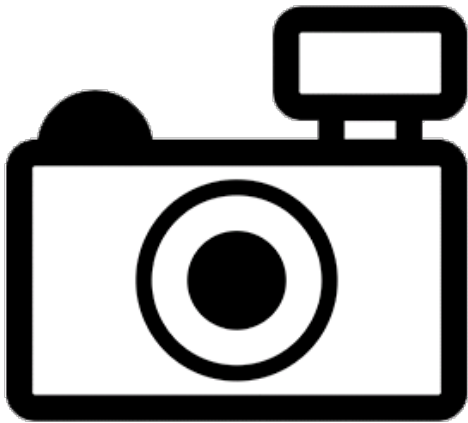


Utiaritichthys sennaebagai (a fish, no common name)

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, August 2012
Revised, September 2018
Web Version, 11/3/2021

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: right tributaries of the middle and lower Amazon River, Orinoco River basin.”

Status in the United States

No records of *Utiaritichthys sennaebagai* in the wild or in trade in the United States were found.

Means of Introductions in the United States

No records of *Utiaritichthys sennaebagai* in the wild in the United States were found.

Remarks

From Andrade et al. (2016):

“[...] the specimens mentioned by Gosline (1951: CAS 20222) and other authors as *U. sennaebraiai* in the Tocantins–Araguaia basin are, in fact, the new species *T. [Tometes] ancylorhynchus*”

“In addition, reports of *Utiaritichthys* in the Xingu River basin may be either *T. ancylorhynchus* or *T. kranponhah*.”

No records of *Utiaritichthys sennaebraiai* in the Tocantins-Araguaia or Xingu River basins will be used in the climate match.

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

According to Fricke et al. (2018), *Utiaritichthys sennaebraiai* Miranda Riberio, 1937 is the current valid name and the original name for this species.

From ITIS (2018):

Kingdom Animalia

Subkingdom Bilateria

Infrakingdom Deuterostomia

Phylum Chordata

Subphylum Vertebrata

Infraphylum Gnathostomata

Superclass Actinopterygii

Class Teleostei

Superorder Ostariophysii

Order Characiformes

Family Characidae

Genus *Utiaritichthys*

Species *Utiaritichthys sennaebraiai* Miranda Riberio, 1937

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 32.2 cm SL male/unsexed; [Pereira and Castro 2014]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic. [...]; 23°C - 28°C [assumed to be recommended aquarium temperature] [Baensch and Riehl 1995]”

Climate

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical; [...]”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“South America: right tributaries of the middle and lower Amazon River, Orinoco River basin.”

Introduced

No records of introductions of *Utiaritichthys sennaebagai* were found.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

No records of introductions of *Utiaritichthys sennaebagai* were found.

Short Description

From Pereira and Castro (2014):

“The new species distinguished from its two congeners, *U. sennaebagai* Miranda Ribeiro and *U. longidorsalis* Jégu, Tito de Morais & Santos, by having 99 to 101 perforated scales on lateral line (vs. 69 to 83), presence of 17 to 19 prepelvic spines (vs. 9-13 in *U. sennaebagai* and 28-31 in *U. longidorsalis*), 20 to 21 postpelvic spines (vs. 15 to 19 in *U. sennaebagai*, and 14 in *U. longidorsalis*), and 23 to 25 circumpeduncular scales (vs. 30-48 in *U. sennaebagai*, and 33-35 in *U. longidorsalis*). Furthermore, the new species differs from *U. longidorsalis* by having larger interdorsal width, and adipose-fin base length (11.8-15.6 vs. 7.1-7.9% of SL, and 4.2-5.8 vs. 3.7-3.8% of SL, respectively).”

From Andrade et al. (2016):

“*U. sennaebagai* type features: molariform teeth, premaxillary teeth rows separated by internal gap, well-developed prepelvic serrae and low body depth”

Biology

No information on the biology of *Utiaritichthys sennaebagai* was found.

Human Uses

No information on human uses of *Utiaritichthys sennaebagai* was found.

Diseases

No records of OIE-reportable diseases were found for *Utiaritichthys sennaebregai*. No records of other diseases of *U. sennaebregai* were found.

Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

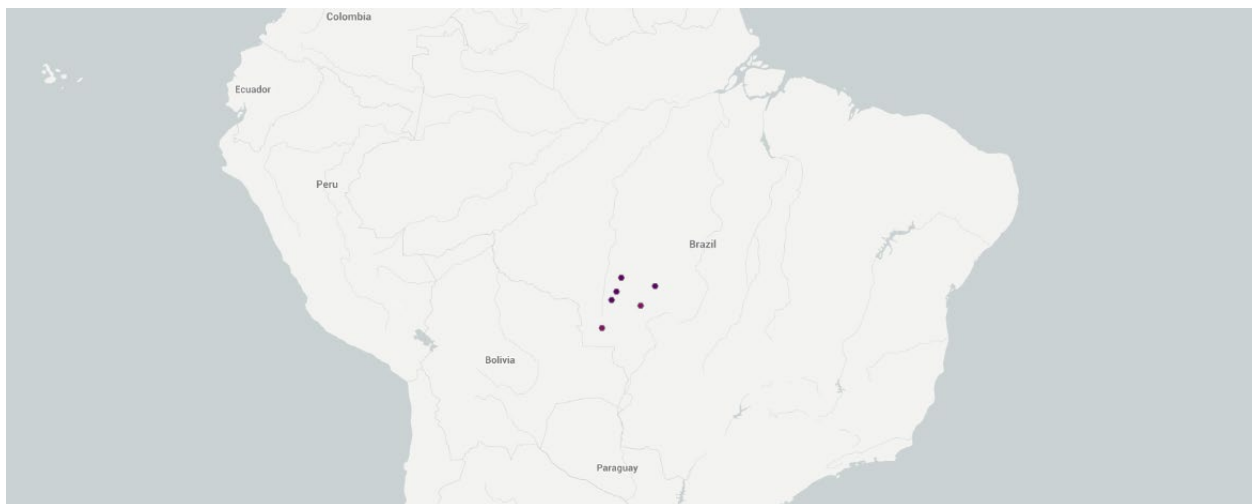
3 Impacts of Introductions

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

4 History of Invasiveness

No records of introductions of *Utiaritichthys sennaebregai* were found, so the history of invasiveness is classified as No Known Nonnative Population.

5 Global Distribution



No georeferenced observations were available to represent the species' range in the Orinoco River basin (Colombia and Venezuela).

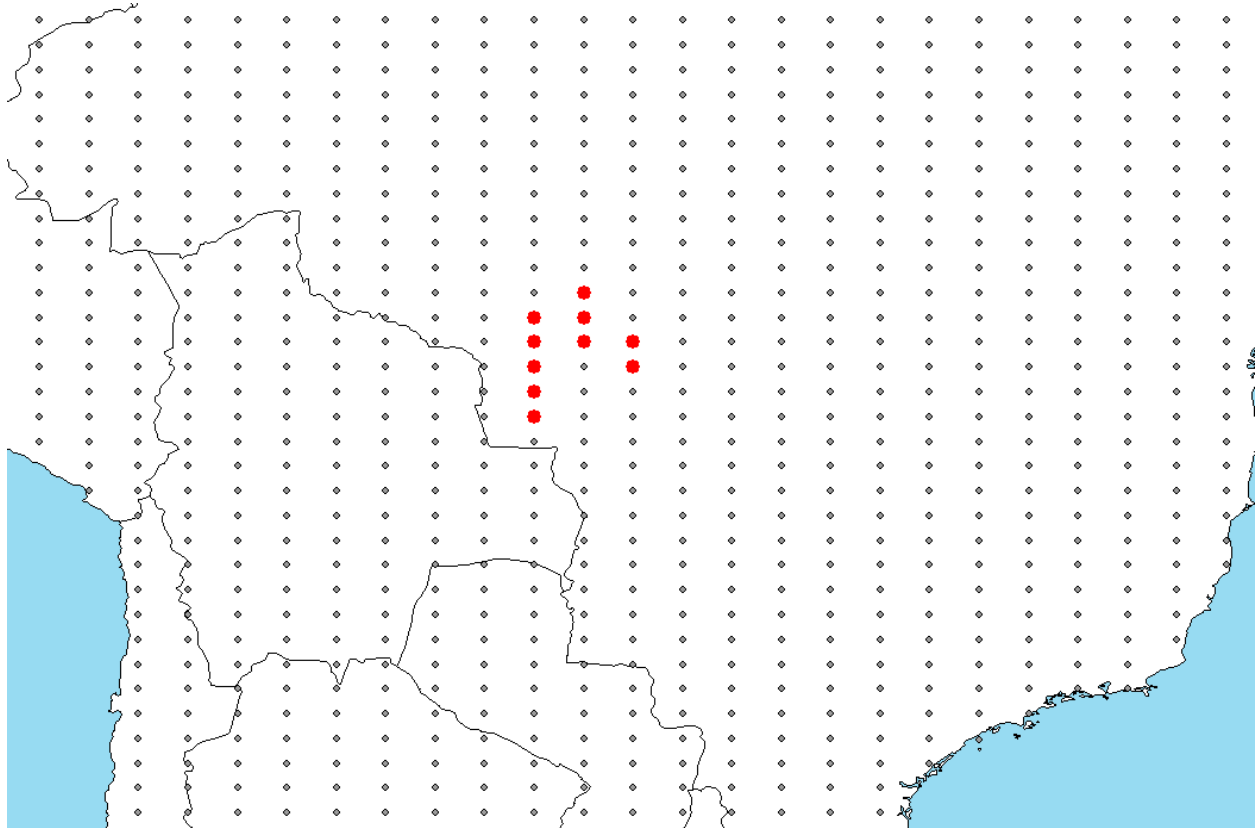
6 Distribution Within the United States

No records of *Utiaritichthys sennaebregai* in the wild in the United States were found.

7 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Utiaritichthys sennaebregai* was low across most of the contiguous United States. Some medium matches occurred in southern Florida and extreme southern Texas. There were no areas of high 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.



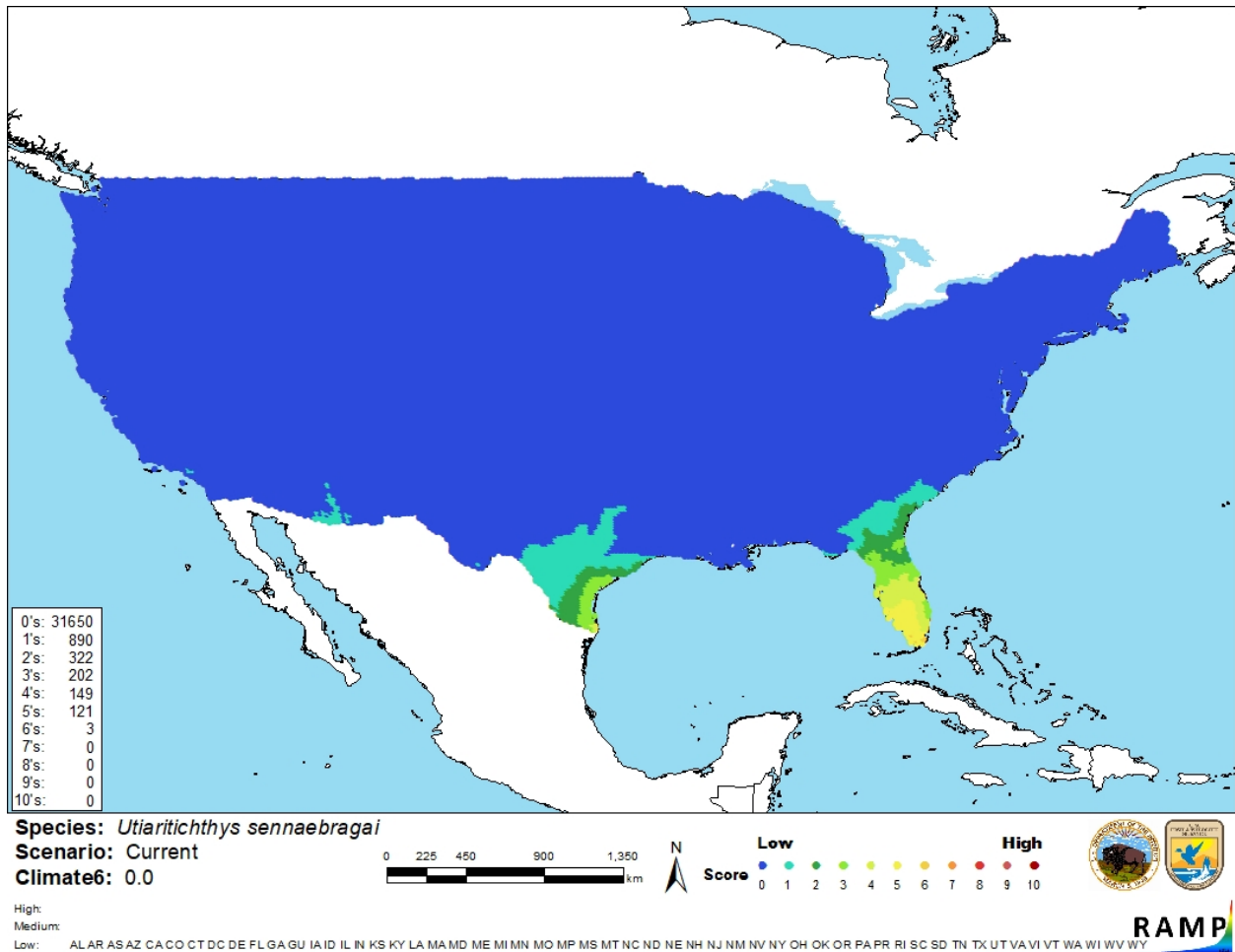


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *Utiairitichthys sennaebregai* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported from GBIF Secretariat (2018). Counts of climate match scores are tabulated on the left. 0/Blue = Lowest match, 10/Red = Highest match.

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 little general information about the species available from peer-reviewed sources. 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

Utiaritichthys sennaebregai is a freshwater characin fish native to Brazil, South America. 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. This species is not found in trade. The overall climate match for most of the contiguous United States was Low. Southern Florida and Texas had a few areas of medium climate match. The certainty of assessment is Low. The overall risk assessment category is Uncertain.

Assessment Elements

- **History of Invasiveness (Sec. 4): No Known Nonnative Population**
- **Overall Climate Match (Sec. 7): Low**
- **Certainty of Assessment (Sec. 8): Low**
- **Remarks/Important additional information:** No additional information.
- **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.

Andrade MC, Jégu M, Giarrizzo T. 2016. *Tometes kranponhah* and *Tometes ancylorhynchus* (Characiformes: Serrasalminae), two new phytophagous serrasalminae, and the first *Tometes* species described from the Brazilian Shield. *Journal of Fish Biology* 89:467–494.

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. *Utiaritichthys sennaebregai* Miranda Riberio, 1937. FishBase. Available: <http://www.fishbase.org/summary/Utiaritichthys-sennaebregai.html> (September 2018).

GBIF Secretariat. 2018. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Utiaritichthys sennaebregai* Miranda Riberio, 1937. Copenhagen: Global Biodiversity Information Facility. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/2352447> (September 2018).

[ITIS] Integrated Taxonomic Information System. 2018. *Utiaritichthys sennaebregai* Miranda Riberio, 1937. Reston, Virginia: Integrated Taxonomic Information System. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=641807#null (September 2018).

[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).

Pereira TN, Castro R. 2014. A new species of *Utiaritichthys* Miranda Ribeiro, 1937 (Characiformes: Serrasalminidae) from the Serra dos Parecis, Tapajós drainage. Neotropical Ichthyology 12:397–402.

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.

Baensch HA, Riehl R. 1995. Aquarien atlas. Band 4. Melle, Germany: Mergus Verlag GmbH, Verlag für Natur-und Heimtierkunde.

Gosline WA. 1951. Notes on the characid fishes of the subfamily Serrasalminae.