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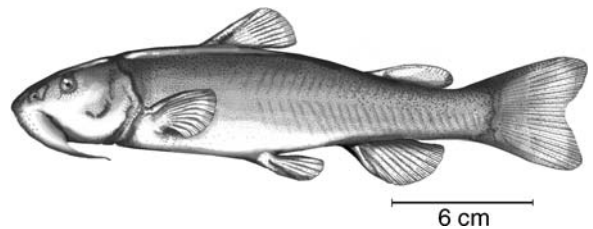
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## Threatened fishes of the world: *Diplomystes camposensis* Arratia, 1987 (Diplomystidae)

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**Common name:** Tollo (Spanish). **Conservation status:** Endangered in Chile (Glade 1989) and data deficient (IUCN 2007). **Identification:** Elongate diplomystid, maximum length 249 mm. Snout well developed slightly pointed or rounded in adults. Dorsal and pectoral fins with strong leading spine. Nostrils surrounded by large skin folds; a skin fold completely covering posterior nostril. Round epidermal papillae on barbel (Arratia 1987). Dorsal fin is more posteriorly placed than in *D. chilensis* (Molina 1782) and *D. nahuelbutaensis* Arratia, 1987. **Distribution:** Endemic to the Valdivia River basin in southern Chile, inhabiting high gradient parts of Cruces, Enco, San Pedro and Calle Calle rivers. **Biology and ecology:** *Diplomystes camposensis* prefers rithral areas with velocity  $<0.6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  and boulder substrates, absent in potamal areas similar to *D. nahuelbutaensis* (Habit 2005). Uncommon in the



San Pedro River: less than 5% total catch (personal observation). Absent in low order tributaries and in lakes. San Pedro River population exhibits low genetic variability ( $H_d=0.576$ , and  $\pi=0.0008$ ), high gene flow ( $N_m=4.5$ ), a maximum travel distance of nearly 3 km, and an average home range size of  $50,000 \text{ m}^2$  in adults over 20 cm total length (Habit et al. 2007). Populations upstream and downstream of Riñihue Lake and in the Cruces River show exclusive haplotypes. Feeds mainly on the decapod *Aegla rostrata*. Sexual maturity at 12 cm total length. In January larvae move from shallow riparian riffles to shallow pools with low current velocity. **Threats:** Habitat loss and fragmentation due to anticipated dams construction and introduced salmonids. **Conservation actions:** It is critical to protect areas with natural flow regime where the species is abundant to preserve the low genetic diversity. **Remarks:** Chilean *Diplomystes* species follow a North–South allopatric distribution. *Diplomystes chilensis* is apparently extinct (Arratia 1987) and *D. nahuelbutaensis* is considered endangered (Campos et al. 1998).

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