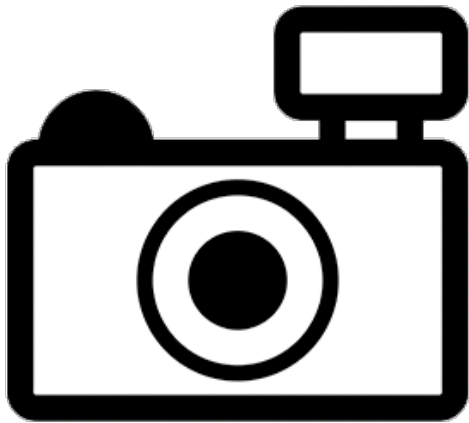


Kumara (*Tometes lebaili*)

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, August 2012
Revised, September 2018
Web Version, 9/23/2021

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: Mana River and Maroni basins in French Guiana, and Commewine River in Suriname.”

Status in the United States

No records of *Tometes lebaili* in the wild or in trade in the United States were found.

Means of Introductions in the United States

No records of *Tometes lebaili* in the wild in the United States were found.

Remarks

Tometes lebaili was first described in 2002 (Jégu et al. 2002).

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

According to Fricke et al. (2018), *Tometes lebaili* Jégu, Keith and Belmont-Jégu 2002 is the current valid name of this species and is the original name.

From ITIS (2018):

Kingdom Animalia
Subkingdom Bilateria
Infrakingdom Deuterostomia
Phylum Chordata
Subphylum Vertebrata
Infraphylum Gnathostomata
Superclass Actinopterygii
Class Teleostei
Superorder Ostariophysi
Order Characiformes
Family Characidae
Genus *Tometes*
Species *Tometes lebaili* Jégu, Keith and Belmont-Jégu, 2002

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Jégu et al. (2002):

“The maximal size reported for *T. lebaili* is 512 mm SL.”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; demersal.”

Climate

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical; 0°S - 5°S”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“South America: Mana River and Maroni basins in French Guiana, and Commewine River in Suriname.”

Introduced

No records of introductions of *Tometes lebaili* were found.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

No records of introductions of *Tometes lebaili* were found.

Short Description

From Jégu et al. (2002):

“*Tometes lebaili* n. sp. differs from *Tometes trilobatus* Valenciennes, 1850, by the upturned mouth and 7 to 8 labial dentary teeth against 5 in *T. trilobatus*.”

Biology

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“All specimens captured in rapids upstream. Captured with hooked-lines baited with Podostemaceae, arrows, and rotenone. Podostemaceae seems to be their main diet. Very similar to *Tometes trilobatus*. Both species are important for Amerindian tribes Wayãpi and Wayana. Could be endangered by human threats like subsistence fisheries, habitat destruction by mining activities, and dams [Jégu et al. 2002].”

Human Uses

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Could be endangered by human threats like subsistence fisheries, habitat destruction by mining activities, and dams [Jégu et al. 2002].”

“Fisheries: subsistence fisheries”

Diseases

No records of diseases of *Tometes lebaili* were found. **No records of OIE-reportable diseases (OIE 2021) were found for *T. lebaili*.**

Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

No records of introductions of *Tometes lebaili* were found, therefore there is no information on impacts of introductions.

4 History of Invasiveness

No records of introductions of *Tomates lebaili* were found, therefore the history of invasiveness is classified as No Known Nonnative Population.

5 Global Distribution

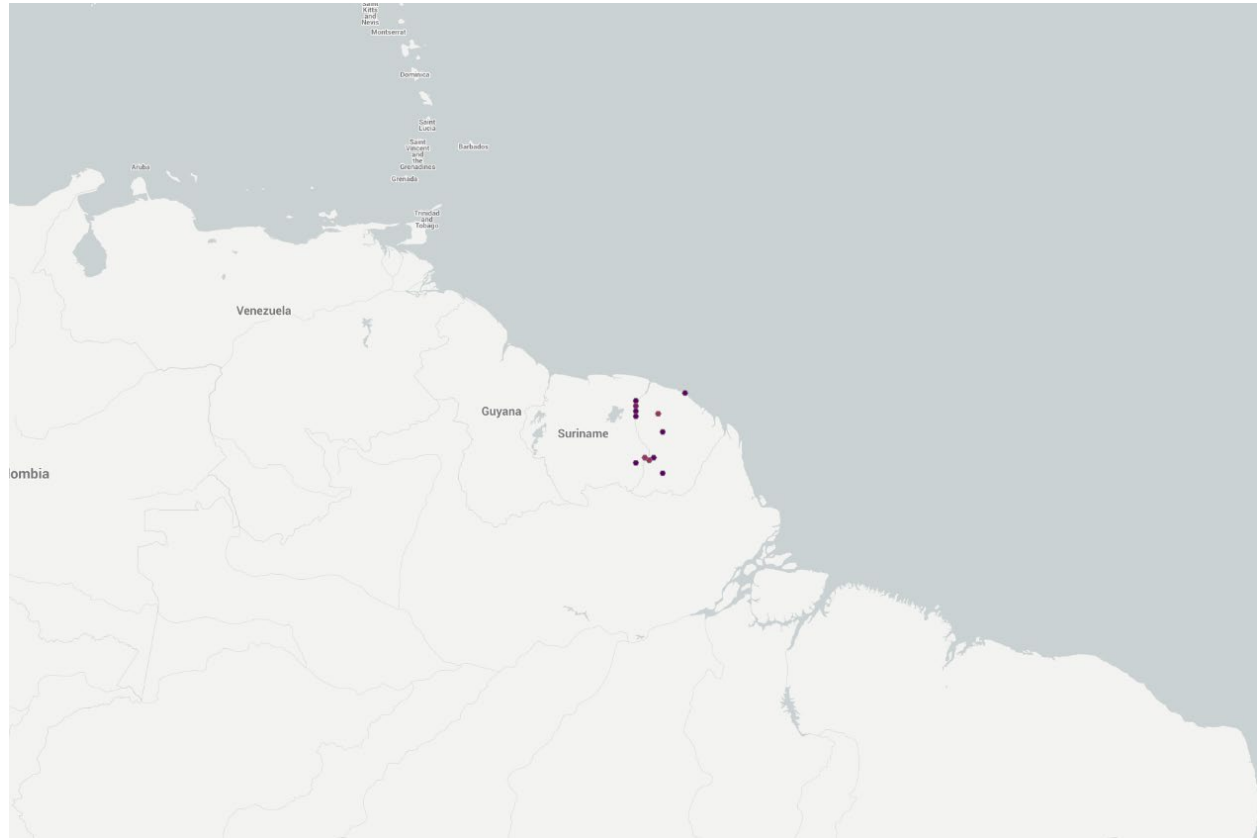


Figure 1. Map of northeastern South America showing locations where *Tomates lebaili* has been reported. Locations are in Suriname and French Guiana. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

6 Distribution Within the United States

No records of *Tomates lebaili* in the wild in the United States were found.

7 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Tomates lebaili* was low across the entire contiguous United States. There were no areas of high or medium match. The overall 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.

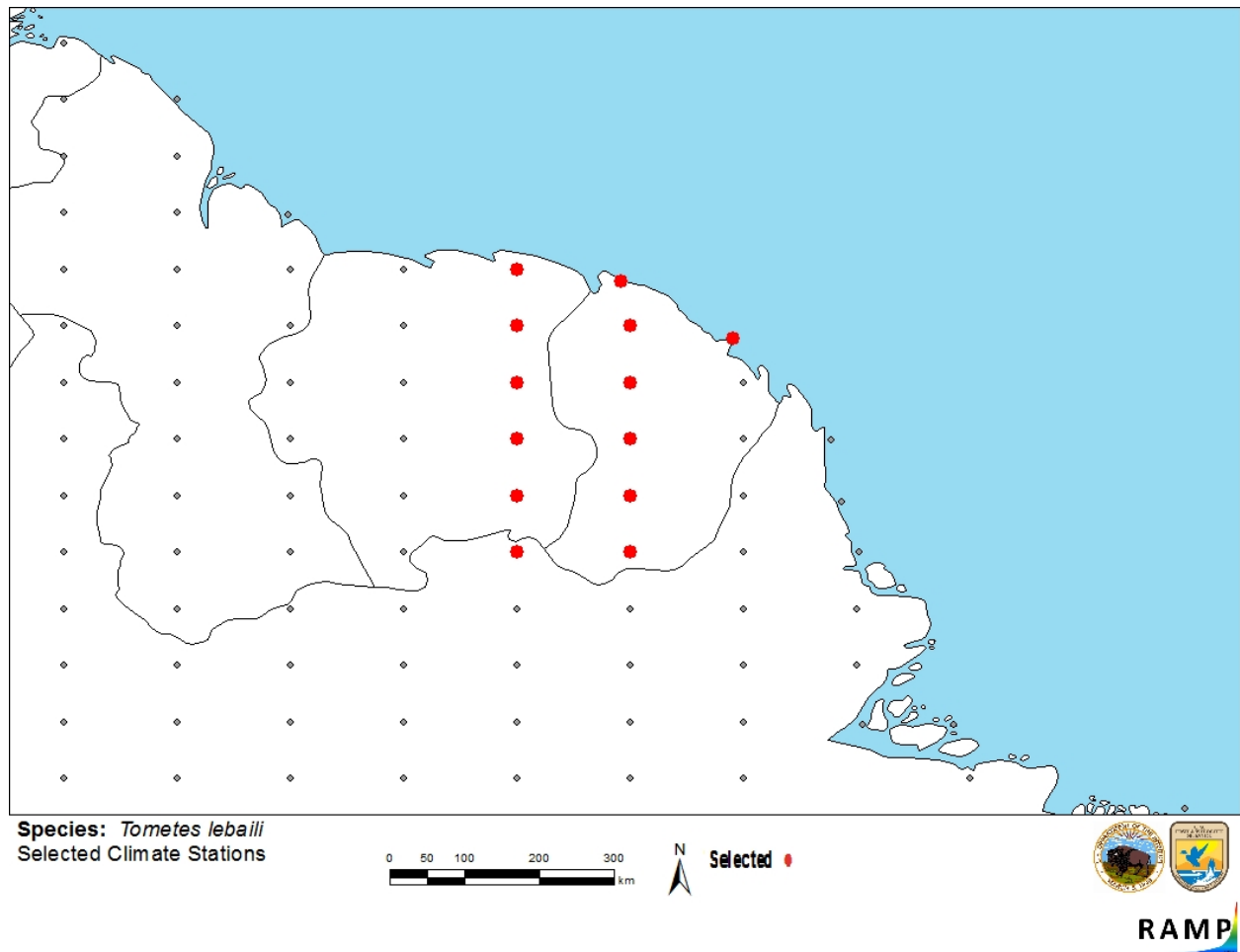


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations in northeastern South America selected as source locations (red; Suriname, French Guiana) and non-source locations (gray) for *Tometes lebailli* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2018). Selected source locations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

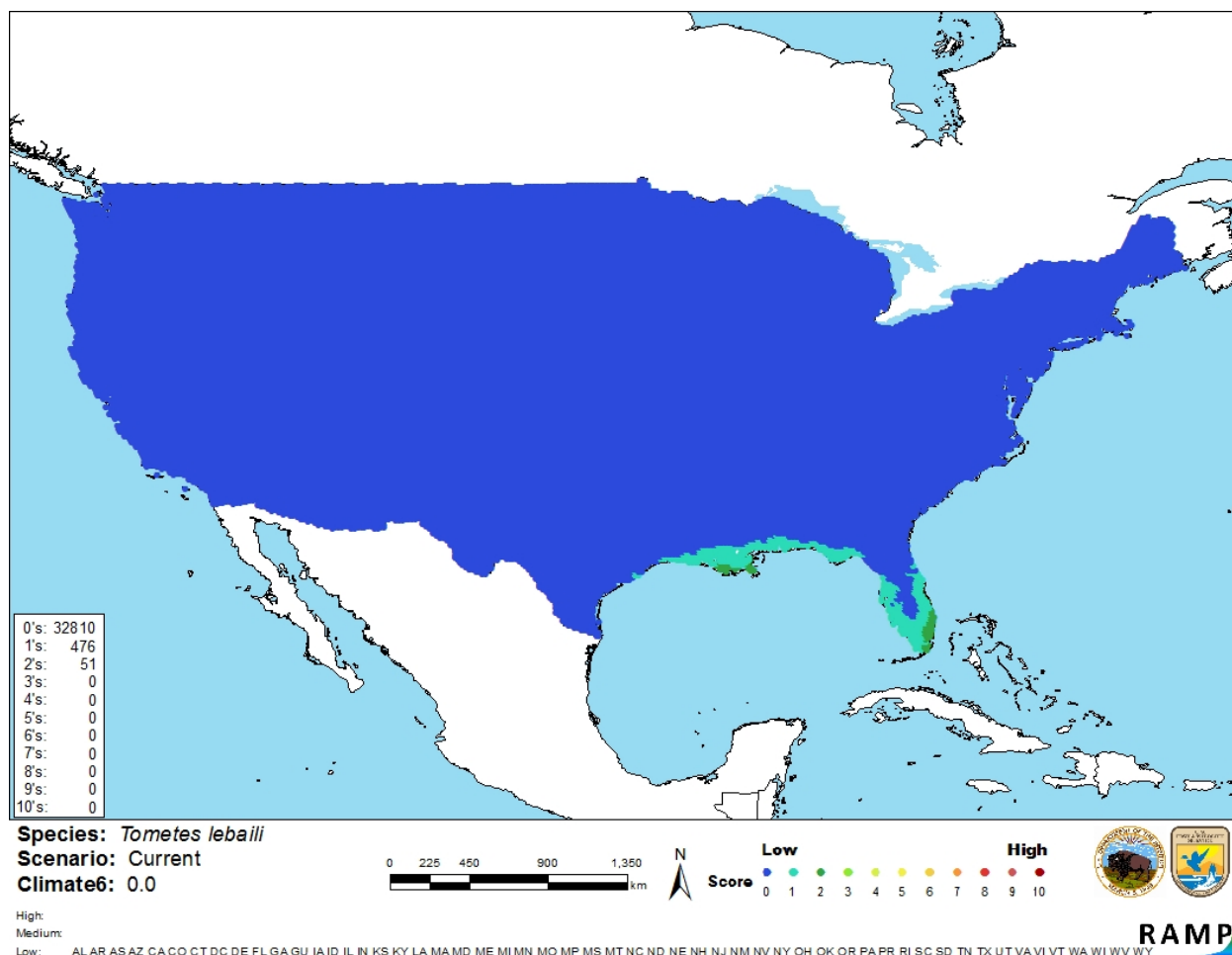


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *Tometes leballi* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported from GBIF Secretariat (2018). Counts of climate match scores are tabulated on the left. 0/Blue = Lowest match, 10/Red = Highest match.

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

The certainty of assessment is low. There was some limited general information about the species available from peer-reviewed sources. The species was first described in 2002 with virtually all known information about the species coming from that original paper. Only the

abstract of that paper is available in English. There were no records of introductions found, and therefore there is no information on impacts available to evaluate.

9 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Tometes lebaili is a fish native to French Guiana and Suriname. It is used in subsistence fisheries. *T. lebaili* was first described in 2002 with virtually all known information about the species coming from that original paper. The history of invasiveness is classified as No Known Nonnative Population. There were no records of introductions to the wild found and therefore no information on impacts of introduction. The climate match was Low for the contiguous United States. There were no areas of high or medium match. The certainty of assessment is Low. The overall risk assessment is Uncertain.

Assessment Elements

- **History of Invasiveness (Sec. 3): No Known Nonnative Population**
- **Overall Climate Match (Sec. 6): Low**
- **Certainty of Assessment (Sec. 7): Low**
- **Remarks/Important additional information:** *Tometes lebaili* was first described in 2002.
- **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.

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> (September 2018).

Froese R, Pauly D, editors. 2018. *Tometes lebaili* (Jégu, Keith and Belmont-Jégu, 2002). FishBase. Available <https://www.fishbase.de/summary/Tometes-lebaili.html> (September 2018).

GBIF Secretariat. 2018. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Tometes lebaili* (Jégu, Keith and Belmont-Jégu, 2002). Copenhagen: Global Biodiversity Information Facility. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/2354760> (September 2018).

[ITIS] Integrated Taxonomic Information System. 2018. *Tometes lebaili* (Jégu, Keith and Belmont-Jégu, 2002). Reston, Virginia: Integrated Taxonomic Information System. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=641782#null (September 2018).

Jégu M, Keith P, Belmont-Jégu E. 2002. Une nouvelle espèce de *Tometes* (Teleostei: Characidae: Serrasalminae) du Bouclier Guyanais, *Tometes lebaili* n. sp. Bulletin Français de la Pêche et de la Pisciculture 364:23–48. (English abstract.)

[OIE] World Organisation for Animal Health. 2021. Animal diseases. Available: <https://www.oie.int/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/animal-diseases/> (September 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.

No references in this section.