

**ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT  
HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

**Animal Abstract**

**Element Code:** AFCJB20031

**Data Sensitivity:** No

**CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE**

**NAME:** *Lepidomeda mollispinis mollispinis*  
**COMMON NAME:** Virgin Spinedace  
**SYNONYMS:** *Lepidomeda mollispinis*, *Lepidomeda* sp.  
**FAMILY:** Cyprinidae

**AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION:** Miller, R.R. and C.L. Hubbs. 1960. Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, 115:1-39.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Santa Clara River, 4.8 km se of Shivwitz and 7.2 km nw of Santa Clara, Washington Co., Utah.

**TYPE SPECIMEN:** Holotype, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, No. 141673; 103 paratopotypes, UMMZ 141674.

**TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS:** Genus *Lepidomeda* contains four species; *L. albivallis*, *L. altivelis*, *L. mollispinis* and *L. vittata* while *L.m. mollispinis* and *L.m. pratensis* represent the two described subspecies of *L. mollispinis* (Miller and Hubbs 1960 in Rinne 1971).

**DESCRIPTION:** Adults generally 60-120 mm (2.4-4.7 in.) total length (Rinne 1971, Addley and Hardy 1993). "Mouth less oblique than *L. vittata*. Spinose rays of dorsal fin weaker. Dorsal fin lower and rounded, its depressed length 2.2 to 2.4 in. (5.6 to 6.1 cm) predorsal length" (Minckley 1973). Anal fin-rays 9 (8-10), scales in lateral line usually fewer than 90 (77-91) and pharyngeal teeth 2, 5-4, 2 (Minckley 1973).

"Sides silvery, often with a brassy sheen and sooty speckles in dorsal half (sometimes extending below lateral line); sometimes with distinctly-darker blotches on the sides. Males with basal band on anal fin and bases of paired fins orange or pinkish-red when in breeding condition, and sometimes with pink, ventrolateral bands on abdomen, passing from pectoral bases to above anal fin. A spot of golden-red is developed at the upper end of gill slit in extremely colored males" (Minckley 1973).

**AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION:**

**ILLUSTRATIONS:** Color photo (Addley and Hardy 1993:3)

B&W photo (Minckley 1973:111)  
Color drawing (Page and Burr 1991)  
Color photo (Rinne and Minckley 1991:15)

**TOTAL RANGE:** Endemic to the Virgin River and its tributaries in Utah, Nevada and Arizona.

**RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA:** In Mohave County, found lower Beaver Dam Wash to its confluence with the Virgin River at Littlefield, Arizona. Historically present in the Virgin River from the Utah border to Littlefield, primarily in conjunction with clear water inflows of perennial tributaries.

## **SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS**

### **BIOLOGY:**

**REPRODUCTION:** Spawning occurs in spring through early summer (April-June) in water temperatures of about 13-17°C and during a photoperiod of greater than about 13 hours a day. Peak spawning is closely correlated with peak discharge. "One-year and two-year old fish spawn only once in a season, but there is some evidence that older females may spawn twice in a relatively short period of time" (Minckley 1973). Most individuals probably live no more than three years. "The main burden of over-all reproduction by the species is borne by the one-year-old fish,..." (Minckley 1973).

Mean age-specific fecundity was 459, 788, and 693 mature eggs for one, two and three year old females, respectively. "Spawning behavior resembles that of *Meda fulgida*, in that a group of males congregate near the lower ends of pools" (Minckley 1973) and converges on single females as they move to the area to lay their eggs on or near the bottom. Males apparently fertilize eggs as they are deposited by females.

**FOOD HABITS:** Primarily insectivorous, but other invertebrates, plant material and organic debris are consumed when insects are rare. Feed continuously during the day at the surface and in the mid-water column on drifting prey. Use shear zones in a manner similar to salmonids.

**HABITAT:** Apparently prefer clear, cool, relatively swift streams with scattered pools (Minckley 1973). Found in pools with cover offered by boulders or undercut banks. Pool depths of 10-90 cm (3.9-35.4 in.) and current velocities of 10-100 cm/sec over sand and gravel substrates are preferred. Often utilize shear zones between low and high current velocities.

**ELEVATION:** 550 m (1,805 ft) to Unknown

**PLANT COMMUNITY:**

**POPULATION TRENDS:** Virgin spinedace has completely disappeared from 37% of postulated historic habitat in the Virgin River. Decreases in habitat occupied in major tributaries vary between 31% and 100%. Last observed by Bureau of Land Management personnel in 1991, when fish were caught and deposited at the Arizona State University Museum (AGFD Native Fish Diversity Review 1995).

**SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION**

**ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS:** None (USDI, FWS 1996)  
[PT USDI, FWS 1994]  
[C2 USDI, FWS 1991]  
[C2 USDI, FWS 1989]

**STATE STATUS:** WC (AGFD, WSCA in prep)  
[State Endangered AGFD, TNW 1988]

**OTHER STATUS:** No Forest Service Status (USDA, FS Region 3 1999)  
[Forest Service Sensitive, USDA, FS Region 3 1988]

**MANAGEMENT FACTORS:** Major factors affecting Virgin spinedace are water diversion, impoundment, channelization, degradation of water quality, and introduced species, both fishes and crayfish. Two specific problems are competition with *Richardsonius b. hydrophlox* and predation by brown trout (Minckley 1973). **Management needs:** emphasize implementation of the Virgin River Spinedace Conservation Agreement, which includes: protect and enhance, including water quantity and quality; ameliorate effects of nonnative fish species in spinedace waters; re-establish additional populations in historical habitat.

**PROTECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN:** Stream renovation using rotenone directed at eradication of nonnative fishes has been attempted with limited success.

**SUGGESTED PROJECTS:** Addley and Hardy (1993) recommend three primary methods to make large scale enhancements of populations: (1) providing instream flows; (2) removing and/or limiting numbers of nonnative fish species; and (3) reintroducing spinedace into historic habitat from which they have disappeared and introducing them into habitat that they have not occupied as a result of stream barriers. Provision of instream flows should be interpreted as maintaining the pattern of the historic hydrograph and species removals potentially should also include crayfish.

**LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP:** Habitat exists on Federal, State, and private holdings. Majority of Federal holdings are with the Bureau of Land Management.

**SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION****REFERENCES:**

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**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

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