

## First record of *Hypostomus roseopunctatus* (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) for Argentina.

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### Abstract

In this note we expand the known distributional range of *Hypostomus roseopunctatus* to the political boundaries of Argentina. The sole specimen was obtained in the Miriñay River, Uruguay River basin, province of Corrientes. With this record the number of *Hypostomus* species known from Argentina raises to 26.

### Introduction

*Hypostomus* is one of the most diverse loricariid genera, including some 150 valid species (Fricke et al. 2020). This genus has a wide distribution in the Neotropical basins, occurring from Central America to the Salado River, South of the La Plata River in the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

In a recent collecting campaign to the Uruguay River basin through the province of Corrientes, Argentina, we collected a specimen of *Hypostomus*, which after comparisons with collection samples and diagnoses from the literature, was identified as *H. roseopunctatus*. This species has not been cited before for Argentina.

### Materials and methods

Morphometric measurements followed Weber (1985) and Reis et al. (1990). Measurements are straight lines between two landmarks, taken with a caliper to nearest 0.1 mm, and expressed as percentage of standard length (SL) or head length (HL). Specimens herein reported were collected after intense fieldwork in the upper Uruguay River basin, with hand nets and electro-fishing. Voucher specimens were euthanized by an overdose in benzocaine solution, fixed in 4% formalin solution for seven days and preserved in 70% ethanol.

Institutional abbreviation: CI-FML: Colección Ictiológica, Fundación Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina.

### Results

*Hypostomus roseopunctatus* Reis, Weber & Malabarba, 1990  
figs. 1, 2; tabs. 1, 2.

CI-FML 7797. 1 ex, 57.2 mm SL. Miriñay River, Uruguay River basin, Corrientes, Argentina. 29°33'42.19"S, 57°30'36.85"W. Coll.: Terán, Aguilera, Ruiz Díaz & Mirande, Sep 2019 (figs. 3, 4).

The specimen presents the characters described for *Hypostomus roseopunctatus* (Reis et al., 1990): low number of teeth in each premaxillae and dentary (9-12, species range 6-16), eight scutes

accompanying the dorsal-fin base (species range 9-10), three scutes bordering the posterior margin of the supraoccipital (species range 3), and the proportion of the mandibular-ramus length in the interorbital width of 2.3 (species range 2.1-3.6). Also, the alive specimen presented dark brown background and irregularly yellow to pink spots.



fig. 1. *Hypostomus roseopunctatus* (CI-FML 7797). Miriñay River, Argentina. Lateral and dorsal view. 57.2 mm SL.

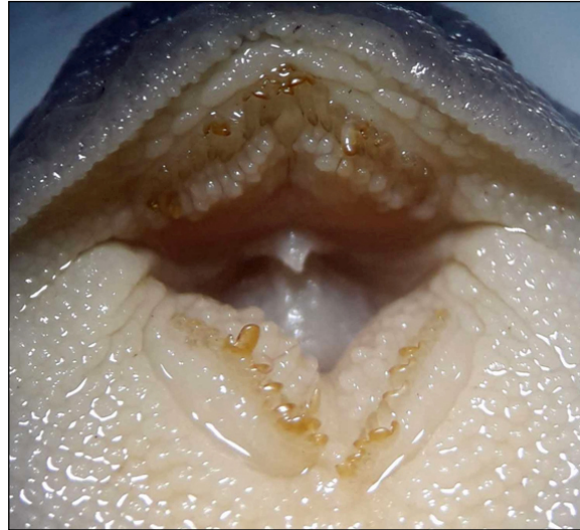


fig. 2. *Hypostomus roseopunctatus* (CI-FML 7797). Details of mouth.



fig. 3. (above) Miriñay River, Uruguay River basin, Corrientes, Argentina, at collecting site of *Hypostomus roseopunctatus*. September 2019

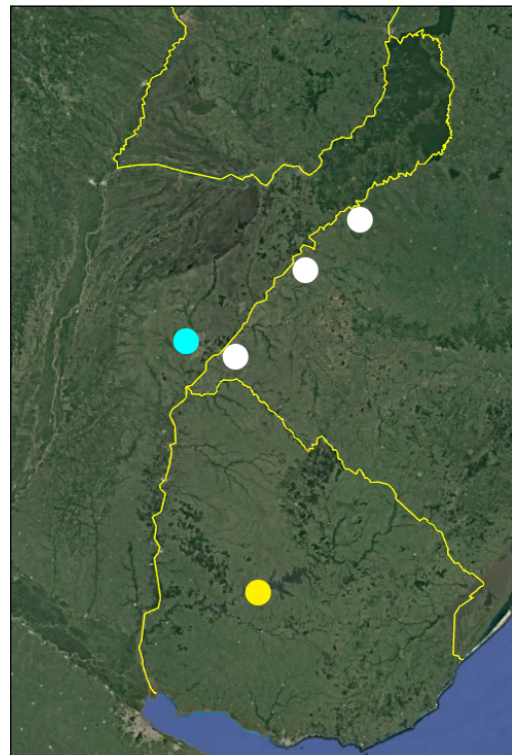


fig. 4. (right) Known collection localities along the Uruguay River: Brazilian paratypes (white, from Reis et al., 1990), sole record from Uruguay (yellow, from Serra et al., 2014), and the new finding from Argentina (blue). The northernmost white dot covers several localities.

**Discussion**

According to Mirande & Koerber (2015) and Koerber et al. (2019), currently there are 25 species of *Hypostomus* recognized to occur in Argentina. From these 25, Koerber & Weber (2014) considered the presence of *H. alatus*, *H. itacua*, and *H. paulinus* in Argentina as doubtful or uncertain and in need of confirmation. *Hypostomus roseopunctatus* has previously been recorded from Brazil (Reis et al.

1990) and Uruguay (Serra et al. 2014), and was mentioned as “especie limítrofe” for Argentina by López et al. (2003).

This is the first record of this species from Argentina. The expansion of the known geographical distribution of *Hypostomus roseopunctatus* in the area of the Uruguay River basin and its addition to the fauna of freshwater fishes of Argentina, are part of the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which proposes that each country should have accurate and updated lists of its fauna and flora (Reis et al. 2003).

standard length (mm)	57.2
% of SL	
predorsal distance	45.9
head Length	40.5
cleitral width	35.1
length of dorsal spine	33.9
length of dorsal fin-base	29.8
dorsal base of adipose fin	14.5
trunk length	21.6
pectoral spine length	31.6
abdominal length	21.6
pelvic fin length	29.3
caudal peduncle length	25.6
caudal peduncle depth	12.0
adipose fin spine	9.6
upper caudal ray length	23.7
lower caudal ray length	28.8
% of head length	
head depth	56.6
snout length	56.4
horizontal eye diameter	17.2
least interorbital width	31.9
rictal barbel	16.7
right mandibular ramus	14.1
pore opercle distance	76.4

counts	
series of lateral scutes	26
predorsal scutes	2
dorsal adipose scutes	6
adipose to caudal scutes	3
teeth on left premaxilla	9
teeth on right premaxilla	11
teeth on right dentary	10
teeth on left dentary	12
plates bordering supraoccipital	3

table 2. (above)  
Counts of the examined specimen of *Hypostomus roseopunctatus* (CI-FML 7797).

table 1. (left)  
Morphometry of the examined specimen of *Hypostomus roseopunctatus* (CI-FML 7797).

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