

Summary

Conservation Status

Distribution

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**Comprehensive Report:** Record 1 of 2 selected.[<< Previous](#) | [Next >>](#)[See All Search Results](#) | [View Glossary](#)***Moxostoma macrolepidotum*** - (Lesueur, 1817)

Shorthead Redhorse

Unique Identifier: AFCJC10110

Informal Taxonomy: Animals, Vertebrates - Fishes

- Bony Fishes - Suckers

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Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus
Animalia	Craniata	Actinopterygii	Cypriniformes	Catostomidae	Moxostoma

Genus Size: C - Small genus (6-20 species)**Concept Reference:** Robins, C. R., et al. 1991. Common and scientific names of fishes from the United States and Canada. American Fisheries Society, Special Publishing 20. 183 pp.**Concept Reference Code:** B91ROB01NAUS**Name Used in Concept Reference:** *Moxostoma macrolepidotum***Taxonomic Comments:** Three subspecies: PISOLABRUM, BREVICEPS, and MACROLEPIDOTUM (Page and Burr 1991). Subspecies BREVICEPS formerly was regarded as a distinct species. Includes M. AUREOLUM, formerly regarded as a distinct species, now synonymized with M. M. MACROLEPIDOTUM (Lee et al. 1980).

Harris and Mayden (2001) used molecular data to examine phylogenetic relationships of major clades of Catostomidae. In all trees, SCARTOMYZON was paraphyletic and embedded in MOXOSTOMA, and CATOSTOMUS was never recovered as monophyletic (XYRAUCHEN was embedded within CATOSTOMUS). They concluded that the phylogenetic relationships and taxonomic composition of taxa presently included in MOXOSTOMA and SCARTOMYZON are in need of further study, as are the relationships and composition of the genera CATOSTOMUS, CHASMISTES, DELTISTES, and XYRAUCHEN, and the phylogenetic affinities of ERIMYZON and MINYTREMA.

See Smith (1992) for a study of the phylogeny and biogeography of the Catostomidae.

Conservation Status

NatureServe Status

Global Status: G5**Global Status Last Reviewed:** 19Sep1996**Global Status Last Changed:** 19Sep1996**Rounded Global Status:** G5**Nation:** United States**National Status:**

N5

Nation: Canada**National Status:**

N5

U.S. & Canada State/Province Status

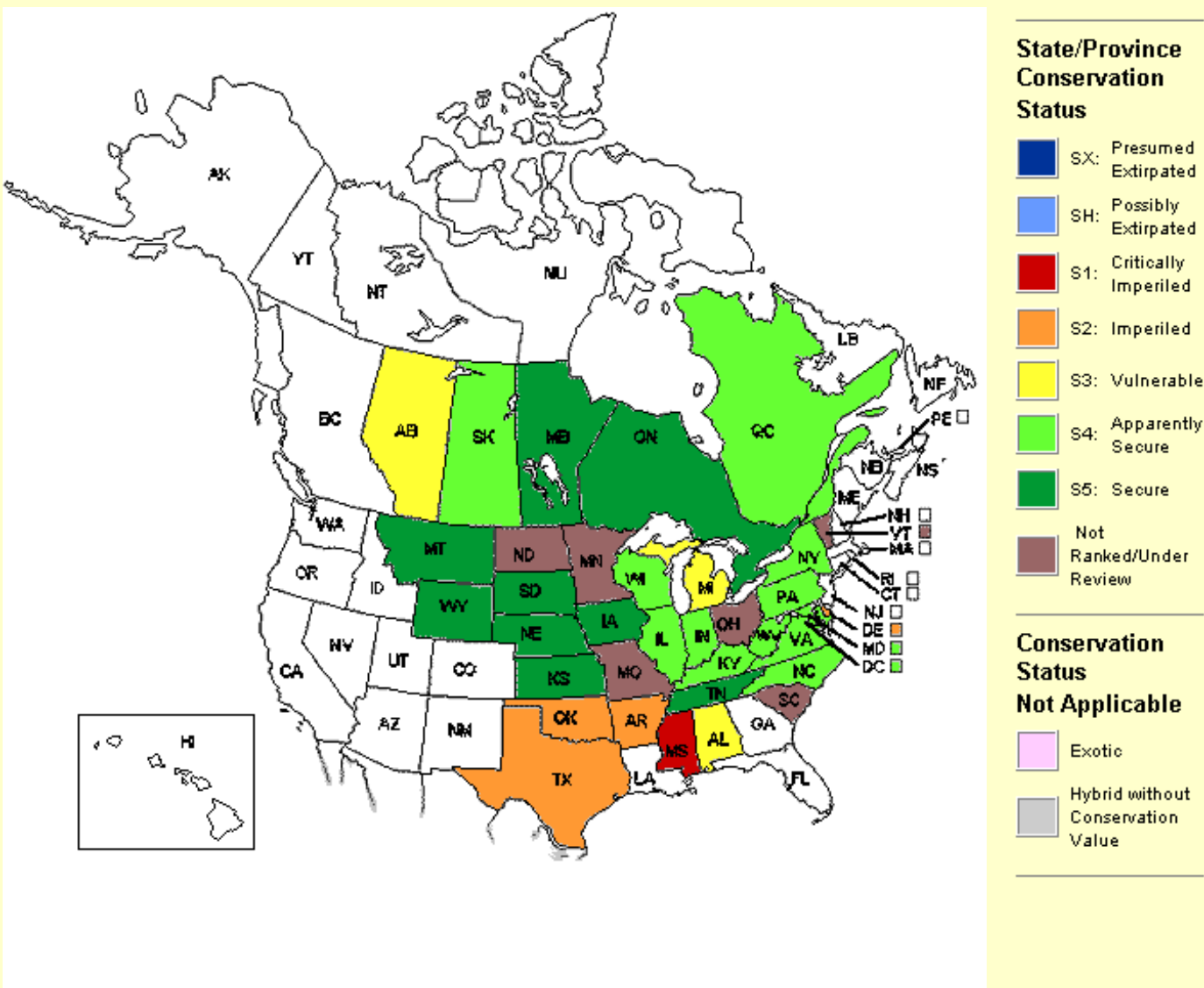
United States	Alabama (S3), Arkansas (S2?), Delaware (S2), District of Columbia (S4), Illinois (S4), Indiana (S4), Iowa (S5), Kansas (S5), Kentucky (S4S5), Maryland (S4), Michigan (S3S4), Minnesota (SNR), Mississippi (S1), Missouri (SNR), Montana (S5), Nebraska (S5), New Jersey (SNR), New York (S4), North Carolina (S4), North Dakota (SNR), Ohio (SNR), Oklahoma (S2S3), Pennsylvania (S4), South Carolina (SNR), South Dakota (S5), Tennessee (S5), Texas (S2), Vermont (SU), Virginia (S4), West Virginia (S4), Wisconsin (S4), Wyoming (S5)
Canada	Alberta (S3), Manitoba (S5), Ontario (S5), Quebec (S4), Saskatchewan (S4S5)

Other Statuses

NatureServe Conservation Status Factors

Distribution

U.S. States and Canadian Provinces



Endemism: occurs (regularly, as a native taxon) in multiple nations

U.S. & Canada State/Province Distribution

United States	AL, AR, DC, DE, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NJ, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, VT, WI, WV, WY
Canada	AB, MB, ON, QC, SK

Range Map

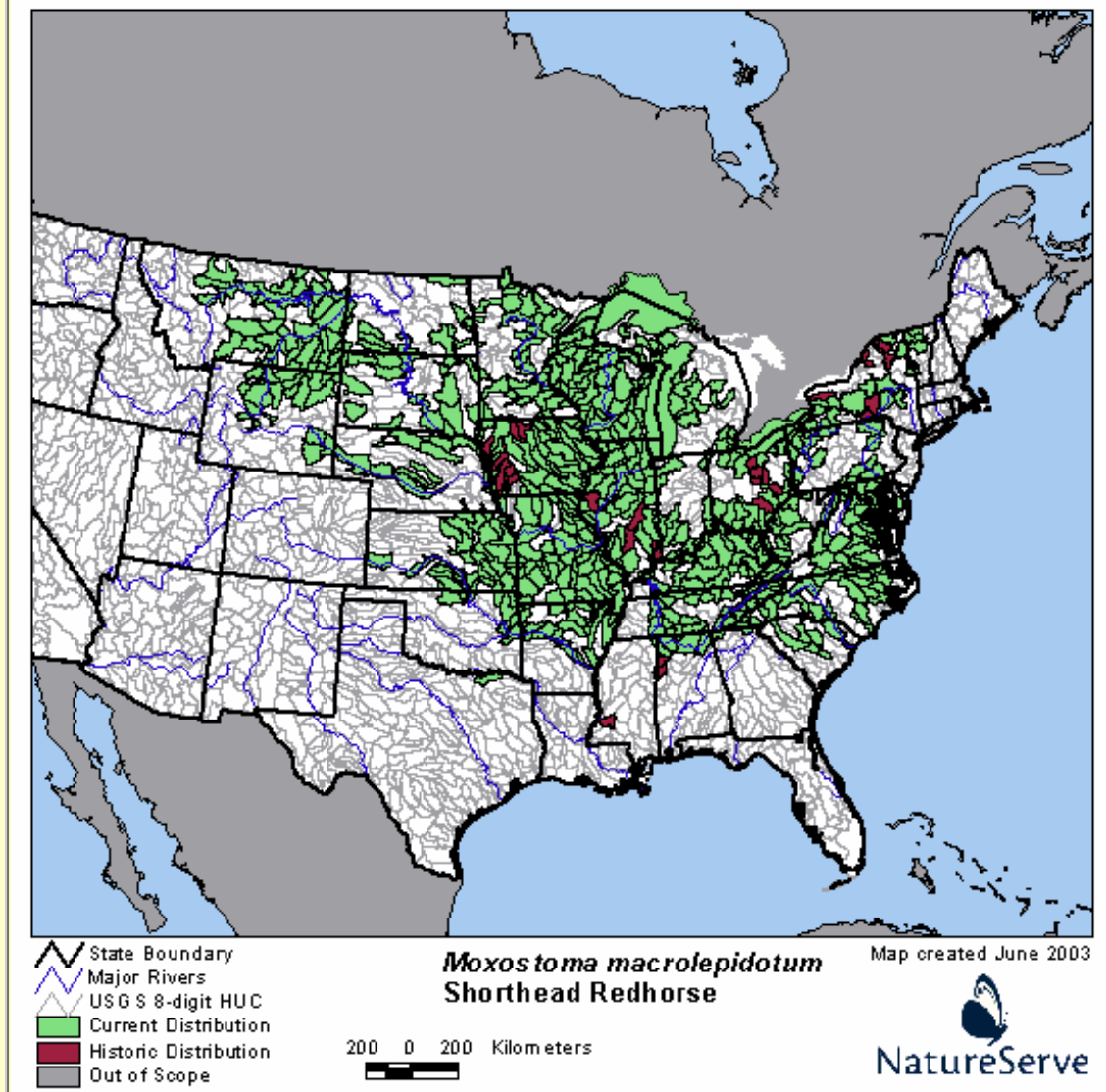
No map available.

Global Range Comments: Quebec to Alberta, south to Wyoming, Oklahoma, Arkansas, northern Alabama, and South Carolina. Widespread in Ohio basin; Ozark uplands and adjacent areas; Mississippi and Missouri basins; Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin; many drainages of southwestern Hudson Bay basin; Atlantic Slope from Santee River drainage, South Carolina, north to Hudson River drainage, New York. Locally common. Subspecies PISOLABRUM: Ozark Uplands (Arkansas and Red river drainages); intergrades with subspecies MACROLEPIDOTUM in lower Missouri River drainage (Missouri), Mississippi river tributaries (northeastern Missouri), and Kaskaskia River (Illinois). Subspecies BREVICEPS: Ohio River basin. Subspecies MACROLEPIDOTUM: remainder of range.

U.S. Distribution by County (based on available natural heritage records) ?	
State	County Name (FIPS Code)
AR	Arkansas (05001), Clay (05021), Fulton (05049), Independence (05063), Jefferson (05069), Johnson (05071), Lincoln (05079), Monroe (05095), Randolph (05121), Union (05139)
DE	Sussex (10005)
MS	Tishomingo (28141)
OK	Cherokee (40021), Pushmataha (40127)

U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on available natural heritage records) ?	
Watershed Region ?	Watershed Name (Watershed Code)
02	Nanticoke (02060008)
06	Bear (06030006)
08	Lower White-Bayou Des Arc (08020301), Lower White (08020303), Lower Arkansas (08020401), Lower Ouachita-Smackover (08040201)
11	Middle White (11010004), Current (11010008), Spring (11010010), Eleven Point (11010011), Illinois (11110103), Dardanelle Reservoir (11110202), Upper Little (11140107)

U.S. Distribution by Watershed (based on multiple information sources) ?	



Economic Attributes

Management Summary

Ecology & Life History

Reproduction Comments: Spawns in spring. Males congregate in spawning areas. Sexually mature in 2-5 years, depending on locality (Becker 1983, Scott and Crossman 1973).

Habitat Type: Freshwater

Non-Migrant: Y

Locally Migrant: Y

Long Distance Migrant: N

Mobility and Migration Comments: May migrate from larger bodies of water into smaller rivers and streams to spawn (Scott and Crossman 1973).

Riverine Habitat(s): BIG RIVER, MEDIUM RIVER, Moderate gradient, Pool, Riffle

Lacustrine Habitat(s): Deep water, Shallow water

Special Habitat Factors: Benthic

Habitat Comments: Rocky pools, runs, and riffles of small to large rivers, natural lakes, and impoundments. Spawns usually over gravel in runs and riffles; may move out of larger bodies of water into smaller rivers and streams to spawn (Lee et al. 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973).

Adult Food Habits: Invertivore

Immature Food Habits: Invertivore

Food Comments: Eats mainly mollusks, microcrustaceans, and immature insects, though considerable plant materials sometimes may be consumed (Lee et al. 1980, Becker 1983).

Length: 60 centimeters

Population/Occurrence Delineation

Group Name: MEDIUM SUCKERS

Use Class: Not applicable

Minimum Criteria for an Occurrence: Occurrences are based on evidence of historical presence, or current and likely recurring presence, at a given location. Such evidence minimally includes collection or reliable observation and documentation of one or more individuals (including eggs and larvae) in appropriate habitat.

Mapping Guidance: Occupied locations that are separated by a gap of 5 km or more of any aquatic habitat that is not known to be occupied represent different occurrences. However, it is important to evaluate migrations and seasonal changes in habitat to ensure that spawning areas and nonspawning areas for a single population are not artificially segregated as different occurrences simply because there have been no collections/observations in an intervening area that may exceed the separation distance.

Separation Barriers: Dam lacking a suitable fishway; high waterfall; upland habitat.

Separation Distance for Unsuitable Habitat: 15 km

Separation Distance for Suitable Habitat: 15 km

Separation Justification: Data on dispersal and other movements generally are not available. In some species, individuals may migrate variable distances between spawning areas and nonspawning habitats.

Separation distances (in aquatic kilometers) for catostomids are arbitrary but reflect the presumption that movements and appropriate separation distances generally should increase with fish size. Hence small, medium, and large catostomids, respectively, have increasingly large separation distances. Separation distance reflects the likely low probability that two occupied locations separated by less than several kilometers of aquatic habitat would represent truly independent populations over the long term.

Because of the difficulty in defining suitable versus unsuitable habitat, especially with respect to dispersal, and to simplify the delineation of occurrences, a single separation distance is used regardless of habitat quality.

Occupied locations that are separated by a gap of 15 km or more of any aquatic habitat that is not known to be occupied represent different occurrences. However, it is important to evaluate seasonal changes in habitat to ensure that an occupied habitat occurrence for a particular population does not artificially separate spawning areas and nonspawning areas as different occurrences simply because there have been no collections/observations in an intervening area that may exceed the separation distance.

Date: 21Sep2004

Author: Hammerson, G.

Notes: This Specs Group includes catostomids that typically are 20-40 cm in adult standard length.

Population/Occurrence Viability

Authors/Contributors

Element Ecology & Life History Edition Date: 08Oct1993

Element Ecology & Life History Author(s): Hammerson, G.

Zoological data developed by NatureServe and its network of natural heritage programs (see [Local Programs](#)) and other contributors and cooperators (see [Sources](#)).

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Note: This report was printed on **May 18, 2005**.

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Citation for Mammal Range Maps of North America:

Patterson, B.D., G. Ceballos, W. Sechrest, M.F. Tognelli, T. Brooks, L. Luna, P. Ortega, I. Salazar, and B. E. Young. 2003. Digital Distribution Maps of the Mammals of the Western Hemisphere, version 1.0. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia, USA.

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<http://www.natureserve.org/library/birdDistributionmapsmetadatav1.pdf>.

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