

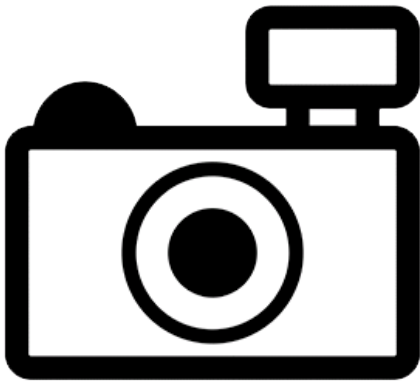
***Labeo brachypoma* (a carp, no common name)**

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, May 2012

Revised, March 2018, June 2018

Web Version, 6/6/2018



No Photo Available

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2017):

“Africa: very little information based solely on type specimens whose origin is unknown but possibly from west of Nigeria [Lévêque and Daget 1984, Lévêque 1990, Lévêque 2003] and coastal rivers of Ghana [Lévêque and Daget 1984].”

From Entsua-Mensah and Lalèyè (2010):

“This species is only reliably known only from the types, for which no precise locality is available, although they probably come from western Nigeria.”

Status in the United States

This species has not been reported as introduced or established in the U.S.

Means of Introductions in the United States

This species has not been reported as introduced or established in the U.S.

Remarks

From Froese and Pauly (2017):

“Affinities: close to *L. coubie* and *L. walkeri* (possible synonymy but few available data to confirm) also to *L. curriei*.”

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 Cypriniformes
Superfamily Cyprinoidea
Family Cyprinidae
Genus *Labeo*
Species *Labeo brachypoma* Günther, 1868”

From Eschmeyer et al. (2018):

“Current status: Valid as *Labeo brachypoma* Günther 1868. Cyprinidae: Labeoninae.”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2017):

“Max length : 29.0 cm TL male/unsexed; [Lévêque and Daget 1984]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2017):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic.”

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2017):

“Tropical”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2017):

“Africa: very little information based solely on type specimens whose origin is unknown but possibly from west of Nigeria [Lévêque and Daget 1984, Lévêque 1990, Lévêque 2003] and coastal rivers of Ghana [Lévêque and Daget 1984].”

From Entsua-Mensah and Lalèyè (2010):

“This species is only reliably known only from the types, for which no precise locality is available, although they probably come from western Nigeria.”

Introduced

This species has not been reported as introduced or established outside of its native range.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

This species has not been reported as introduced or established outside of its native range.

Short Description

From Froese and Pauly (2017):

“Dorsal soft rays (total): 14; Anal soft rays: 8. Diagnosis: distal margin of dorsal fin straight; body depth 3.2-3.6x SL; caudal peduncle thick, depth of caudal peduncle 0.6-0.7x its length; 38-44 (50-150mm) and 58-62 (150-250 mm) gill rakers; scale formula 4.5/33-34/5.5; 2.5 scales between lateral line and pelvic-fin base; 12 scales around caudal peduncle; 10 dorsal fin branched rays [Lévêque 1990, Lévêque 2003].”

Biology

No information available.

Human Uses

From Entsua-Mensah and Lalèyè (2010):

“This species is harvested for human consumption.”

Diseases

No information available. No OIE-reportable diseases have been documented for this species.

Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2017):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

This species has not been reported as introduced or established outside of its native range.

4 Global Distribution

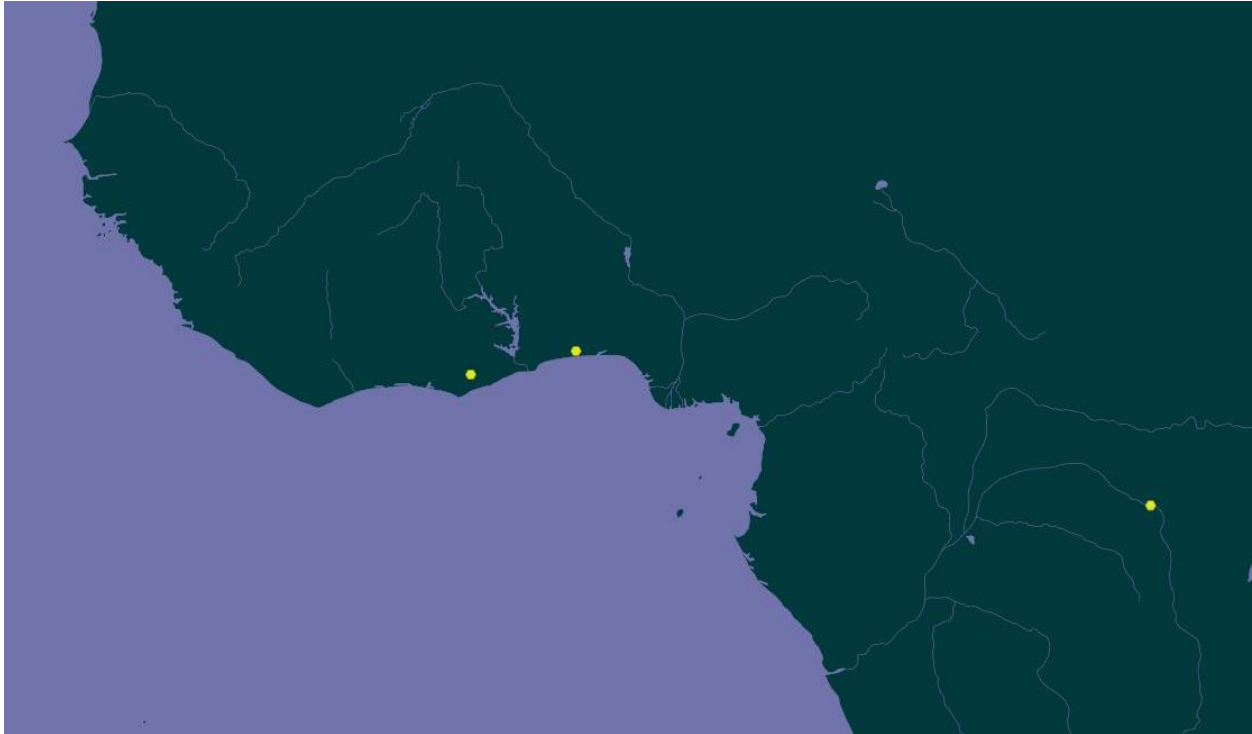


Figure 1. Known global distribution of *Labeo brachypoma*. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2017). The point in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (furthest east on the map), was not used in the climate matching analysis because it appears to be a misidentification (Van Steenberge et al. 2016).

5 Distribution Within the United States

This species has not been reported as introduced or established in the U.S.

6 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The Climate 6 score (Sanders et al. 2018; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the contiguous United States was 0.0, which is classified as a low climate match. The climate match was medium in southern Florida and far southern Texas, but the climate match was very low across the rest of the contiguous United States.

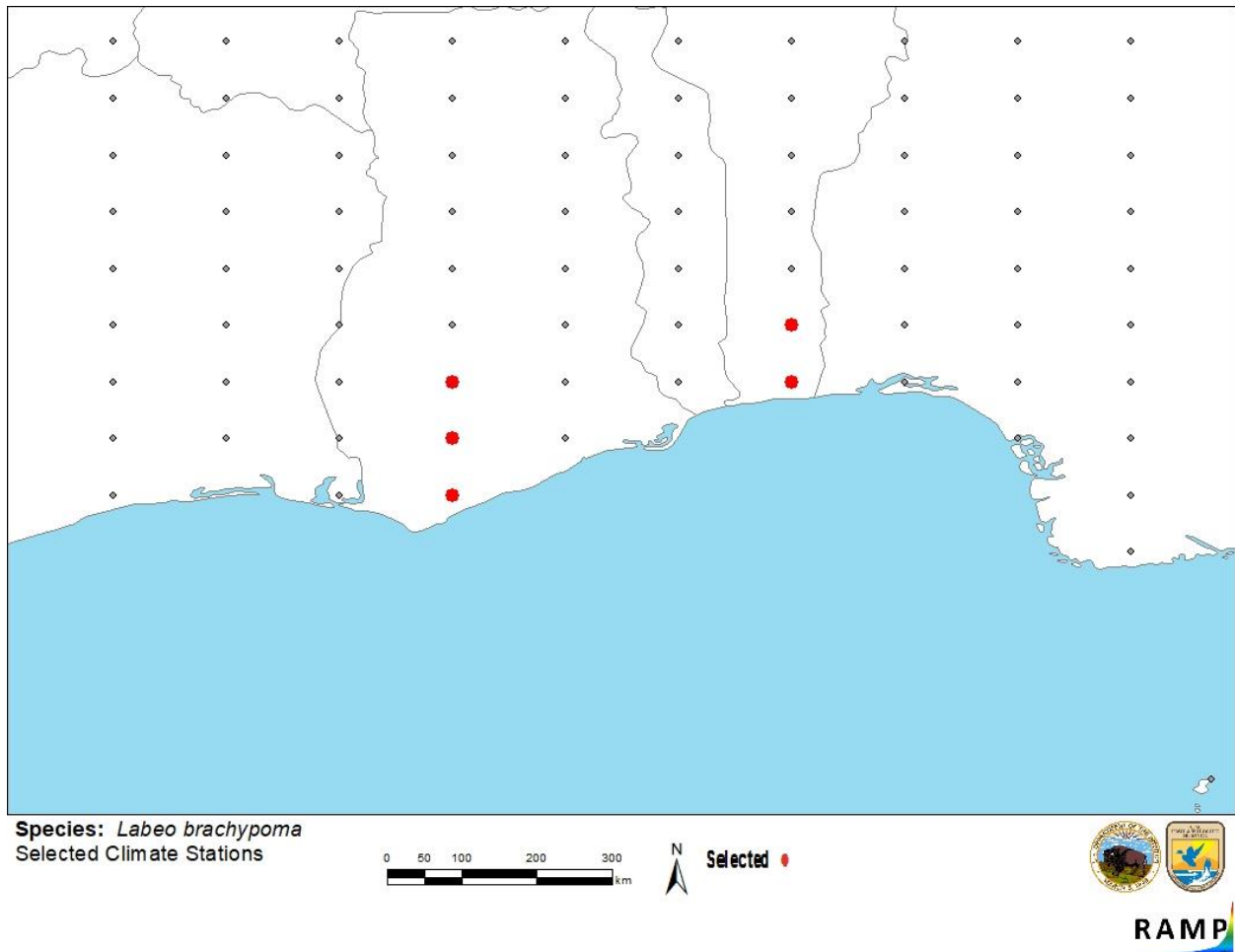


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) source map showing weather stations in West Africa selected as source locations (red; Ghana, Benin) and non-source locations (gray) for *Labeo brachypoma* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2017).

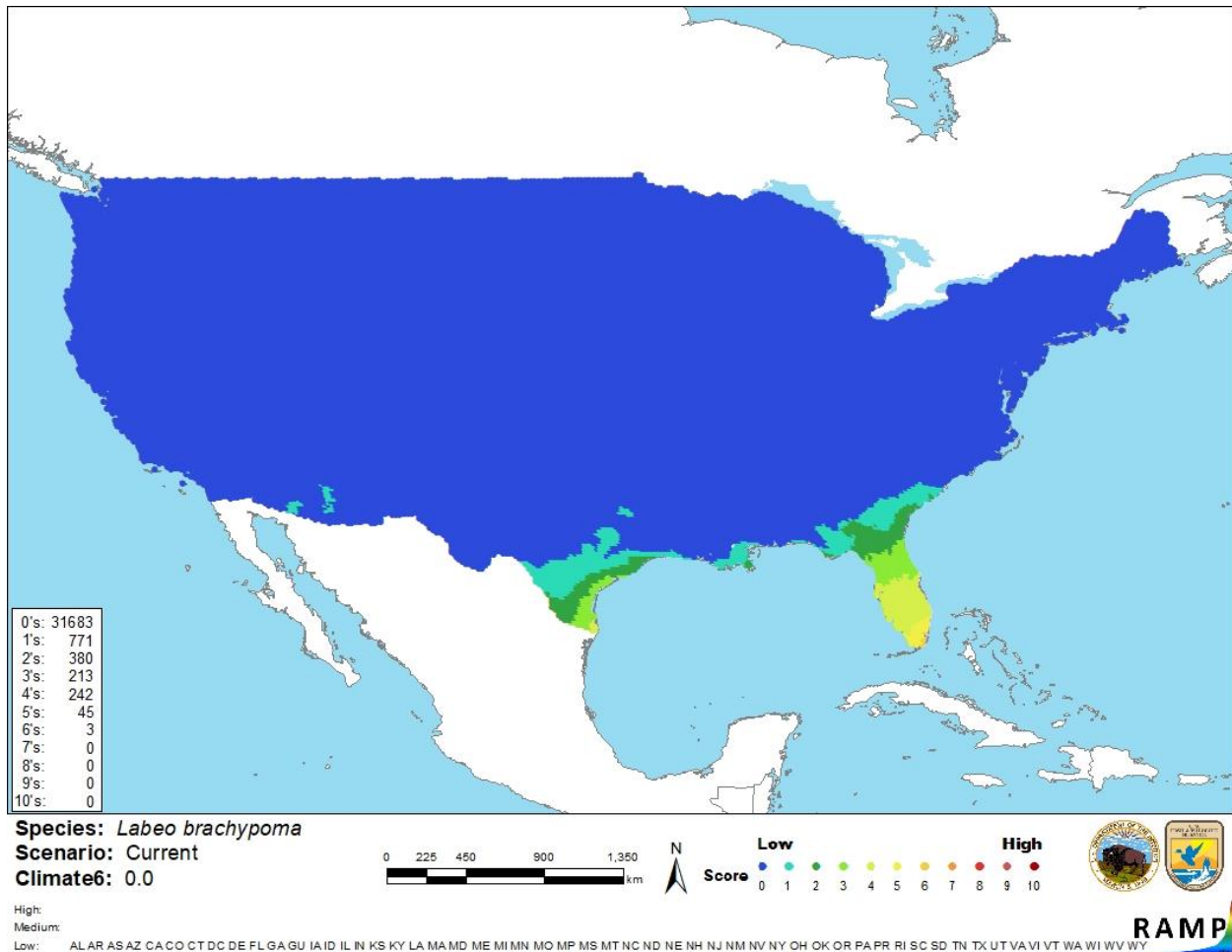


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *Labeo brachypoma* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by GBIF Secretariat (2017). 0=Lowest match, 10=Highest match.

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
$0.000 < X \leq 0.005$	Low
$0.005 < X < 0.103$	Medium
≥ 0.103	High

7 Certainty of Assessment

There is very little information available about *Labeo brachypoma*. The range of this species is uncertain, and no introductions of this species outside of its native range have been documented. Certainty of this assessment is low.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Labeo brachypoma is a carp native to an uncertain area of Africa, possibly ranging from Western Nigeria to Ghana. This species has never been reported as introduced outside of its native range. *L. brachypoma* has a low climate match with the contiguous United States. Because of a lack of information from which to base an assessment of invasive potential, certainty of this assessment is low. The overall risk assessment category is Uncertain.

Assessment Elements

- **History of Invasiveness (Sec. 3): Uncertain**
- **Climate Match (Sec. 6): Low**
- **Certainty of Assessment (Sec. 7): 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.

Entsua-Mensah, M., and P. Lalèyè. 2010. *Labeo brachypoma*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2010: e.T182886A7995553. Available: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/182886/0>. (March 2018).

Eschmeyer, W. N., R. Fricke, and R. van der Laan, editors. 2018. Catalog of fishes: genera, species, references. Available: <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>. (March 2018).

Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2017. *Labeo brachypoma* (Günther, 1868). FishBase. Available: <http://www.fishbase.org/summary/5291>. (March 2018).

GBIF Secretariat. 2017. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Labeo brachypoma*, Günther, 1868. Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/5206163>. (March 2018).

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Labeo brachypoma* (Günther, 1868). Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=689273#null. (March 2018).

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

Van Steenberge, M., J. Snoeks, and E. Vreven. 2016. Lingering taxonomic confusion in *Labeo* (Actinopterygii: Cypriniformes: Cyprinidae): correcting the records and basis of type designations for seven Congolese species. *Acta Ichthyologica et Piscatoria* 46(1):1-8.

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.

Lévêque, C. 1990. Cyprinidae. Pages 269-361 in C. Lévêque, D. Paugy, and G. G. Teugels, editors. *Faune des poissons d'eaux douces et saumâtres d'Afrique de l'Ouest*. Volume I. Coll. *Faune Tropicale* n° XXVIII. Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, and ORSTOM, Paris.

Lévêque, C. 2003. Cyprinidae. Pages 322-436 in D. Paugy, C. Lévêque, and G. G. Teugels, editors. *The fresh and brackish water fishes of West Africa volume 1*. Coll. *faune et flore tropicales* 40. Institut de recherche de développement, Paris, France, Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France and Musée royal de l'Afrique Central, Tervuren, Belgium.

Lévêque, C., and J. Daget. 1984. Cyprinidae. Pages 217-342 in J. Daget, J.-P. Gosse and D. F. E. Thys van den Audenaerde, editors. *Check-list of the freshwater fishes of Africa (CLOFFA)* volume 1. ORSTOM, Paris and MRAC, Tervuren, Belgium.