

Evaluation Madagascar

A total of 30 Cichlid species from Madagascar have been evaluated in this paper. Round about 93% of them need a further study to determine their actual situation and conservation status.

Index 0:

Paratilapia polleni and *Paratilapia typus* widespread genera with putative undescribed new species.

Index 1:

Oxylapia polli, *Paretroplus gymnopreopercularis*, *Paretroplus petiti*, *Ptychochromis curvidens*, *Ptychochromis ernestmagnusi*, *Ptychochromis insolitus*, *Ptychochromis mainty*, *Ptychochromis makira*, *Ptychochromis onilahy* and *Ptychochromoides itasy* are only known from their Type Locality.

Index 2 – 5:

This species deserve a detailed study about their actual conservation status.

Index > 6:

This species could be considered as „Least Concern“ and assumedly don't need a detailed evaluation; except the species with a high standard deviation value.

Index: Arithmetic mean of D-Index and L-Index

SD: Standard Deviation of Index

Dist: Distribution range in km: Circumference with a maximum of 4.000km

D-Index: ($X^{0,2776}$): with an Index range of 1 to 10: 1 means only one single locality known; 10 means a circumference of the distribution range of at least 4000km.

Loc: Known localities with a maximum of 50

L-Index: ($X^{0,5885}$): with an Index range of 1 to 10: 1 means only one single locality known; 10 means at least 50 localities documented.

Results

Index:	Species	in %	Status:
Criteria 0	2	6,67%	DD
Criteria 1	14	46,67%	CR
Criteria 2	8	26,67%	EN
Criteria 3	2	6,67%	VU
Criteria 4	2	6,67%	NT
Criteria 5	0	0,00%	NT-LC
Criteria 6 - 10	2	6,67%	LC



Name	Author	Distribution	Index	SD	Dist	D-Ind	Loc	L-Ind.
<i>Katria katria</i>	(Reinthal & Stiasny, 1997)	Madagascar / E / Known only from the middle and high Nosivolo river, Mangoro system (De Rham & Nourissat, 2005)	2,55	0,6	65	3,19	3	1,91
<i>Oxylapia polli</i>	Kiener & Maugé, 1966	Madagascar / E / Nosivolo River near the town of Marolambo, Eastern Madagascar	1,00	0,0	1	1,00	1	1,00
<i>Paratilapia polleni</i>	Bleeker, 1868	Madagascar / /	0,00	3,4	2000	8,25	2	1,50
<i>Paratilapia typus</i>	(Bleeker, 1878)	Madagascar / /						
<i>Paretroplus dambabe</i>	Sparks, 2002	Madagascar / NW / Only known from Lake Kinkony, but reports exists that is to occur in surrounding lakes and the Mahavavy du Sud River	2,04	0,5	30	2,57	2	1,50
<i>Paretroplus damii</i>	Bleeker, 1868	Madagascar / NW / Widespread in northwestern and far northern Madagascar. Along the northwestern versant of the island, the known range of <i>Paretroplus damii</i> extends in the south from the Anjingo-Ankofia River basin and Lake Andrapongy northward to the rivers (Sahinana and Sampiana) draining the western slopes of the Montagne d'Ambre massif in far northern Madagascar (de Rham et al., 2005).	4,75	1,1	580	5,85	9	3,64
<i>Paretroplus gymnopreopercularis</i>	Sparks, 2008	Madagascar / NW / Mangarahara River and its tributary the Amboaboa River, near their confluence, which is located in northeastern Madagascar and near the town of Mandritsara. The Mangarahara is a moderately sized left-bank tributary of the extensive westward flowing Sofia drainage	1,00	0,0	1	1,00	1	1,00
<i>Paretroplus kieneri</i>	Arnoult, 1960	Madagascar / NW / Mahavavy du Sud drainage basin; Betsiboka River; Mahajamba River	4,51	1,1	500	5,61	8	3,40
<i>Paretroplus lamnabe</i>	Sparks, 2008	Madagascar / NW / <i>Paretroplus lamnabe</i> is known only from the lower reaches of the Mahajamba River, near the town of Androka, in northwestern Madagascar	1,70	0,2	10	1,89	2	1,50
<i>Paretroplus loisellei</i>	Sparks & Schelly, 2011	Madagascar / NE / <i>Paretroplus loisellei</i> has only been collected from the middle reaches of the eastward draining Mahanara River, located to the north of Sambava near the town of Antsirabe-Nord, northeastern Madagascar (Sparks et al., 2011:64)	1,61	0,1	7	1,72	2	1,50
<i>Paretroplus maculatus</i>	Kiener & Maugé, 1966	Madagascar / NW / Betsiboka River drainage basin	2,14	0,6	40	2,78	2	1,50
<i>Paretroplus maromandia</i>	Sparks & Reinthal, 1999	Madagascar / NW / Andranomalaza River; Ankofia River drainage	2,80	0,9	110	3,69	3	1,91
<i>Paretroplus menarambo</i>	Allgayer, 1996	Madagascar / NW / Apparently endemic to Lac Sarodrano	2,14	0,6	40	2,78	2	1,50
<i>Paretroplus</i>	(Allgayer,	Madagascar / NW / The known range of <i>Paretroplus nourissati</i> is restricted,	1,90	0,4	20	2,30	2	1,50

<i>nourissati</i>	1998)	encompassing only the Amboaboa and Mangarahara rivers near their confluence, which is in the vicinity of the town of Mandritsara in northeastern Madagascar.							
<i>Paretroplus petiti</i>	Pellegrin, 1929	Madagascar / NW / Betsiboka River drainage basin	1,00	0,0	1	1,00	1	1,00	
<i>Paretroplus polyactis</i>	Bleeker, 1878	Madagascar / E / East Coast; primarily a coastal species throughout most of its range, frequently inhabiting estuarine and brackish habitats and generally not straying far inland	6,39	1,9	2000	8,25	13	4,52	
<i>Paretroplus tsimoly</i>	Stiassny, Chakrabarty & Loisele, 2001	Madagascar / NW / Betsiboka River drainage basin	2,70	0,8	90	3,49	3	1,91	
<i>Ptychochromis curvidens</i>	Stiassny & Sparks, 2006	Madagascar / NW / Currently known only from a few westward flowing rivers draining the western flank of Montagne d'Ambre in extreme northern Madagascar. Most specimens are from the Andranofanjava-Sandriapiana River system, located southwest of the town of Antsiranana (Stiassny et al., 2006).	1,00	0,0	1	1,00	1	1,00	
<i>Ptychochromis ernestmagnusi</i>	Sparks & Stiassny, 2010	Madagascar / NE / Mananara (du nord) River at Antanambaobe Village	1,00	0,0	1	1,00	1	1,00	
<i>Ptychochromis grandidieri</i>	Sauvage, 1882	Madagascar / E / <i>Ptychochromis grandidieri</i> is restricted to eastern drainages and is most commonly found at low elevations in coastal regions, although it is frequently also collected in the submontane forest zone where the species may be encountered up to 100 km upstream from the sea (de Rham & Nourissat, 2002).	6,43	1,3	1600	7,75	16	5,11	
<i>Ptychochromis inornatus</i>	Sparks, 2002	Madagascar / NW / Known only from the Ankofia drainage basin and its tributaries, including the Anjingo River and Lake Andrapongy, in northwestern Madagascar (Stiassny & Sparks, 2006).	2,39	0,5	45	2,88	3	1,91	
<i>Ptychochromis insolitus</i>	Stiassny & Sparks, 2006	Madagascar / NW / <i>Ptychochromis insolitus</i> is known only from tributaries of the Sofia River (viz., Mangarahara and Amboaboa rivers near the town of Mandritsara), a westward flowing basin in northeastern Madagascar (Stiassny et al., 2006).	1,00	0,0	1	1,00	1	1,00	
<i>Ptychochromis loisellei</i>	Stiassny & Sparks, 2006	Madagascar / NE / <i>Ptychochromis loisellei</i> is currently known only from the Mahanara River and its tributaries in northeastern coastal Madagascar near the town of Antsirabe-Nord (Stiassny & Sparks, 2006).	1,61	0,1	7	1,72	2	1,50	
<i>Ptychochromis mainty</i>	Martinez, Arroyave & Sparks, 2015	Madagascar / SE / Fort Dauphin region, Taolagnaro	1,00	0,0	1	1,00	1	1,00	
<i>Ptychochromis makira</i>	Stiassny & Sparks, 2006	Madagascar / NE / <i>Ptychochromis makira</i> is known only from the type series, collected in the Antainambalana River just north of Maroansetra in	1,00	0,0	1	1,00	1	1,00	

		northeastern Madagascar. The southern range limit of <i>Ptychochromis makira</i> is not known with certainty, but it is possible that <i>Ptychochromis makira</i> is conspecific with populations of similarly pigmented <i>Ptychochromis</i> reported by local fishermen to occur as far south as the coastal towns of Manompana and Mananara (Stiassny et al., 2006)							
<i>Ptychochromis oligacanthus</i>	(Bleeker, 1868)	Madagascar / NW / Restricted to freshwater habitats of northwestern Madagascar, from the Sambirano River northward to the Mananjeba drainage (5 Andranomaloto River), and including the crater lakes of Nosy Be. The southern limit of the species range has yet to be determined, and more collections between the Sambirano and Ankofia drainages will be necessary to resolve this issue (Stiassny & Sparks, 2006).	3,83	0,7	230	4,52	7	3,14	
<i>Ptychochromis onilahy</i>	Stiassny & Sparks, 2006	Madagascar / SW / <i>Ptychochromis onilahy</i> is currently known only from the type series that was collected in the Onilahy River, a major westward flowing basin in southwestern Madagascar (Stiassny et al., 2006). Kiener and Mauge (1966) indicate that it occurred, historically at least, from the Lower Onilahy River in the south, and northward in coastal basins to a little south of the Mangoky River.	1,00	0,0	1	1,00	1	1,00	
<i>Ptychochromoides betsileanus</i>	(Boulenger, 1899)	Madagascar / SW / Onilahy drainage	3,27	1,8	340	5,04	2	1,50	
<i>Ptychochromoides itasy</i>	Sparks, 2004	Madagascar / W (Center) / Of the four specimens in the type series only one is known for certain to have been collected in Lake Itasy. Based on morphological similarities to the unquestionable Lake Itasy specimen, the other three members of the type series are presumed also to have been collected from Lake Itasy or the surrounding region	1,00	0,0	1	1,00	1	1,00	
<i>Ptychochromoides vondrozo</i>	Sparks & Reinthal, 2001	Madagascar / SE / Known only from the deep, seasonably turbid, and moderate to fast-flowing rivers in the immediate vicinity of Vevembe, upper Mananara drainage in the southeastern highlands of Madagascar. <i>P. vondrozo</i> is restricted in distribution to the larger rivers and their tributaries in the immediate vicinity of the type locality.	2,32	1,3	104	3,63	1	1,00	

References (i.a.):

FishBase: Froese, R.; Pauly, D. (eds) (2020): "FishBase" - www.fishbase.org,

FishNet 2 (2020): "FishNet 2" - <http://www.fishnet2.net>

GBIF (2020): "Global Biodiversity Information Facility" - <https://www.gbif.org/>