

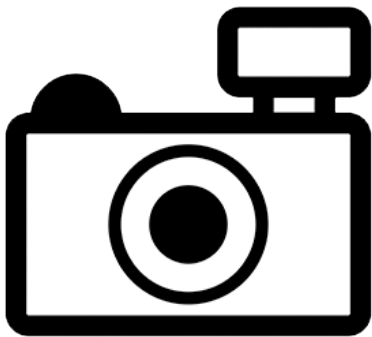
***Ituglanis proops* (a catfish, no common name)**

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, May 2012

Revised, February 2017

Web Version, 1/31/2018



No Photo Available

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2016):

“South America: Ribeira de Iguape River basin in Brazil.”

From de Pinna and Wosiacki (2003):

“Type locality: Rio Ribeira, Iguape [river mouth of the Ribeira de Iguape River = 24°50’S 47°10’W], Brazil.”

Status in the United States

This species has not been reported in the United States.

From 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. Very limited exceptions may be made by permit from the Executive Director [...]

Freshwater Aquatic Species [...]
Parasitic catfishes [...]
Ituglanis proops”

Means of Introductions in the United States

This species has not been reported in the United States.

Remarks

From GBIF (2016):

“BASIONYM

Trichomycterus proops Miranda Ribeiro, 1908”

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

From ITIS (2017):

“Kingdom Animalia
Subkingdom Bilateria
Infrakingdom Deuterostomia
Phylum Chordata
Subphylum Vertebrata
Infraphylum Gnathostomata
Superclass Osteichthyes
Class Actinopterygii
Subclass Neopterygii
Infraclass Teleostei
Superorder Ostariophysi
Order Siluriformes
Family Trichomycteridae
Subfamily Trichomycterinae
Genus *Ituglanis*
Species *Ituglanis proops* (Miranda Ribeiro, 1908)”

“Current Standing: valid”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2016):

“Max length : 8.7 cm NG male/unsexed; [de Pinna and Wosiacki 2003]”

From Sarmento-Soares et al. (2006):

“*Ituglanis proops* is a species with an adult size proportionally large, between 60-68.9 mm SL [...]”

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: Ribeira de Iguape River basin in Brazil.”

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 de Pinna and Keith (2003):

“*Ituglanis proops* has the largest interopercular patch of odontodes in the genus. Most of that enlargement occurs dorsolaterally, so that the dorsoposterior margin of the interopercular patch closely approaches the ventral margin of the opercular one. The integumentary folds of the opercular and interopercular patches contact each other in preserved specimens. In all other species of *Ituglanis*, the two patches are clearly separated by a broad band of normal head integument. The condition in *I. proops* seems to be autapomorphic, and clearly diagnoses it from all other species of *Ituglanis* [...]”

From Sarmento-Soares et al. (2006):

“[...] *I. proops* has scattered spots along the sides of body, not forming rows.”

Biology

From Teshima et al. (2015):

“Restricted distribution, intermediate abundance and biomass”

From Cetra and Ferreira (2016):

“inv[ertivorous]”

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.

From 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. Very limited exceptions may be made by permit from the Executive Director [...]
Freshwater Aquatic Species [...]
Parasitic catfishes [...]
Ituglanis proops”

4 Global Distribution



Figure 1. Location of Rio Ribeira de Iguape in Brazil. The type locality of *I. proops* is at the mouth of this river (see Native Range, above). Map by NordNordWest, modified by Виктор В. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0. Available: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=12161221>. (February 2017).

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 match (Sanders et al. 2014; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) was low throughout much of the contiguous United States except in Florida and coastal Louisiana where matches were medium. Climate 6 proportion indicated that the contiguous U.S. has a low climate match. The range of proportions indicating a low climate match is 0.000-0.005; the Climate 6 proportion of *I. proops* was 0.0.

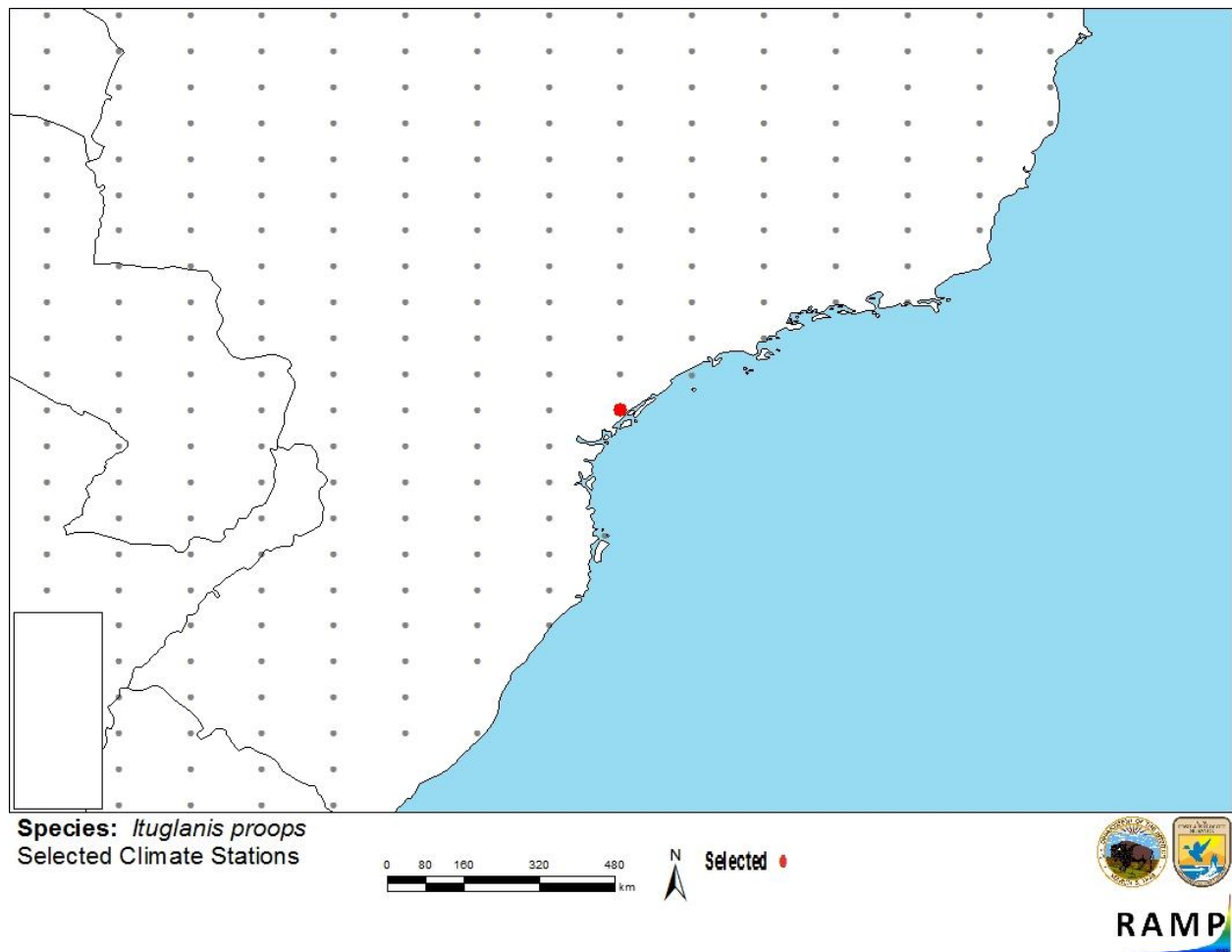


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) source map showing weather stations in Brazil and neighboring countries selected as source locations (red) and non-source locations (gray) for *I. proops* climate matching. Source location from de Pinna and Wosiacki (2003).

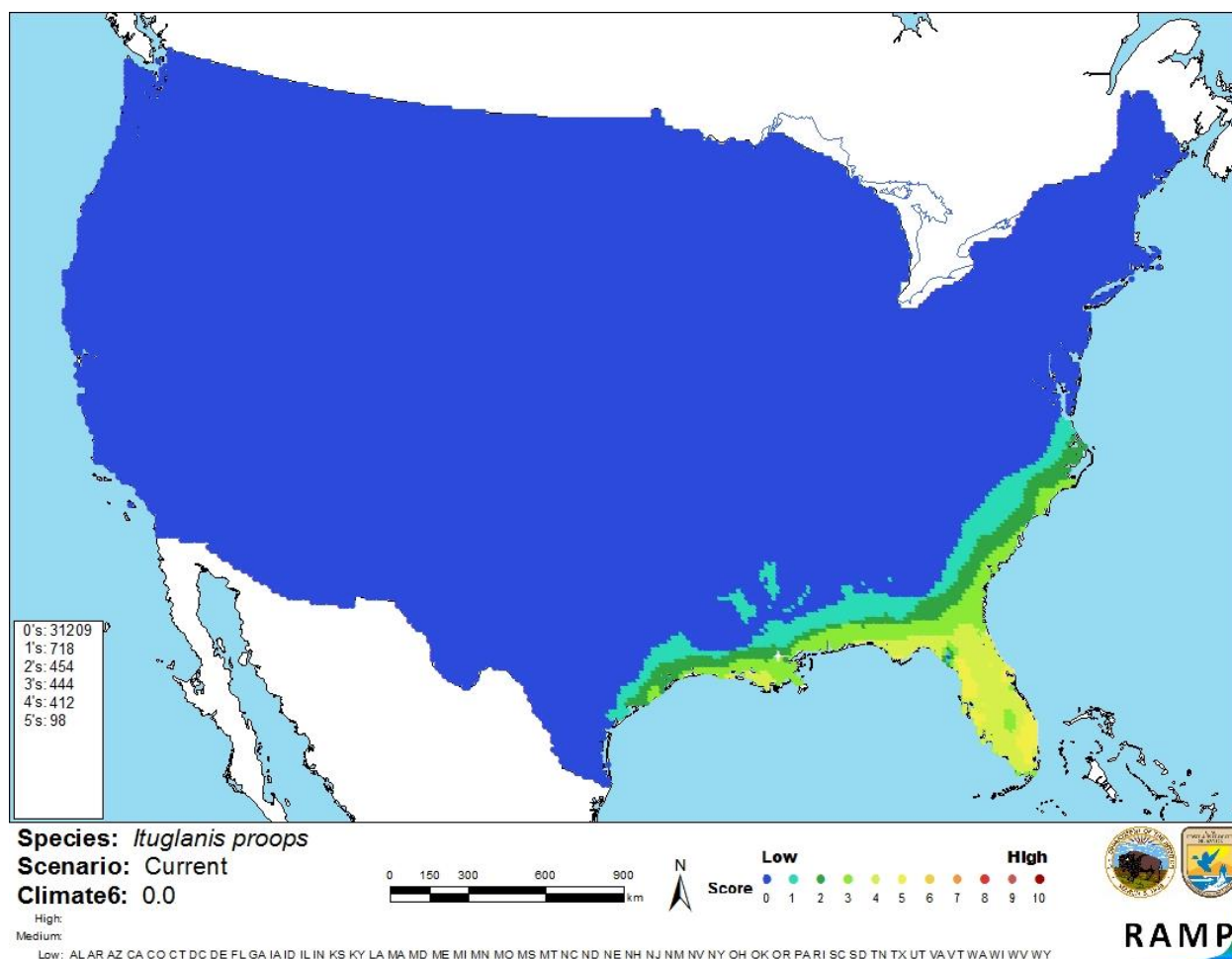


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) climate matches for *I. proops* in the contiguous United States based on source location reported by de Pinna and Wosiacki (2003). 0= Lowest match, 10=Highest match. Counts of climate match scores are tabulated on the left.

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

Limited information is available on the biology, ecology, and distribution of *I. proops*. No introductions of the species have been reported, so impacts of introduction are unknown. Certainty of this assessment is low.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Ituglanis proops is a large trichomycterid catfish native to the Ribeira de Iguape river basin in southeastern Brazil. No introductions of this species have been reported, so impacts of introduction are unknown. Climate matching indicated a low climate match for *I. proops* to the contiguous U.S. overall, but medium match in Florida and southern Louisiana. The species is currently on the state of Florida's list of prohibited species. Overall risk posed by this species is uncertain.

Assessment Elements

- **History of Invasiveness: Uncertain**
- **Climate Match: Low**
- **Certainty of Assessment: Low**
- **Overall Risk Assessment Category: Uncertain**

9 References

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