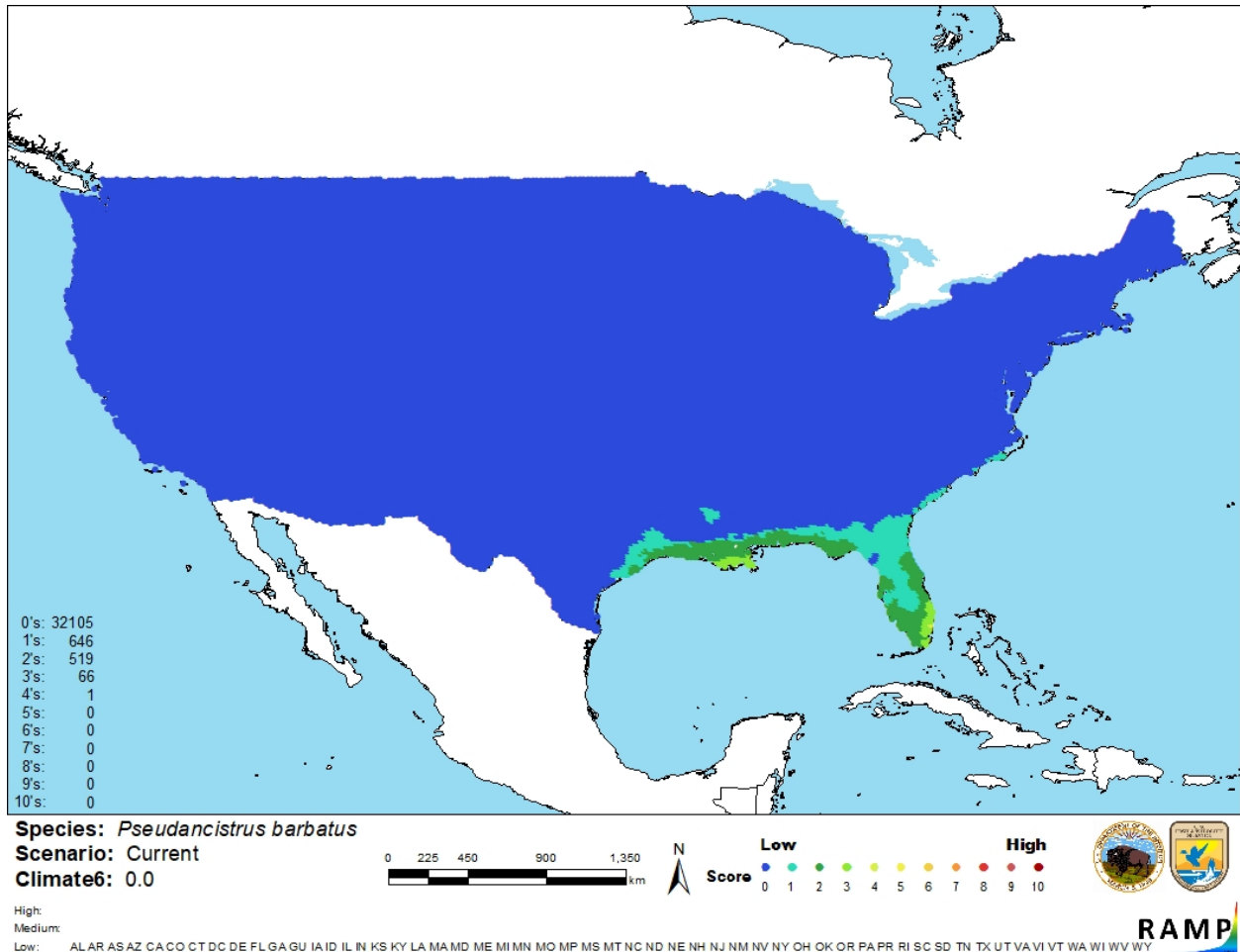


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *Pseudancistrus barbatus* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by GBIF Secretariat (2018). Counts of climate match scores are tabulated on the left. 0/Blue = Lowest match, 10/Red = Highest match.

The High, Medium, and Low Climate match Categories are based on the following table:

Climate 6: (Count of target points with climate scores 6-10)/ (Count of all target points)	Overall Climate Match Category
$0.000 \leq X \leq 0.005$	Low
$0.005 < X < 0.103$	Medium
≥ 0.103	High

8 Certainty of Assessment

Limited information is available on *Pseudancistrus barbatus*. There are no records of introductions of *Pseudancistrus barbatus* outside of their native range and therefore no impacts of introductions available. The certainty of assessment is low due to lack of information.

9 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Pseudancistrus barbatus is an armored catfish found in Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana and Suriname. *Pseudancistrus barbatus* has not been documented outside of its native range. The history of invasiveness is classified as “no known nonnative population.” The contiguous United States received a very low climate match with virtually no areas of medium or high match. Due to limited information available on the species the certainty of assessment is low. The overall risk assessment is uncertain.

Assessment Elements

- **History of Invasiveness (Sec. 4): No Known Nonnative Population**
- **Overall Climate Match Category (Sec. 7): Low**
- **Certainty of Assessment (Sec. 8): Low**
- **Remarks/Important additional information:** No additional remarks.
- **Overall Risk Assessment Category: Uncertain**

10 Literature Cited

Note: The following references were accessed for this ERSS. References cited within quoted text but not accessed are included below in Section 11.

De Chambrier S, Montoya-Burgos JI. 2008. *Pseudancistrus corantijniensis*, a new species from the Guyana Shield (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) with a molecular and morphological description of the *Pseudancistrus barbatus* group. *Zootaxa* 1918:45–58.

Fricke R, Eschmeyer WN, van der Laan R, editors. 2018. Catalog of fishes: genera, species, references. California Academy of Science. Available: <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp> (October 2018).

Froese R, Pauly D, editors. 2018. *Pseudancistrus barbatus* Valenciennes, 1840. FishBase. Available: <http://www.fishbase.us/summary/SpeciesSummary.php?ID=47518&genusname=Pseudancistrus&speciesname=barbatus&AT=Pseudancistrus+barbatus&lang=English> (October 2018).

GBIF Secretariat. 2018. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Pseudancistrus barbatus* Valenciennes, 1840. Copenhagen: Global Biodiversity Information Facility. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/5202287> (October 2018).

[ITIS] Integrated Taxonomic Information System. 2018. *Pseudancistrus barbatus* Valenciennes, 1840. Reston, Virginia: Integrated Taxonomic Information System. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=680331#null (October 2018).

New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. 2010. Director's species importation list. Santa Fe, New Mexico: New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. Available: http://www.wildlife.state.nm.us/download/enforcement/importation/information/Directors-Species-Importation-List-08_03_2010.pdf (November 2020).

[OIE] World Organisation for Animal Health. 2021. OIE-listed diseases, infections and infestations in force in 2021. Available: <http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed-diseases-2021/> (January 2021).

Sanders S, Castiglione C, Hoff M. 2018. Risk Assessment Mapping Program: RAMP. Version 3.1. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

11 Literature Cited in Quoted Material

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.

Le Bail PY, Keith P, Planquette P. 2000. Atlas des poissons d'eau douce de Guyane. Tome 2, Fascicule II: Siluriformes. Collection Patrimoines Naturels 43(II). Paris: Publications scientifiques du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle.

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