

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

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, April 2012

Revised, April 2018

Web Version, 6/6/2018

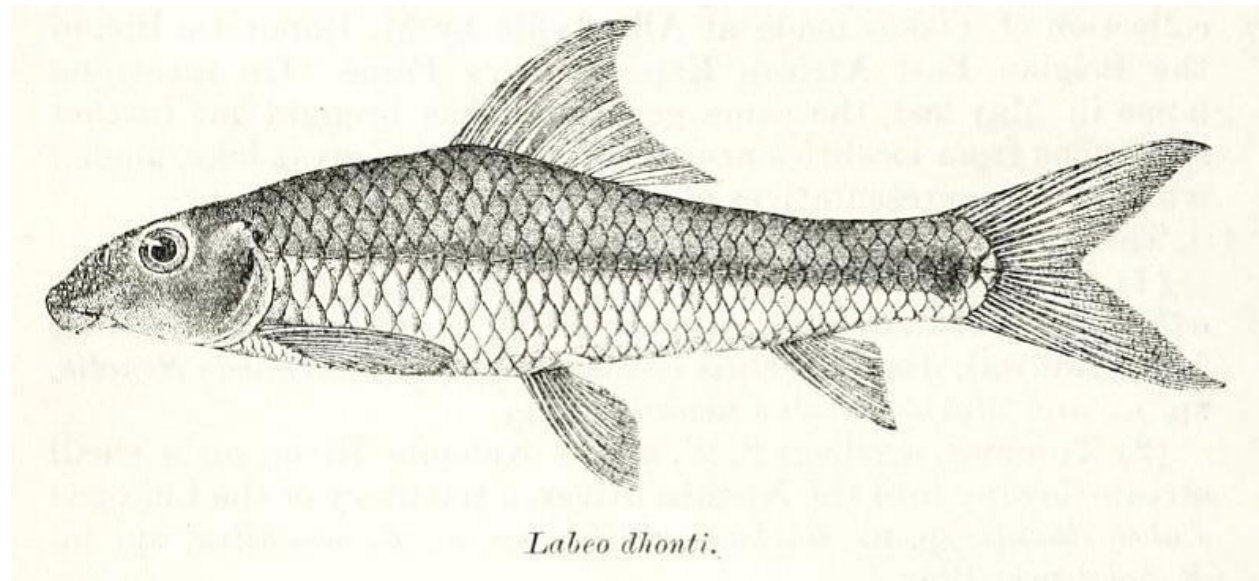


Photo: G. A. Boulenger. Public domain. Available:
<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/31253009#page/520/mode/1up>. (April 2018).

1 Native Range and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Africa: widespread in the Lualaba and upper Lualaba (upper Congo River basin [Democratic Republic of the Congo]); also in the upper reaches of the Kwango and Kasai (middle Congo River basin [Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola]), as well as in Lake Tanganyika and its affluent the Malagarasi River [Tanzania and Burundi; Tshibwabwa 1997].”

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 dhonti* Boulenger, 1920”

From Eschmeyer et al. (2018):

“Current status: Valid as *Labeo dhonti* Boulenger 1920. Cyprinidae: Labeoninae.”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 11.5 cm TL male/unsexed; [Boulenger 1919]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic.”

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical; 1°N - 12°S”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Africa: widespread in the Lualaba and upper Lualaba (upper Congo River basin [Democratic Republic of the Congo]); also in the upper reaches of the Kwango and Kasai (middle Congo River basin [Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola]), as well as in Lake Tanganyika and its affluent the Malagarasi River [Tanzania and Burundi; Tshibwabwa 1997].”

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 (2018):

“Dorsal soft rays (total): 9-11; Vertebrae: 29 - 31. Lips plicate; dorsal fin concave on upper side with 9 to 11 branched rays; body slightly laterally compressed and elongated; snout pointed, very prominent with a small transverse furrow and without fleshy appendix at the end; eye in superolateral position; genital orifice very far from origin of anal fin; maxillary barbels large and rostra concealed; lateral band not very clear, terminating at the caudal peduncle and the base of the caudal fin [Tshibwabwa 1997].”

From Boulenger (1919):

“Dorsal III 10-11, equally distant from nostrils and from root of caudal, upper edge concave, last simple ray as long or a little longer than head. Anal III 5, reaching root of caudal or not. Pectoral as long as or a little shorter than head, not reaching ventral, the first ray of which falls below fourth branched ray of dorsal. Caudal deeply emarginated, crescentic when fully spread out.

Caudal peduncle $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as deep. Scales $35-36\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{6\frac{1}{2}-7\frac{1}{2}}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ between lateral line and ventral, 12 (exceptionally 14) round caudal peduncle. Dark olive above, white beneath; a more or less distinct dark lateral band; sometimes ending in a black spot.”

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 (2018):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

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

4 Global Distribution

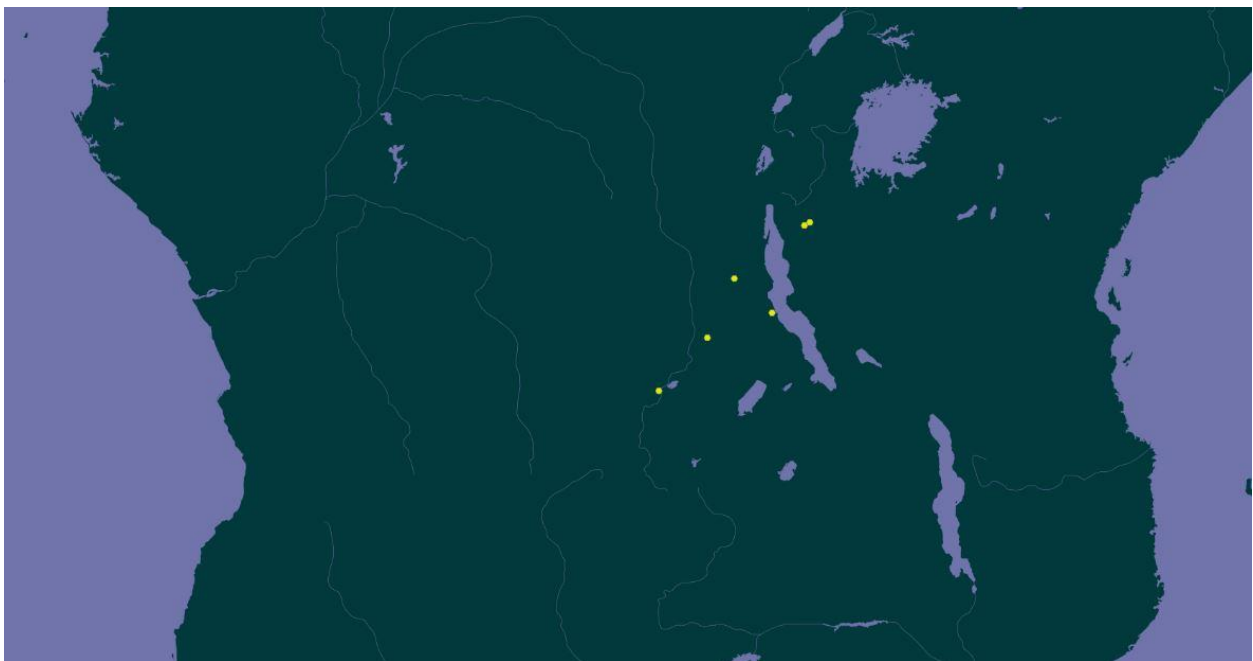


Figure 1. Known global distribution of *Labeo dhonti*, reported from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, and Burundi. Map from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

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 contiguous U.S. was 0.0, which is a low climate match. The climate match was generally low across the entire contiguous U.S. There were isolated areas of medium-low climate match in the Southwest U.S., along the Pacific Coast, and in Florida.

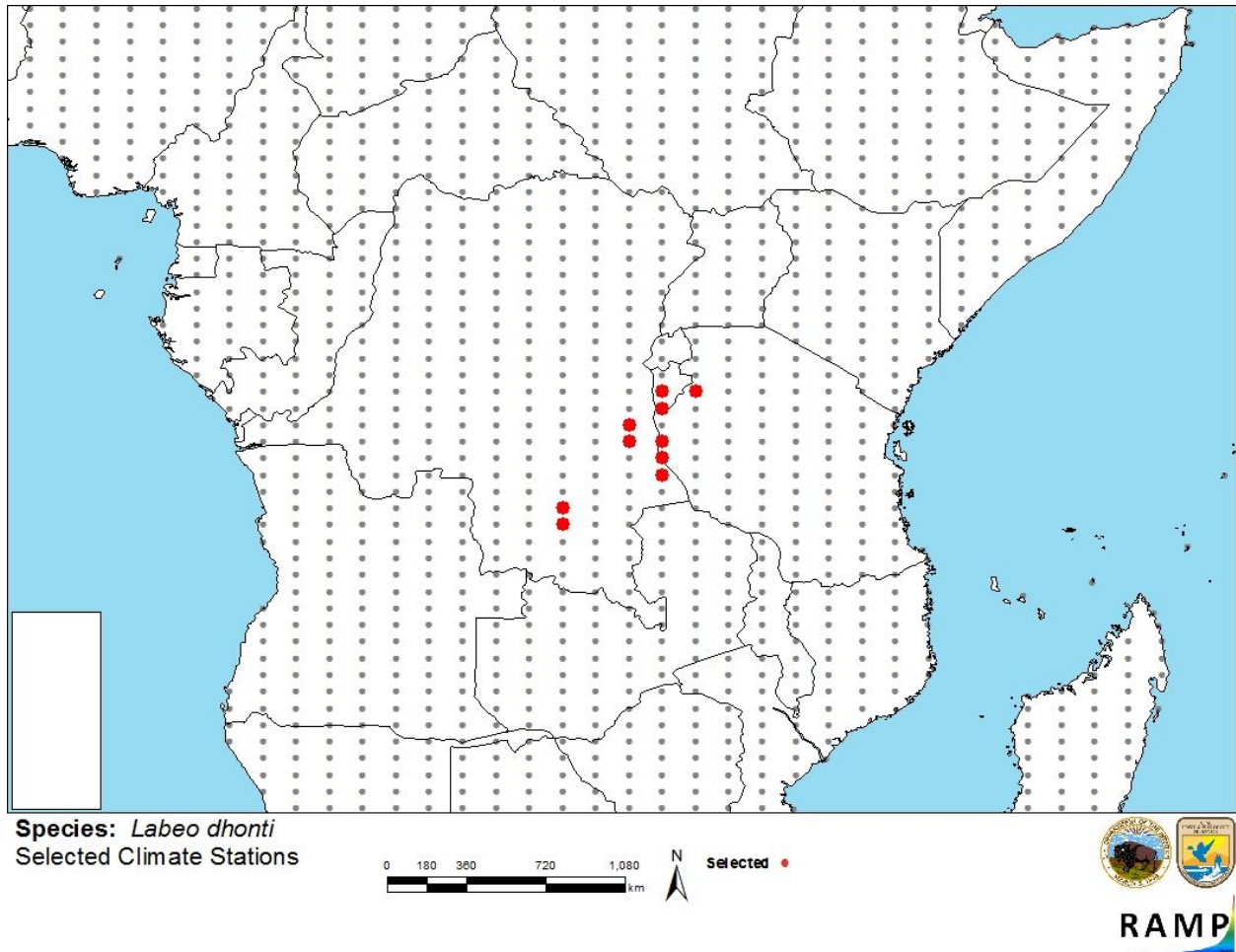


Figure 2. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) source map showing weather stations selected as source locations (red; Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Tanzania) and non-source locations (gray) for *Labeo degeni* climate matching. Source locations from GBIF Secretariat (2018).

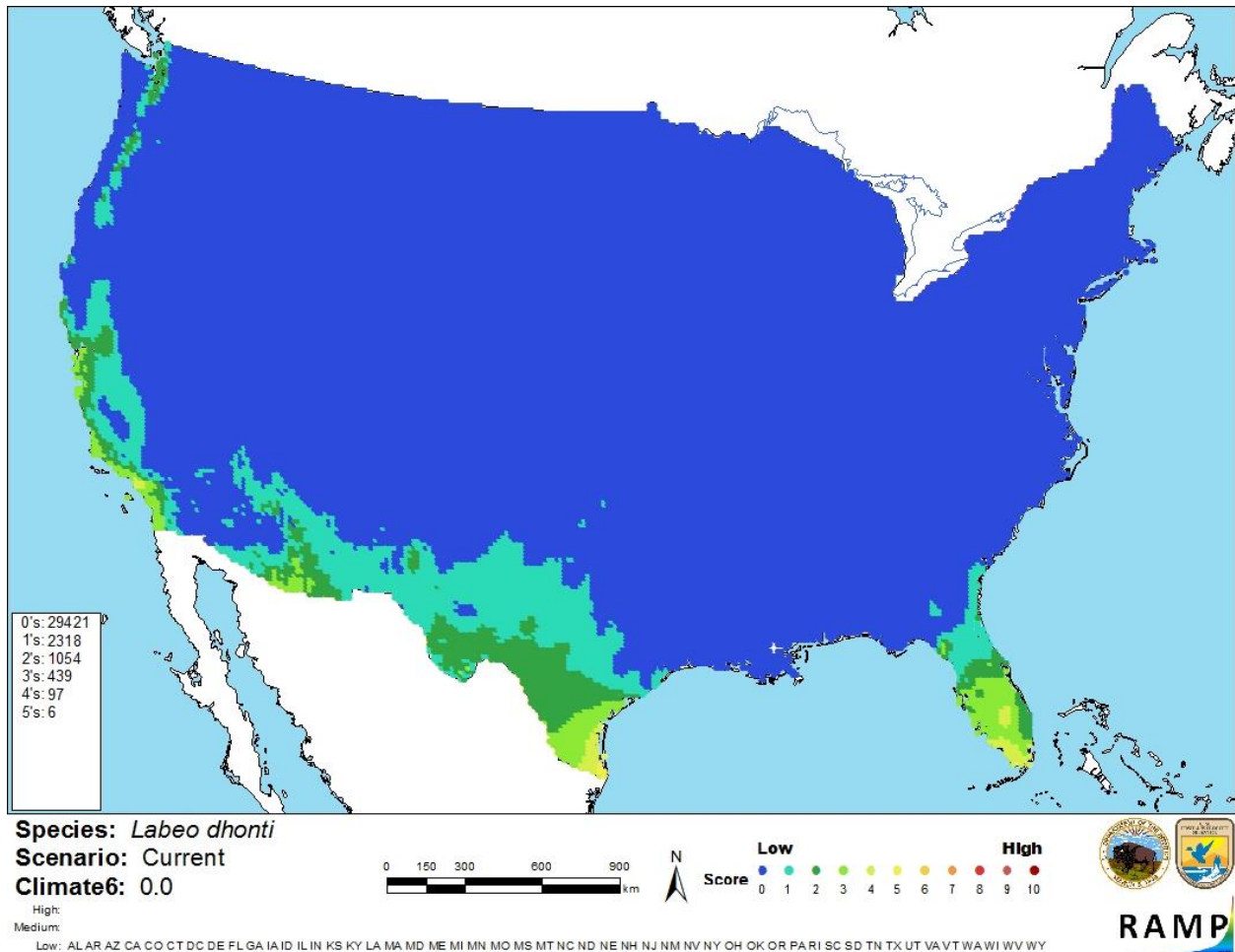


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) climate matches for *Labeo dhonti* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported by GBIF Secretariat (2018). 0=Lowest match, 10=Highest match.

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

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Contiguous United States

Labeo dhonti is a carp native to central Africa. This species has never been reported as introduced outside of its native range. *L. dhonti* 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, the 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.

Boulenger, G. A. 1919. On some new fishes from near the west coast of Lake Tanganyika. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1919:399-404

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>. (April 2018).

Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2018. *Labeo dhonti* (Boulenger, 1920). FishBase. Available: <http://www.fishbase.org/summary/50751>. (April 2018).

GBIF Secretariat. 2018. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Labeo dhonti*, Boulenger, 1920. Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/5206192>. (April 2018).

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2018. *Labeo dhonti* (Boulenger, 1920). Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=689286#null. (April 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.

Tshibwabwa, S. M. 1997. Systématique des espèces africaines du genre *Labeo* (Teleostei, Cyprinidae) dans les régions ichtyogéographiques de Basse-Guinée et du Congo. II. Presses Universitaires de Namur, Namur, Belgium.