

Tilapia snyderae

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, June 2015

Photo not available.

1 Native Range, and Status in the United States

Native Range

From Froese and Pauly (2015):

“Africa: endemic to Lake Bermin, Cameroon [Stiassny et al. 2008].”

Status in the United States

This species has not been reported in the U.S.

Means of Introductions in the United States

This species has not been reported in the U.S.

Remarks

From Moelants (2010):

“Critically Endangered ... The species is endemic to the crater Lake Bermin. The species is currently major threat is from oil plantations and slash and burn agriculture leading to sedimentation and pollution in the lake (one location). There is also a potential threat from the lake 'burping' - CO₂ (as in Lake Nyos and Lake Barombi-Mbo). In addition deforestation of the surroundings of the crater may cause more wind which could lead to the lake 'turning', as the lake is stratified, lower layer being very low in oxygen and high in organic matter. Higher winds may cause currents in the lake which could cause this lower layer to mix with the upper layer where the fish live. This would cause a massive decrease in oxygen in the water and kills the fish.”

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

From ITIS (2015):

“Kingdom Animalia
Subkingdom Bilateria
Infrakingdom Deuterostomia
Phylum Chordata
Subphylum Vertebrata

Infraphylum Gnathostomata
Superclass Osteichthyes
Class Actinopterygii
Subclass Neopterygii
Infraclass Teleostei
Superorder Acanthopterygii
Order Perciformes
Suborder Labroidei
Family Cichlidae
Genus Tilapia
Species *Tilapia snyderae* Stiassny, Schliewen and Dominey, 1992”

“Taxonomic Status: valid”

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2015):

“Max length : 4.9 cm SL male/unsexed; [Stiassny et al. 2008]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2015):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic.”

Climate/Range

From Froese and Pauly (2015):

“Tropical”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2015):

“Africa: endemic to Lake Bermin, Cameroon [Stiassny et al. 2008].”

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 Froese and Pauly (2015):

“Dorsal spines (total): 15 - 16; Dorsal soft rays (total): 10-11; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 7 - 8. Diagnosis: lower pharyngeal jaw robust, with a large, triangular (not heart-shaped) dentigerous plate, covered with stout, sparsely arrayed teeth; oral dentition coarse; outer row teeth stout bicuspid [Stiassny et al. 1992, 2008]. Anterior rakers not markedly reduced in size; snout acute [Stiassny et al. 2008]. Ventral margin of lower lip smooth; 10-12 slender gill rakers [Stiassny et al. 1992, 2008]. Ratio of lower jaw length to lower jaw width > 1 [Stiassny et al. 2008]. 1-2 inner rows of teeth on both jaws [Stiassny et al. 1992, 2008].”

Biology

From Froese and Pauly (2015):

“A dwarf species, with females reaching sexual maturity at 25 mm SL, making this the smallest tilapiine known [Stiassny et al. 1992]. Substrate brooder [Stiassny et al. 2008].”

Human uses

From Borstein (2011):

“*Tilapia snyderae* is available in the [aquarium] hobby”

Diseases

No OIE-notifiable diseases have been reported for this species.

Threat to humans

From Froese and Pauly (2015):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

No introductions of this species have been reported.

4 Global Distribution



Figure 1. Global distribution of *T. snyderae* (GBIF 2013, in Discover Life 2015).

5 Distribution within the United States

This species has not been reported in the U.S.

6 Climate Matching

Insufficient data available for climate matching. RAMP (Sanders et al. 2014) was unable to perform climate matching because no georeferenced locations were available for this species in GBIF (2015). Added locational data would allow climate matching to be completed in the future.

7 Certainty of Assessment

Little information is available on the biology of *T. snyderae* and it has not become established outside its native range. The certainty of this assessment is high because the lack of information about this species precludes any assessment other than “uncertain” risk.

8 Risk Assessment

Summary of Risk to the Continental United States

Tilapia snyderae is endemic to Lake Bermin in Cameroon, and has not been reported as introduced outside of this location. The species is, in fact, critically endangered in its native range due to deforestation and agriculture. Because *T. snyderae* has no history of invasiveness, it is currently impossible to know what impacts *T. snyderae* might have if introduced to the US. Climate match is unknown. Overall risk of this species is uncertain.

Assessment Elements

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

- Borstein, R. 2011. *Tilapia snyderae*. Greater Chicago Cichlid Association. Available: <http://www.gcca.net/west-african-cichlids/168-tilapia-snyderae#.VZKoNk9Vhsw>. (June 2015).
- Discover Life. 2015. *Tilapia snyderae* Stiassny, Schliewen and Dominey, 1992. Available: <http://www.discoverlife.org/20/q?search=Tilapia+snyderae>. (June 2015).
- Froese, R., and D. Pauly, editors. 2015. *Tilapia snyderae* Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey, 1992. FishBase. Available: <http://www.fishbase.org/summary/10678>. (June 2015).
- Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). 2015. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Tilapia snyderae* Stiassny, Schliewen & Dominey, 1992. Global Biodiversity Information Facility, Copenhagen. Available: <http://www.gbif.org/species/2370664>. (June 2015).
- Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS). 2015. *Tilapia snyderae* Stiassny, Schliewen and Dominey, 1992. Integrated Taxonomic Information System, Reston, Virginia. Available: http://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=648982. (June 2015).
- Moelants, T. 2010. *Tilapia snyderae*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, version 2015.2. Available: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/21894/0>. (June 2015).
- Sanders, S., C. Castiglione, and M. Hoff. 2014. Risk Assessment Mapping Program: RAMP. U.S. 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.

- Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). 2013. Global Biodiversity Information Facility. Available: <http://www.gbif.org/>.
- Stiassny, M. L. J., U. K. Schliewen, and W. J. Dominey. 1992. A new species flock of cichlid fishes from Lake Bermin, Cameroon with a description of eight new species of *Tilapia* (Labroidae: Cichlidae). *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters* 3(4):311-346.
- Stiassny, M. L. J., A. Lamboj, D. De Weirtdt, and G. G. Teugels. 2008. Cichlidae. Pages 269-403 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 2. Coll. faune et flore tropicales 42. Institut de recherche de développement, Paris, France, Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France and Musée royal de l'Afrique Central, Tervuren, Belgium.