Labeo camerunensis (a carp, no common name)

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, May 2012
Revised, March 2018
Web Version, 6/6/2018

Photo: J. Cutler. Licensed under CC BY-NC 4.0. Available: https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/8217367. (March 2018).

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2017):

"Africa: Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Mungo, Wowe, Ohumbe, Mekom, Kelle, Louetsie, Kouilou, Kissafou and Loubomo rivers [Gabon, Republic of the Congo, and Cameroon; De Weirdt et al. 2007]."

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.

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 camerunensis* Trewavas, 1974"

From Eschmeyer et al. (2018):

"Current status: Valid as *Labeo camerunensis* Trewavas 1974. Cyprinidae: Labeoninae."

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2017):

"Max length : 22.6 cm SL male/unsexed; [De Weirdt et al. 2007]"

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: Lower Guinea endemic, known from the Mungo, Wowe, Ohumbe, Mekom, Kelle, Louetsie, Kouilou, Kissafou and Loubomo rivers [De Weirdt et al. 2007]."

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): 9; Vertebrae: 32 - 33. Diagnosis: snout without transverse furrow, but non-tuberculate space present separating anterior extremity from rest of snout; profile of anterior extremity is truncate and oblique; scale formula: 38-39 (38 commonly observed); 4.5-5.5 (5.5 commonly observed); 3.0-3.5 (3.0 commonly observed); 15-17 (16 commonly observed); dorsal fin with 9 branched rays; upper edge of dorsal fin always concave; 32-33 (32 commonly observed) vertebrae; ventral fin origin located under the 3rd branched dorsal ray; genital opening close to anal fin origin; longitudinal band present, flared over the scaled base of caudal fin [De Weirdt et al. 2007]."

Biology

No information available.

Human Uses

No information available.

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

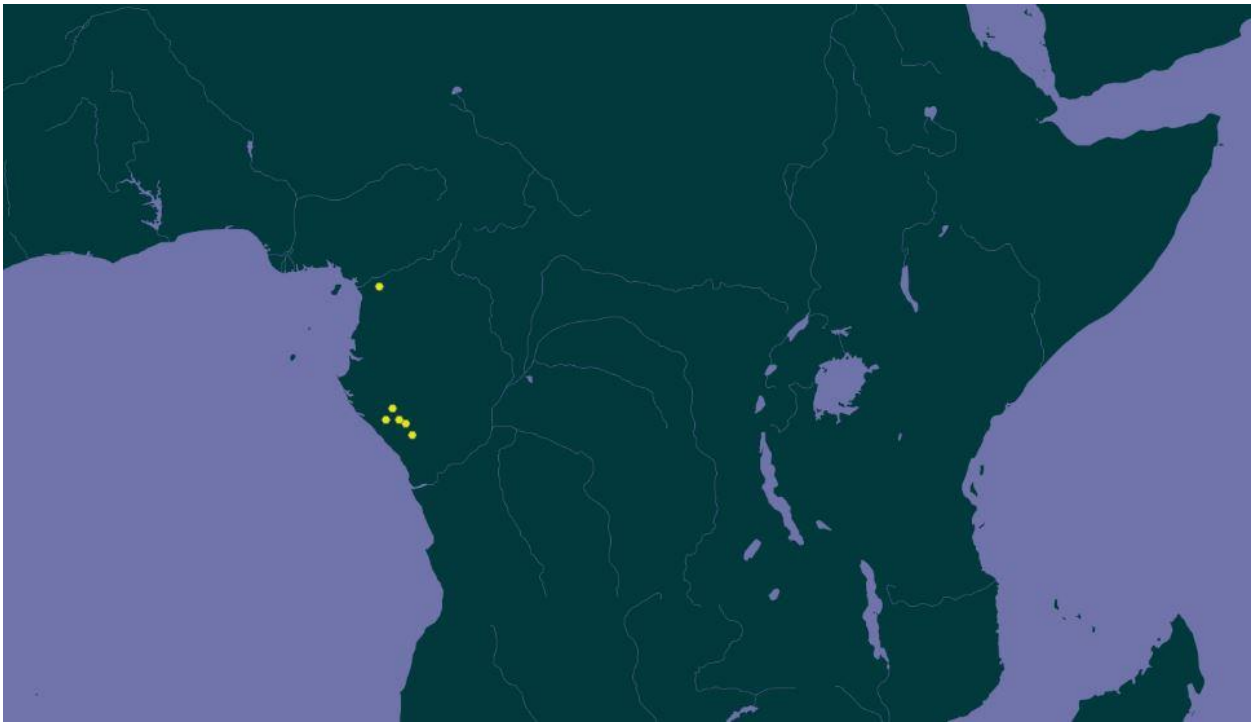

Figure 1. Known global distribution of *Labeo camerunensis*, reported from Gabon, Republic of the Congo, and Cameroon. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

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. 2014; 16 climate variables; Euclidean distance) for the Continental U.S. was 0.0, which is a low climate match. The climate match was very low across the entire contiguous U.S. except for in far southern Texas and Florida, where it was slightly higher. Southern Florida had an area of medium climate match.

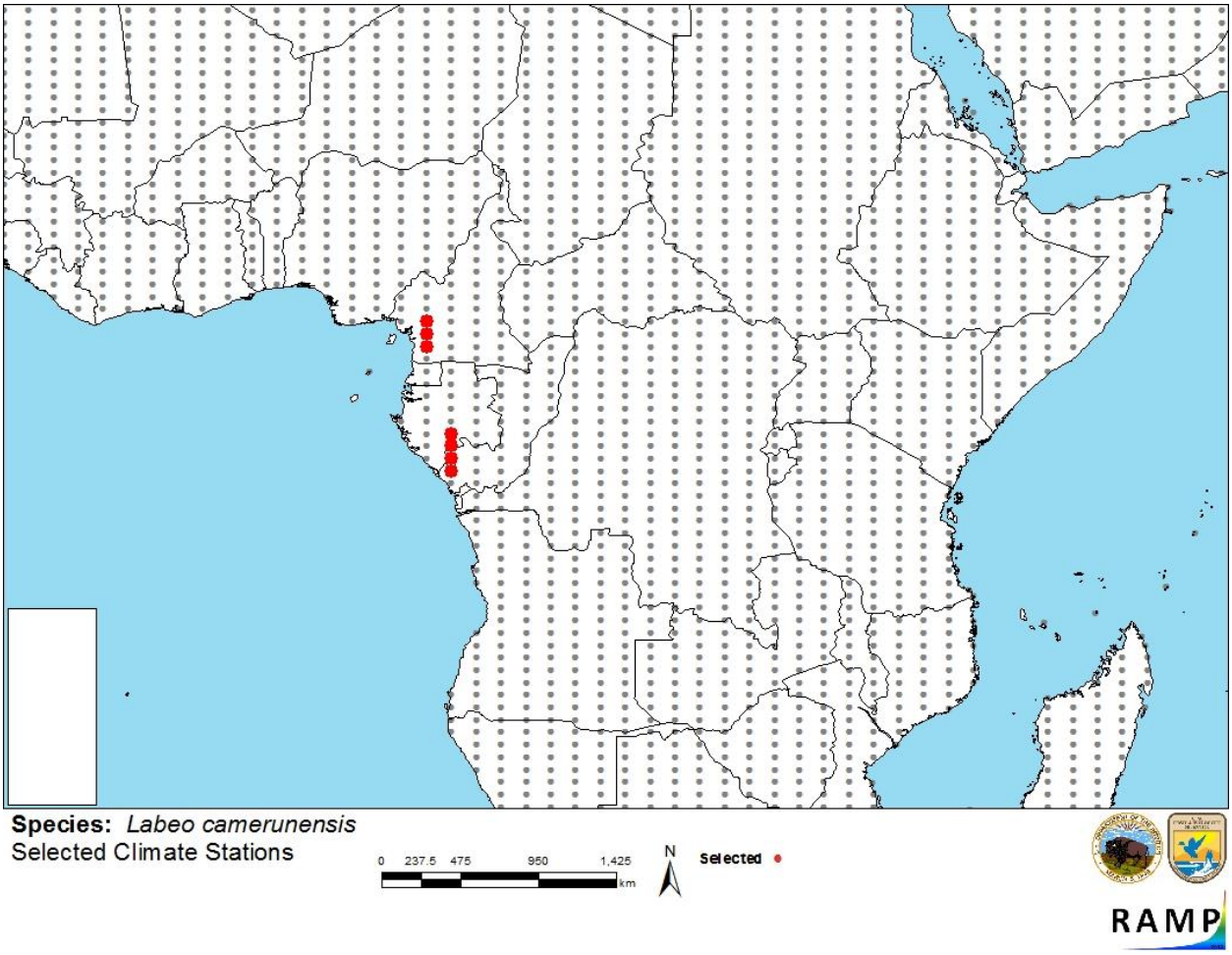

Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) source map showing weather stations selected as source locations (red) and non-source locations (gray) for *Labeo camerunensis* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

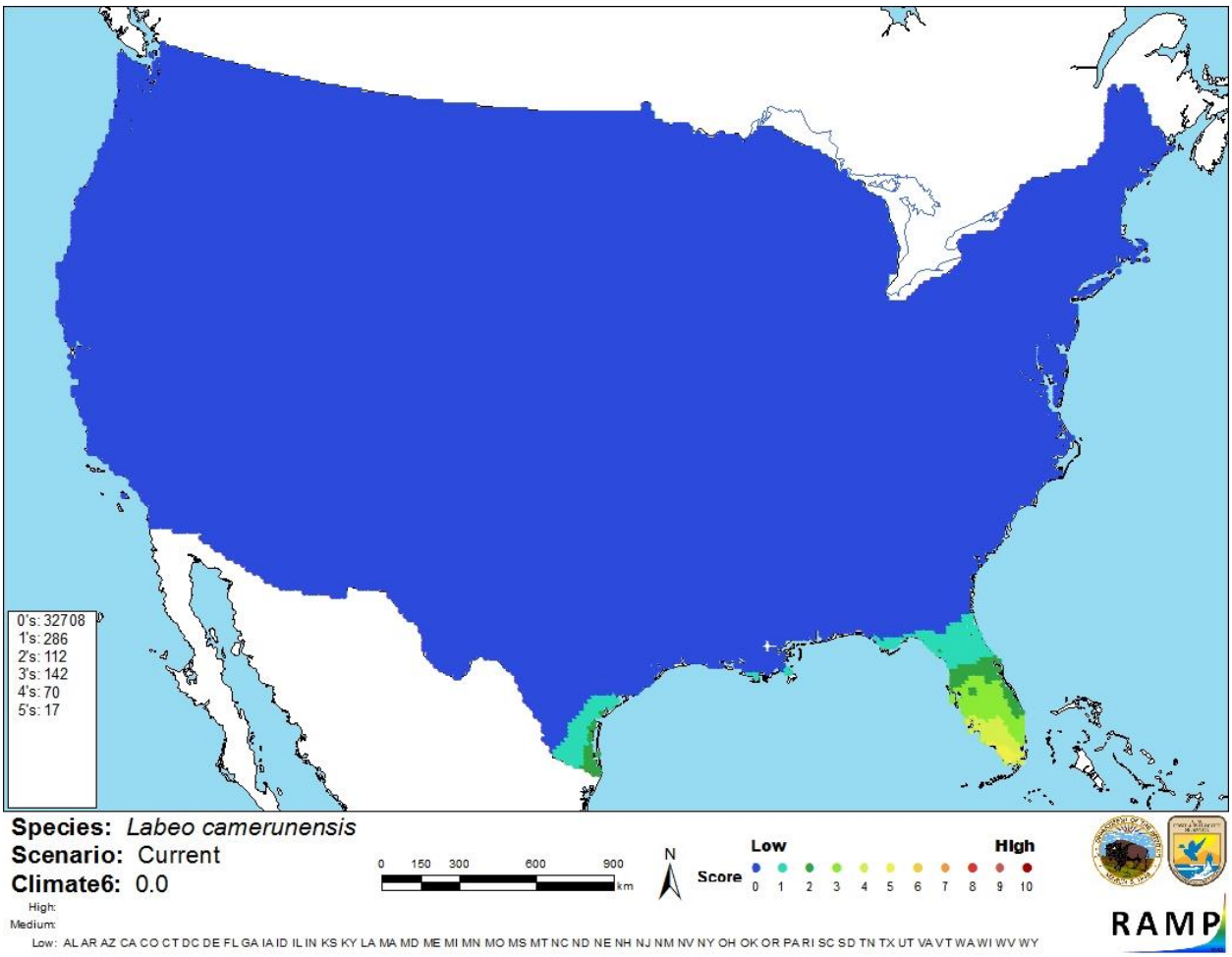

Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) climate matches for *Labeo camerunensis* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by GBIF Secretariat (2018). 0= Lowest match, 10=Highest match.

The "High", "Medium", and "Low" climate match categories are based on the following table:

Climate 6: Proportion of (Sum of Climate Scores 6-10) / (Sum of total Climate Scores)	Climate Match Category
0.000≤X≤0.005	Low
0.005<X<0.103	Medium
≥0.103	High

7 Certainty of Assessment

There is very little information available about *Labeo camerunensis*. No introductions of this species outside of its native range have been documented. Because of this, no impacts of introductions have been documented, so the certainty of this assessment is low.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Labeo camerunensis is a carp native to the Republic of the Congo, Gabon, and Cameroon. This species has never been reported as introduced outside of its native range. *L. camerunensis* 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.

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 camerunensis* (Trewavas, 1974). FishBase. Available: http://www.fishbase.org/summary/65397. (March 2018).

GBIF Secretariat. 2018. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Labeo camerunensis*, Trewavas, 1974. Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: https://www.gbif.org/species/5206070. (March 2018).

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Labeo camerunensis* (Trewavas, 1974). Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=689275#null. (March 2018).

Sanders, S., C. Castiglione, and M. H. Hoff. 2014. Risk Assessment Mapping Program: RAMP. US Fish and Wildlife Service.

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.

De Weirdt, D., A. Getahun, S. Tshibwabwa and G. G. Teugels. 2007. Cyprinidae. Pages 466-572 *in* M. L. J. Stiassny, G. G. Teugels and C. D. Hopkins, editors. The fresh and brackish water fishes of Lower Guinea, West-Central Africa. Volume I. Collection Faune et Flore tropicales 42. Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, Paris, France, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, and Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium.