

***Hoplerythrinus cinereus* (a fish, no common name)**

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, August 2011

Revised, September 2018

Web Version, 12/20/2018



Photo: S. J. Raredon. Licensed under Creative Commons BY-NC-SA. Available: http://eol.org/data_objects/18133818. (September 2018).

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Central America: Island of Trinidad in Trinidad and Tobago.”

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 available in trade in the United States.

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has listed *Hoplerythrinus cinereus* as a prohibited species. 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” (FFWCC 2018).

Means of Introduction into the United States

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

Remarks

Froese and Pauly (2018) list *Erythrinus cinereus* as a synonym of *H. cinereus*. This synonym was used in conjunction with the accepted scientific name in searching for 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 Characiformes
Family Erythrinidae
Genus *Hoplerethrinus* Gill, 1896
Species *Hoplerethrinus cinereus* (Gill, 1858)”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 20.2 cm SL male/unsexed; [Oyakawa 2003]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; pelagic.”

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Central America: Island of Trinidad in Trinidad and Tobago.”

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 Gill (1858):

“Body thick and stout, the total length, inclusive of the caudal, rather less than five times as great as the height, and four and a half times greater than the length of the broad and short head. The eyes, less than one seventh of the head’s length, are separated from each other by a space little less than three of their diameters, and are distant from the snout nearly two diameters. The distance of the dorsal from the snout is more than double the length of the head. The body is crossed by ten rows of scales, and thirty-five are perforated by the lateral line.”

“The color is ash, lighter on the abdomen; the dorsal has about four rows of dusky spots between the rays; all the other fins are immaculate.”

Biology

No information available.

Human Uses

No information available.

Diseases

No information available. No OIE-reportable diseases have been documented in 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.

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has listed *Hoplerythrinus cinereus* as a prohibited species.

4 Global Distribution

No georeferenced occurrences were available for *H. cinereus* (GBIF Secretariat 2017).



Figure 1. Map of the Caribbean islands, with the country of Trinidad and Tobago highlighted in orange. Map by Kylekieran. Public Domain. Available: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=51829107>. (September 2018).

5 Distribution within the United States

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

6 Climate Matching

The island of Trinidad hosts no climate stations as source locations for climate matching due to its size. Additionally, all climate stations in Venezuela were greater than 100 km from the island. For these reasons, no climate matching analysis could be completed for *H. cinereus*.

7 Certainty of Assessment

Very limited information is available on the biology and ecology of *H. cinereus*. No georeferenced occurrences were found for *H. cinereus* and a climate matching analysis could not be completed because there were no climate stations within 100 km of the described area of occurrence. No introductions of this species have been reported, so any impacts of introduction remain unknown. Certainty of this assessment is low.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Hoplerythrinus cinereus is a species of fish native to the island of Trinidad. Very little information is available on the species. It is not known to be in trade, but it is listed as prohibited in the State of Florida along with other members of its family. No introductions of *H. cinereus* have been reported so history of invasiveness is uncertain. Climate match to the contiguous United States is unknown because no climate stations are available within 100 km of the reported location of *H. cinereus*. Because of the lack of introduction history and an unknown climate match to the contiguous United States, overall risk posed by *H. cinereus* is uncertain.

Assessment Elements

- **History of Invasiveness: Uncertain**
- **Climate Match: --**
- **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.

- FFWCC (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission). 2018. Prohibited species list. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. Available: <http://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/nonnatives/regulations/prohibited/>. (September 2018).
- Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2018. *Hoplerythrinus cinereus* (Gill, 1858). FishBase. Available: <https://www.fishbase.de/summary/Hoplerythrinus-cinereus.html>. (September 2018).
- GBIF Secretariat. 2017. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Hoplerythrinus cinereus* (Gill, 1858). Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/2352214>. (September 2018).
- Gill, T. N. 1858. Synopsis of the fresh water fishes of the western portion of the island of Trinidad, W. I. *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York* 6 (10-13):363-430.
- ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Hoplerythrinus cinereus* (Gill, 1858). Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=641090#null. (September 2018).

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.

Oyakawa, O. T. 2003. Erythrinidae (trahiras). Pages 238-240 *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.