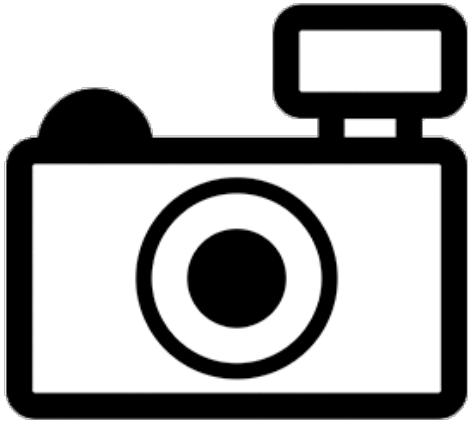


Utiaritichthys longidorsalis (a fish, no common name)

Ecological Risk Screening Summary

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, August 2012
Revised, September 2018
Web Version, 11/2/2021

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: Maderia River basin in Brazil.”

Status in the United States

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

Means of Introductions in the United States

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

Remarks

No additional remarks.

2 Biology and Ecology

Taxonomic Hierarchy and Taxonomic Standing

According to Fricke et al. (2018), *Utiaritichthys longidorsalis* Jégu, Tito de Morais, and Santos, 1992 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 longidorsalis* Jégu, Tito de Morais and dos Santos, 1992

Size, Weight, and Age Range

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Max length : 20.3 cm SL male/unsexed; [Jégu, 2003]”

Environment

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Freshwater; benthopelagic”

Climate

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Tropical”

Distribution Outside the United States

Native

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“South America: Maderia River basin in Brazil.”

Introduced

No records of introductions of *Utiaritchthys longidorsalis* were found.

Means of Introduction Outside the United States

No records of introductions of *Utiaritchthys longidorsalis* were found.

Short Description

From Pereira and Castro (2014):

“The new species distinguished from its two congeners, *U. sennaebregai* 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. sennaebregai* and 28-31 in *U. longidorsalis*), 20 to 21 postpelvic spines (vs. 15 to 19 in *U. sennaebregai*, and 14 in *U. longidorsalis*), and 23 to 25 circumpeduncular scales (vs. 30-48 in *U. sennaebregai*, 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).”

Biology

No information on the biology of *Utiaritchthys longidorsalis* was found.

Human Uses

No information on human uses of *Utiaritchthys longidorsalis* was found.

Diseases

No records of OIE-reportable diseases (OIE 2021) were found for *Utiaritchthys longidorsalis*. No records of other diseases of *U. longidorsalis* were found.

Threat to Humans

From Froese and Pauly (2018):

“Harmless”

3 Impacts of Introductions

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

4 History of Invasiveness

No records of introductions of *Utiaritchthys longidorsalis* were found, therefore the history of invasiveness is classified as No Known Nonnative Population.

5 Global Distribution



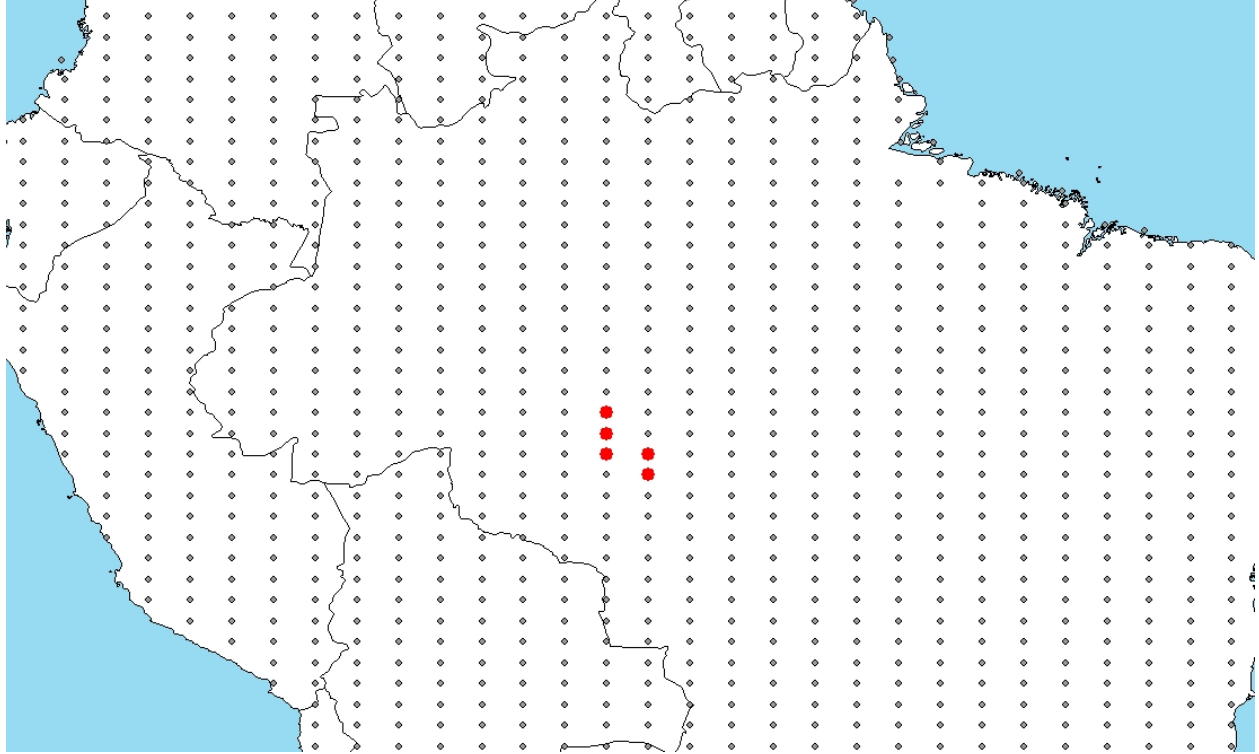
6 Distribution Within the United States

No records of *Utia ritichthys longidorsalis* in the wild in the United States were found.

7 Climate Matching

Summary of Climate Matching Analysis

The climate match for *Utia ritichthys longidorsalis* was low across all of the contiguous United States. There were no areas of medium or 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.



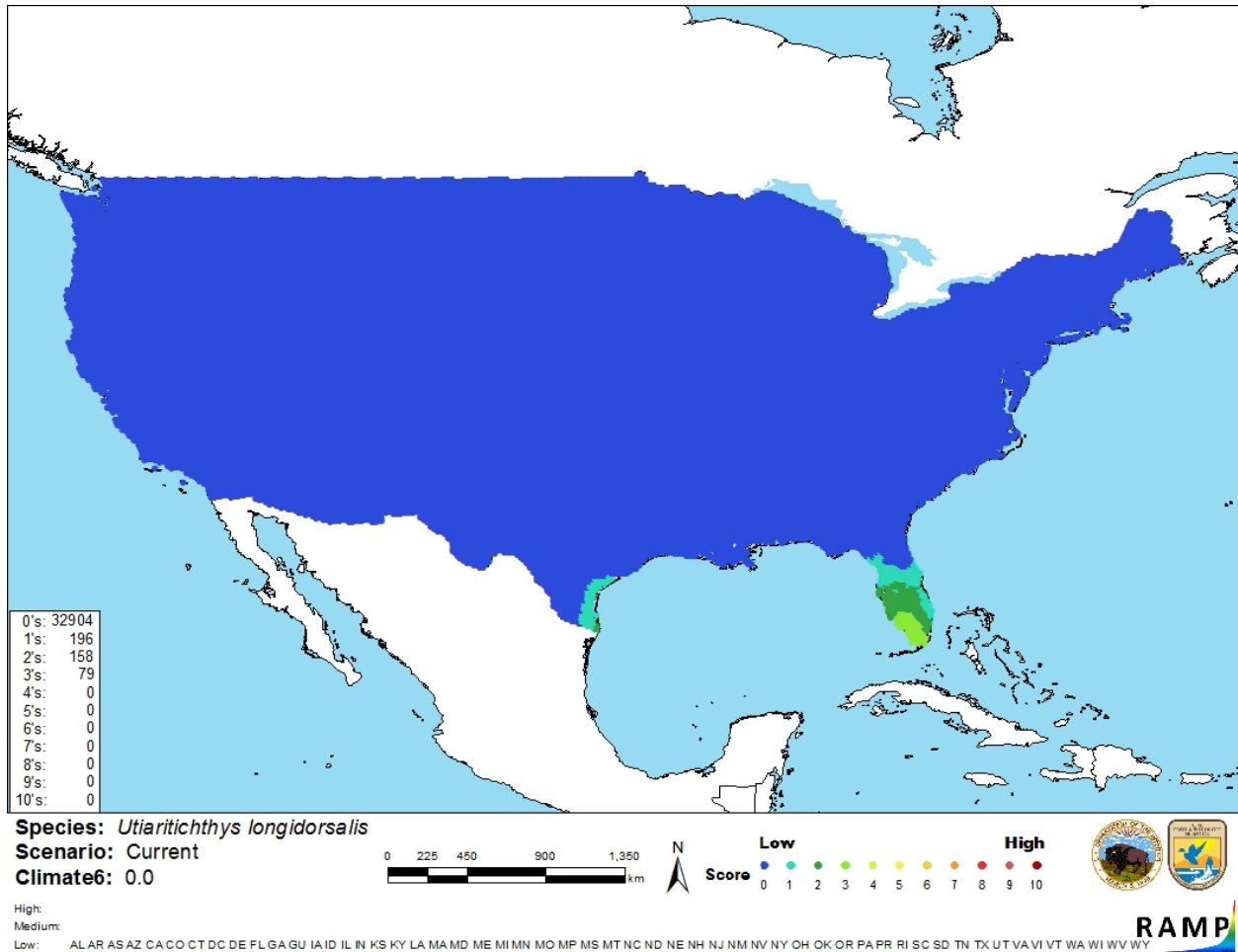


Figure 3. Map of RAMP (Sanders et al. 2018) climate matches for *Utiairitichthys longidorsalis* in the contiguous United States based on source locations reported from GBIF Secretariat (2018). Counts of climate match scores are tabulated on the left. 0/Blue = Lowest match, 10/Red = Highest match.

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 this assessment is low. There was limited general information about the species available. 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 longidorsalis is freshwater characin fish native to Brazil, South America. Minimal information is available regarding this species. 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. The species is not found in trade. The overall climate match for most of the contiguous United States was Low. There were no areas of high or medium match. The certainty of assessment is Low due to a general lack of information. 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.

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 longidorsalis* Jégu, Tito de Morais, and Santos, 1992. Available: <https://www.fishbase.de/summary/Utiaritichthys-longidorsalis> (September 2018).

GBIF Secretariat. 2018. GBIF backbone taxonomy: *Utiaritichthys longidorsalis* Jégu, Tito de Morais, and Santos, 1992. Copenhagen: Global Biodiversity Information Facility. Available: <https://www.gbif.org/species/2352447> (September 2018).

[ITIS] Integrated Taxonomic Information System. 2018. *Utiaritichthys longidorsalis* Jégu, Tito de Morais, and Santos, 1992. Reston, Virginia: Integrated Taxonomic Information System. Available: https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=641806#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 (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.

Jégu M. 2003. Serrasalminae (Pacus and piranhas). Pages 182–196 in Reis RE, Kullander SO, Ferraris CJ Jr, editors. Checklist of the freshwater fishes of South and Central America. Porto Alegre, Brazil: EDIPUCRS.

Jégu M, Tito de Morais L, Mendes dos Santos G. 1992. Redescription des types d'*Utiaritichthys sennaebregai* (Miranda Ribeiro, 1937), et description d'une nouvelle espèce du bassin amazonien, *Utiaritichthys longidorsalis* (Characiformes, Serrasalminidae).