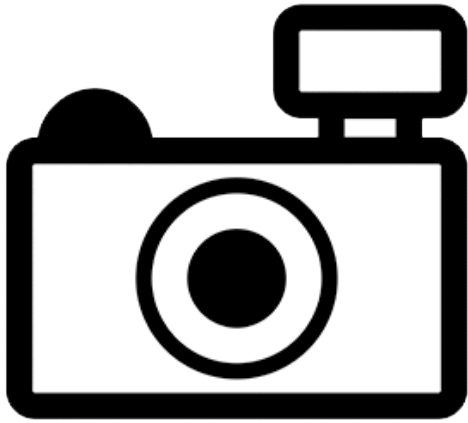


# ***Hypostomus waiampi* (a catfish, no common name)**

## **Ecological Risk Screening Summary**

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, March 2012  
Revised, November 2018  
Web Version, 8/13/2019



No Photo Available

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

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### **Native Range**

From Hollanda Carvalho and Weber (2005):

“*Hypostomus waiampi* is known only from its type locality, in the Cupixi River, State of Amapá, Brazil.”

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

No records were found of *Hypostomus waiampi* in the wild or in trade in the United States.

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

No records were found of *Hypostomus waiampi* in the wild in the United States.

### **Remarks**

This species was first described to science in 2005 (Fricke et al. 2018).

## 2 Biology and Ecology

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### Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

From Fricke et al. (2018):

“**Current status:** Valid as *Hypostomus waiampi* Hollanda Carvalho & Weber 2005.”

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 *Hypostomus* – suckermouth catfishes  
Species *Hypostomus waiampi* Carvalho and Weber, 2005”

### Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Hollanda Carvalho and Weber (2005):

“Standard length of examined specimens 139.9 to 193.9 mm; [...]”

### Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; demersal.”

### Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical”

## **Distribution Outside the United States**

### **Native**

From Hollanda Carvalho and Weber (2005):

“*Hypostomus waiampi* is known only from its type locality, in the Cupixi River, State of Amapá, Brazil.”

### **Introduced**

No records were found of introductions of *Hypostomus waiampi*.

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

No records were found of introductions of *Hypostomus waiampi*.

## **Short Description**

From Hollanda Carvalho and Weber (2005):

“Head dorsally covered with dermal ossifications, except for small amorphous naked area on snout tip, as large as nostril. Profile slightly convex, with very light depression between eyes. Dorsal margin of orbit slightly elevated, weakly continuing in inconspicuous ridge on posttemporal and following plates. A single plate bordering posterior margin of supraoccipital. Opercle supporting less than 10 odontodes. Outer face of upper lip covered with small odontodes, concentrated on middle and distal areas in smaller specimens. Barbells short. Few (6 to 8) large spoon-shaped teeth.

Body relatively deep and wide, covered with five rows of plates on each side; strong ridges, relatively smoother in younger specimens. Dorsal profile almost straight descending from dorsal-fin spine up to first plate after adipose fin. Caudal peduncle roughly ovoid in cross section, sometimes laterally compressed. Dorsal plates between end of dorsal fin and preadipose azygous plate flattened dorsally, those closer to dorsal fin usually not meeting at midline, leaving naked central area. Ventral surface of head and abdomen completely covered by small platelets, except areas around urogenital opening, lower lip and fin insertions.

Pectoral fin spines covered with odontodes, progressively larger as approaching distal tip, hooked and more developed in larger specimens. Adipose-fin spine long and straight, with slightly convex dorsal profile [...]. Caudal fin concave to strongly concave. Medium sized outer rays; lower lobe longer than upper one. Dorsal fin usually reaching third preadipose plate when depressed.”

## **Biology**

No information was found on the biology of *Hypostomus waiampi*.

## **Human Uses**

No information was found on human uses of *Hypostomus waiampi*.

## Diseases

No information was found on diseases of *Hypostomus waiampi*. **No records were found of OIE-reportable diseases (OIE 2019) for *H. waiampi*.**

## Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

## 3 Impacts of Introductions

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No records were found of introductions of *Hypostomus waiampi*; therefore, there is no information on impacts of introduction.

## 4 Global Distribution

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**Figure 1.** Map of South America showing locations where *Hypostomus waiampi* has been reported. Locations are in Brazil. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

## 5 Distribution Within the United States

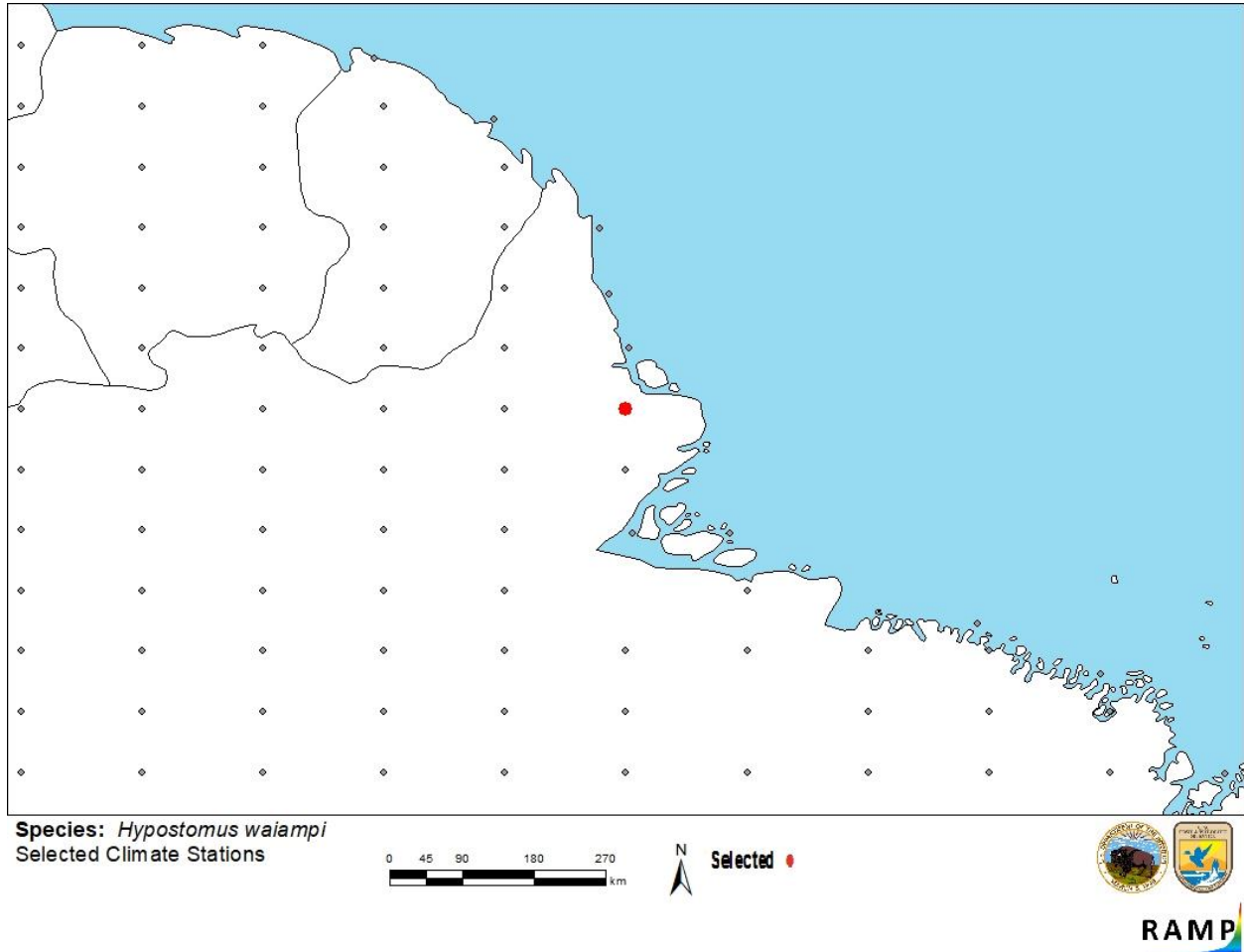
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This species has not been reported in the wild in the United States.

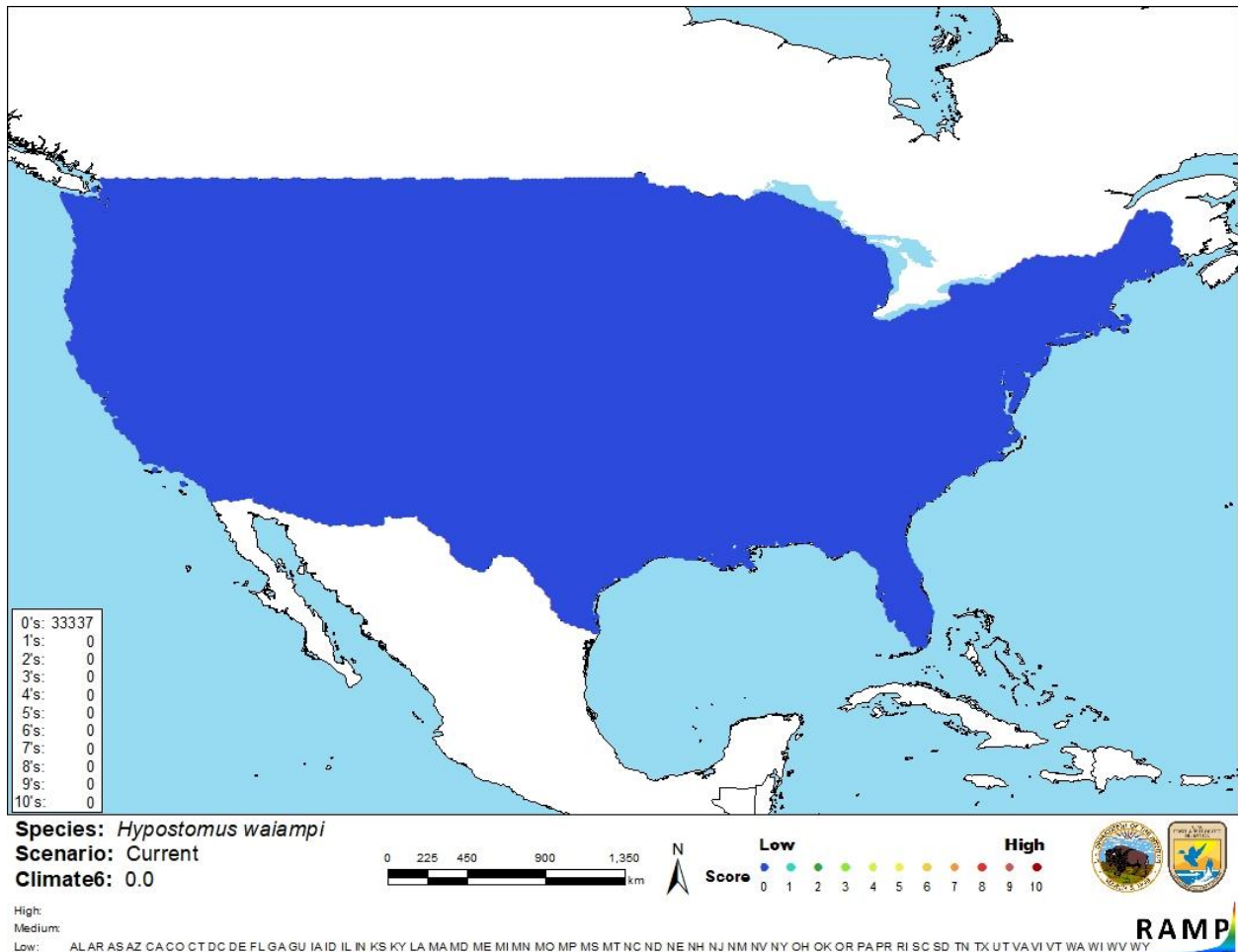
## 6 Climate Matching

### Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Hypostomus waiampi* was low for the entire contiguous United States. There were no areas of medium or high match. The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2018; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous United States was 0.000, low (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; Brazil) and non-source locations (gray) for *Hypostomus waiampi* climate matching. Source locations are 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 *Hypostomus waiampi* 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<br>(Sum of Climate Scores 6-10) / (Sum of total Climate Scores) | Climate Match<br>Category |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| $0.000 \leq X < 0.005$                                                                   | Low                       |
| $0.005 < X < 0.103$                                                                      | Medium                    |
| $\geq 0.103$                                                                             | High                      |

## 7 Certainty of Assessment

There is minimal biological and ecological information available for *Hypostomus waiampi*. No information was found on introductions of *Hypostomus waiampi*; therefore, there is no information on impacts of introductions. The certainty of assessment for *H. waiampi* is low.

## 8 Risk Assessment

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### Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

*Hypostomus waiampi* is a South American suckermouth catfish native to Brazil. It has not been reported as introduced or established anywhere in the world outside of its native range; therefore, there is no information on impact of introduction. The history of invasiveness is uncertain. The overall climate match for the contiguous United States was low. There were no areas of high or medium match. Due to lack of information, the certainty of assessment is low. The overall risk assessment category for this species 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>. (November 2018).
- Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2018. *Hypostomus waiampi* Hollanda Carvalho and Weber, 2005. FishBase. Available: <https://www.fishbase.de/summary/Hypostomus-waiampi.html>. (November 2018).
- GBIF Secretariat. 2018. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Hypostomus waiampi* (Carvalho and Weber, 2005). Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/5202203>. (November 2018).
- Hollanda Carvalho, P., and C. Weber. 2005. Five new species of the *Hypostomus cochliodon* group (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from the middle and lower Amazon System. *Revue Suisse de Zoologie* 111(4):953–978.
- ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Hypostomus waiampi* (Carvalho and Weber, 2005). Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: [https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search\\_topic=TSN&search\\_value=680262#null](https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=680262#null). (November 2018).

OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health). 2019. OIE listed diseases, infections and infestations in Force In 2019. Available: <http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed-diseases-2019/>. (August 2019).

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.**

No references in this section.