

30 Years of Adventures Collecting Wild Livebearers in Mexico



John Lyons

Adjunct Curator of Fishes

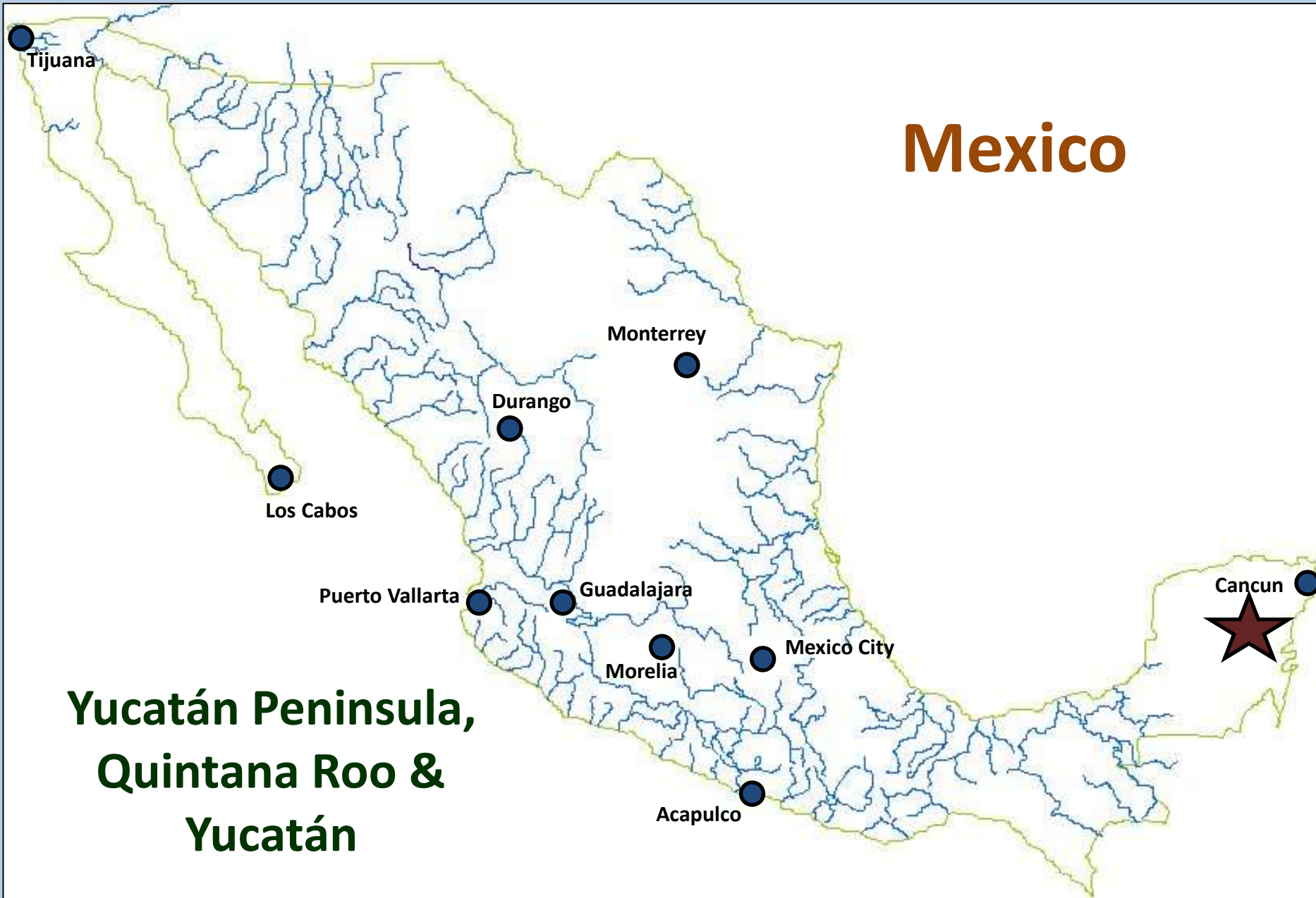
University of Wisconsin Zoological Museum

Mexico



Mexico

**Yucatán Peninsula,
Quintana Roo &
Yucatán**





Isla Mujeres





Labna



Chichen Itza



Dzibilchaltun



Cenote at Dzibilchaltun



Poecilia velifera



**Eduardo Santana
Castellón**



**Rocky Mountain
National Park**



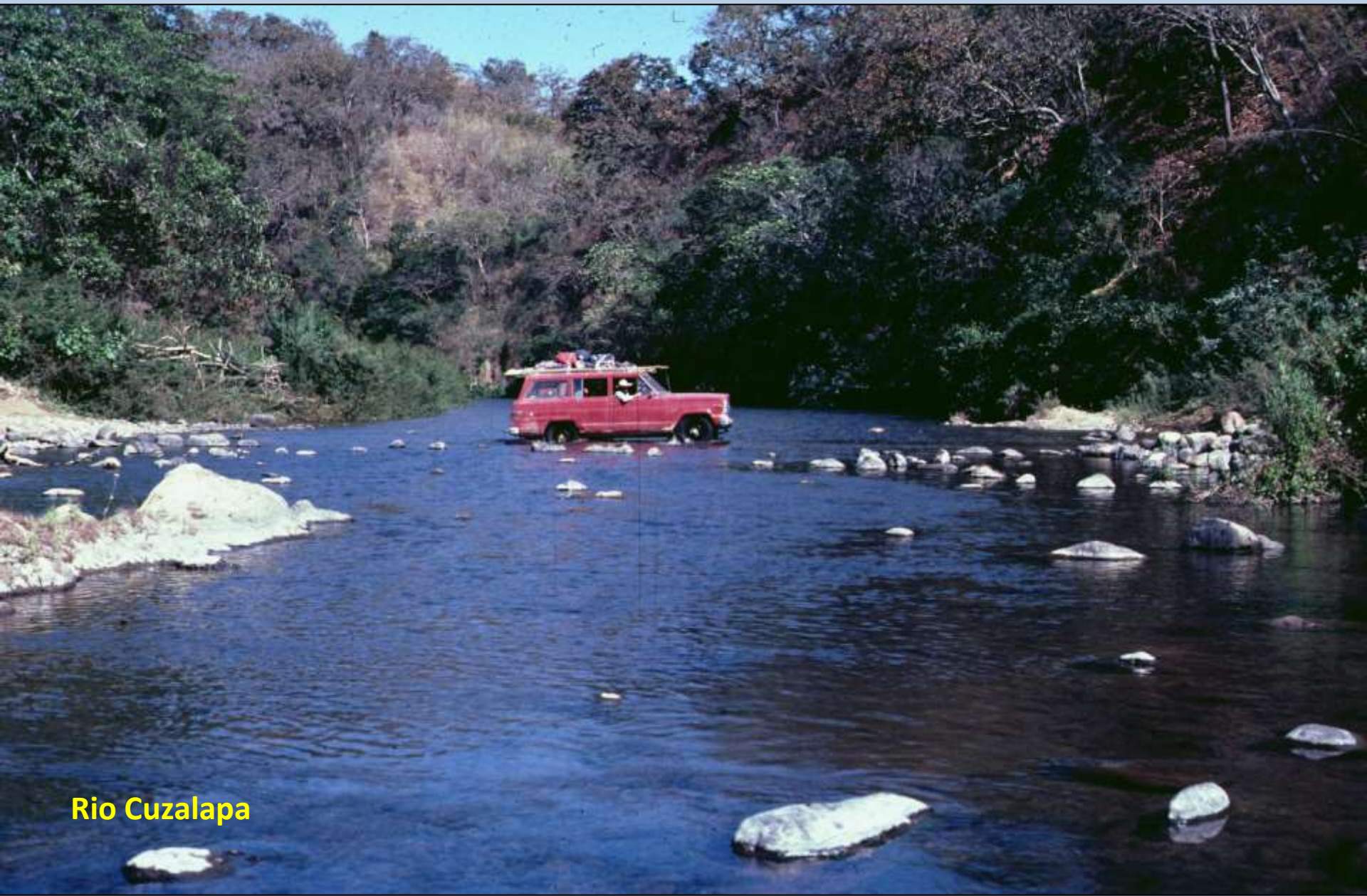
Sierra de Manantlán

Mexico

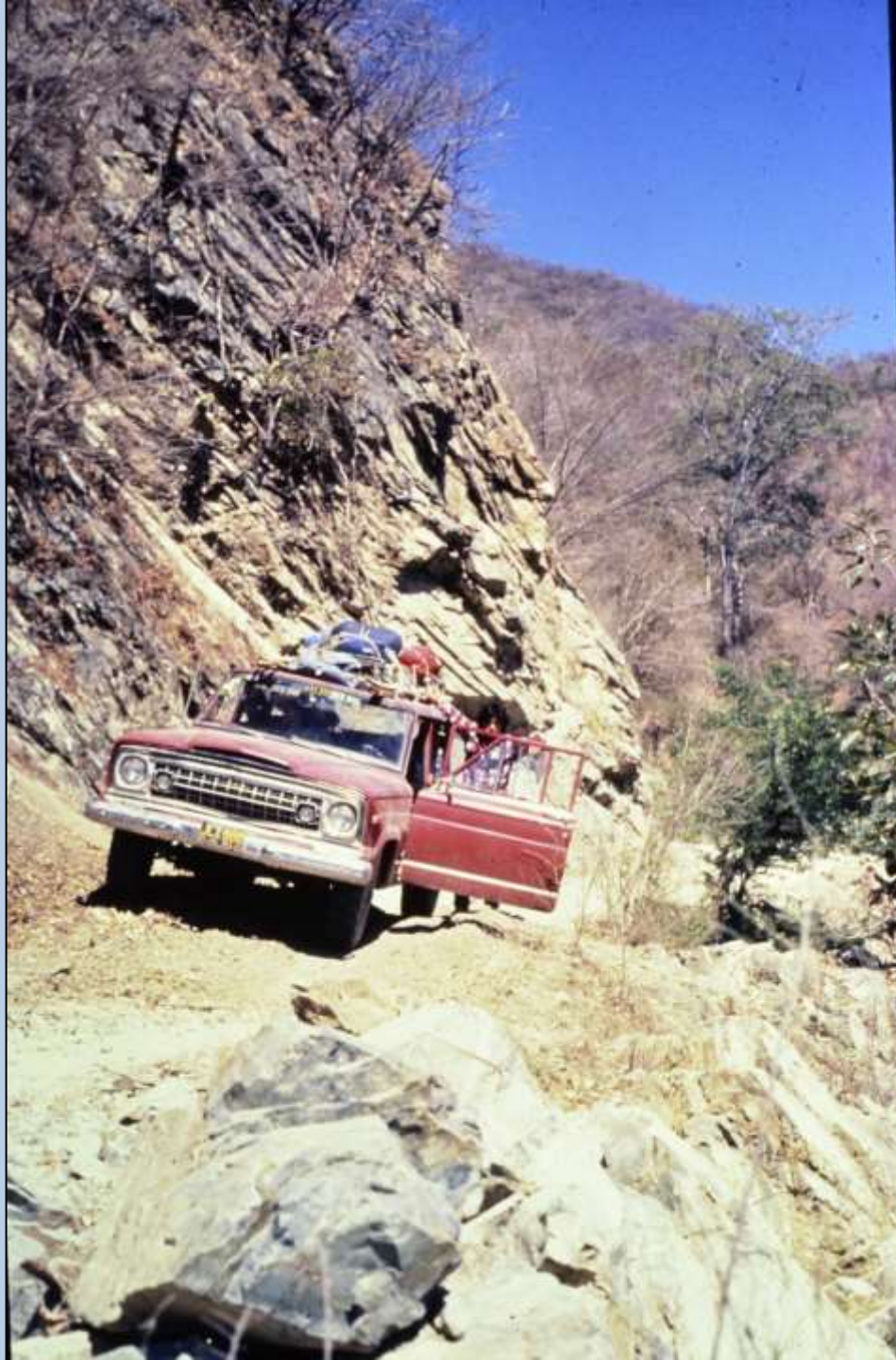
**Sierra de Manantlán,
Jalisco & Colima**







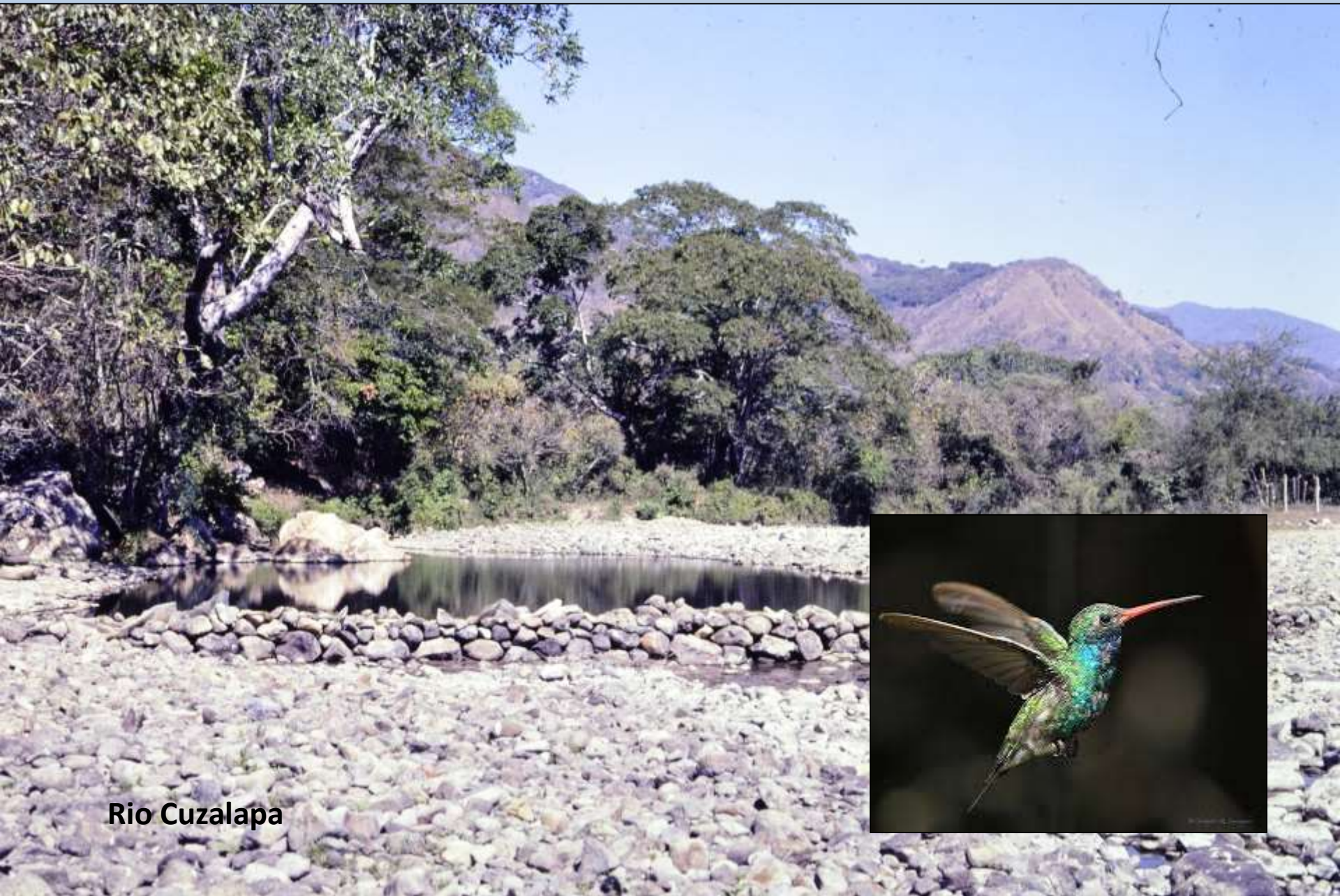
Rio Cuzalapa





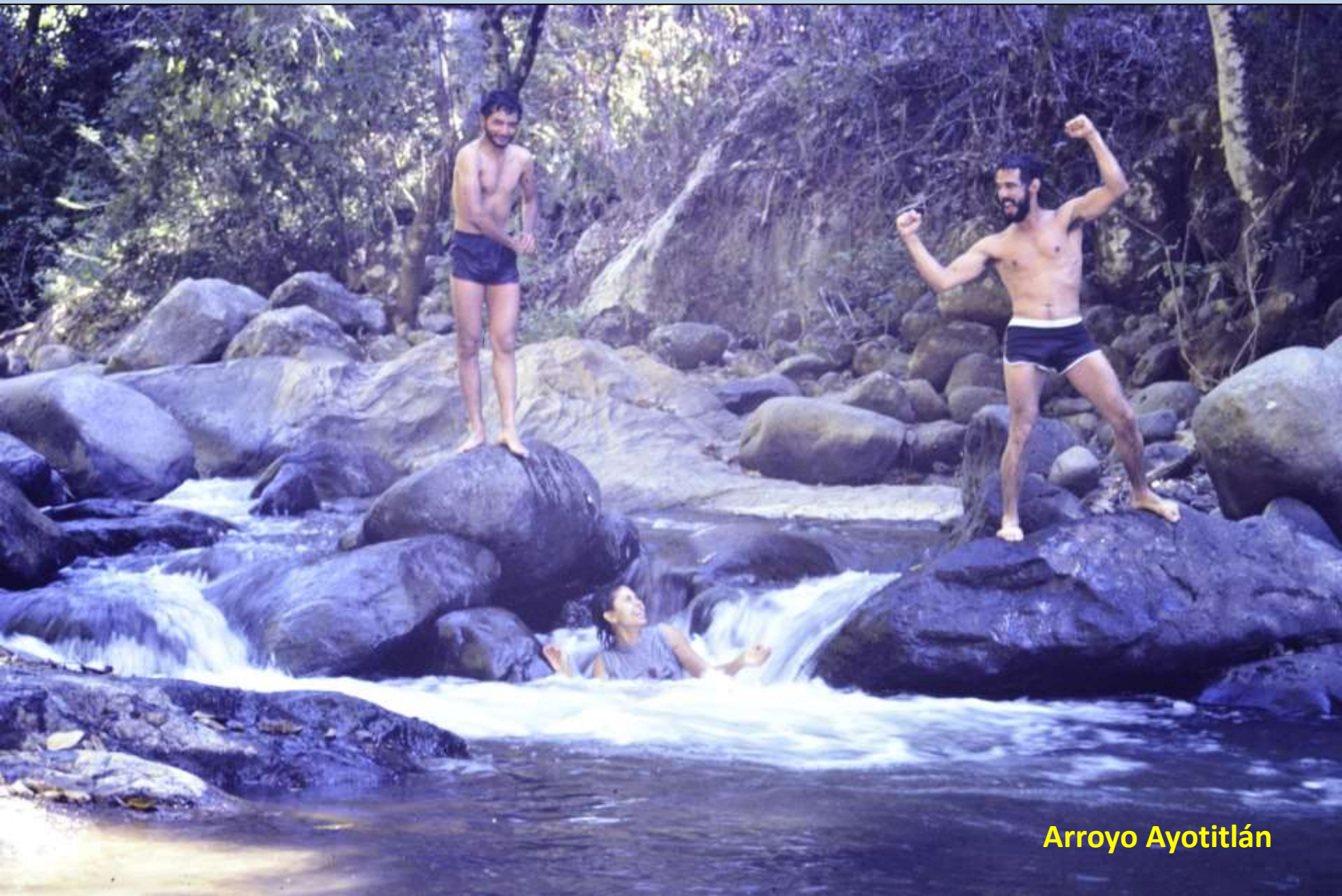
Rio Cuzalapa





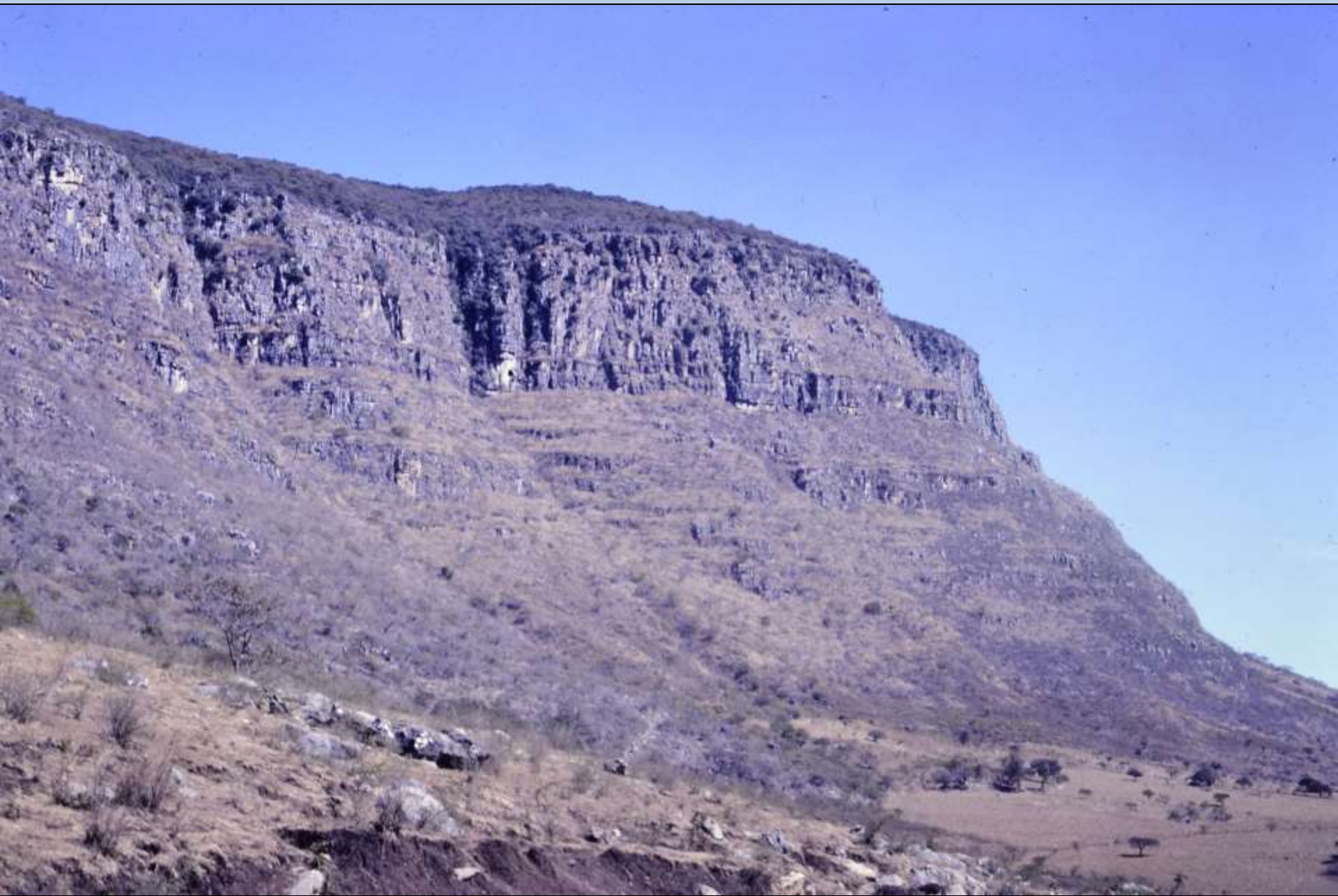
Rio Cuzalapa





Arroyo Ayotitlán







Arroyo Manantlán



Ilyodon furcidens



Allodontichthys zonistius



Poecilia chica



Poeciliopsis turneri



"Cichlasoma" istlanum



Rio Marabasco



Specimen _____ Sex _____
LYONS MS3.12
Date _____

Lampetra spadicea
Lago de Chapala, México
3.8 miles west of Aztlán
21 June 1969
UMME 192543



Lampetra geminis
Tehuacan, Mexico
(Ctra. to Río Grande)
16 April 1978
UMME 202421

Specimen _____ Sex _____
LYONS MG4.1
Date _____

Mexico

Michoacán





Lago Pátzcuaro



Lago de Chapala



Lago Zirahuen



Lago de Cuitzeo



**Arroyo Rancho
Molino Viejo**



Santa Clara del Cobre



Rio Lerma, La Piedad



Piracutín Volcano



Tinganío Ruins, Tingambato

**El Capulín Monarch
Butterfly Reserve**





Arroyo Irapeo



Tetrapleurodon geminis

Ambystoma ordinatum
Axolotl





**Arroyo Manantial
Rancho el Pedregal**



Skiffia multipunctata



Male



Female

Zoogoneticus purepechus



Male



Female



Allophorus robustus



Scartomyzon austrinus



Rio Tuxpan

Index of Biotic Integrity Based on Fish Assemblages for the Conservation of Streams and Rivers in West-Central Mexico

JOHN LYONS,* SONIA NAVARRO-PÉREZ,†† PHILIP A. COCHRAN,‡
EDUARDO SANTANA C.,§ AND MANUEL GUZMÁN-ARROYO¶

*Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 1850 Tamm Drive.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 1500 Pentac
Merrima, WI 53716, U.S.A. email: lyons@dnr.wisconsin.gov

2Laboratorio Natural Las Jocas, Universidad de Guadalajara, Agustín de Iturbide Postal 1-9955, Código Postal 44100.

Guadaluajara, Jalisco, Mexico

²Division of Natural Sciences, St. Norbert College DePere, WI 54115, USA.

²Elaboraciones: National Los Alamos & Universidad de Guadalajara, Apartado Postal 1-3933, Código Postal 44100.

#Laboratorio Natural Las Joyas
Calle del Comercio, Tel Aviv, México

Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico

*Instituto de Limnología

Chapala, Jalisco, Mexico

Abstract: The rivers and streams of west-central Mexico are becoming increasingly degraded and urgent expanded conservation efforts. We have developed an index of biotic integrity based on fish assemblage characteristics to aid in the preservation of the biological integrity and biodiversity of these waters. Our characteristics to aid in the preservation of the biological integrity and biodiversity of these waters. Our version is an adaptation of previous versions of the index of biotic integrity, which have proven effective in environmental assessment and monitoring in the United States and elsewhere. It consists of 10 fish attributes, termed metrics, that are related to environmental quality, ecosystem integrity, and biotic integrity in west-central Mexican streams and rivers: number of native species, percentage of benthic species, bluge attributes, termed metrics, that are related to environmental quality, ecosystem integrity, and biotic integrity in west-central Mexican streams and rivers: number of sensitive species, percentage of tolerant species, percentage of intolerant species, number of sensitive species, relative abundance, and number of water column species, percentage of omnivores, percentage of native livebearing species, and small rivers in exotic species, percentage of omnivores, percentage of native livebearing species, and small rivers in percentage of diadromous or deformed. Data on fish communities from 27 sites on streams and small rivers in the vicinity of the Sierra de Manantlán, southwestern Jalisco, and in the upper Río Duero basin, northern Michoacán, were used to develop expectations and scoring criteria for each metric. The index value for the 27 sites corresponded closely with independent ratings based on habitat and water quality. However, additional tests of the index with independent data and refinement of metrics and scoring criteria are clearly warranted. The index shows promise for identifying key watersheds for the protection of intact native biotic communities and individual endangered and threatened species and for the long-term monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity and ecosystem integrity in the streams and rivers of west-central Mexico. Our version could serve as a model for the development of similar indices for other regions and other types of aquatic ecosystems in Mesoamerica.

Índice de integridad biótica basado en las características de las comunidades de aves y ríos en el centro-oeste de México

Resumen: Los ríos y arroyos del occidente de México sufren una seria amenaza por la aplicación de esfuerzos conservacionistas. Hemos desarrollado un índice de integridad ambiental para evaluar el estado de conservación de los ríos y arroyos del occidente de México. El índice de integridad ambiental se basa en la aplicación de esfuerzos conservacionistas. Hemos desarrollado un índice de integridad ambiental para evaluar el estado de conservación de los ríos y arroyos del occidente de México. El índice de integridad ambiental se basa en la aplicación de esfuerzos conservacionistas.

† Current address: Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, La Plata, Argentina. Received June 13, 1994

Guadalupe Jaramila
of the Laboratory

The name of the land

notwithstanding

... ..

Paper submitted

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Decline of Freshwater Fishes and Fisheries in Selected Drainages of West-central Mexico

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT

The unique freshwater fishes and fisheries of west-central Mexico are sharply declining because of environmental degradation. In the Lerma River basin, half of the localities that once supported 15 fish communities either no longer have water or are so polluted that fish cannot survive. Of 16 native fish species, 3 are now extinct, and 23 are greatly reduced in range or abundance. In Lake Chapala, once a fisheries production hub actually increased despite major declines in water quantity and quality, but the fisheries for several valuable native species have declined or collapsed, and exotic species constitute a substantial portion of the catch. In the Ayuquila River, several species have been locally extirpated, and major untreated industrial and municipal discharges, coupled with substantial water withdrawals for irrigation, preclude fish life during the dry season in 20 km of river that once supported an important subsistence fishery. Conservation priorities include protecting localities that still retain native fish assemblages, reducing water withdrawals and pollution discharges, and controlling fishing effort and harvest better. These efforts in west-central Mexico would benefit from increased collaboration among Mexican, U.S., and Canadian fisheries professionals.

West-central Mexico, defined here as the Pacific slope between the states of Mazatlán and Acapulco (Fig. 1), contains a unique and fascinating collection of freshwater fishes. With approximately 100 native species, the fish fauna is particularly diverse by tropical standards, but endemism is high, and 75% of the fishes are found nowhere else on earth (calculated from data in the 14.2 in Miller and Smith 1980). Species from the neotropical families Cichlidae and Cichlidae overlap members of the nonreic families Myzomistidae, Cyprinidae, Catostomidae, and Ictaluridae. An unmissable number (almost 45%) of fish-herpetologists, and studies of these fish, particularly in the endemic family Goodeidae (family "Goodei"), have yielded important

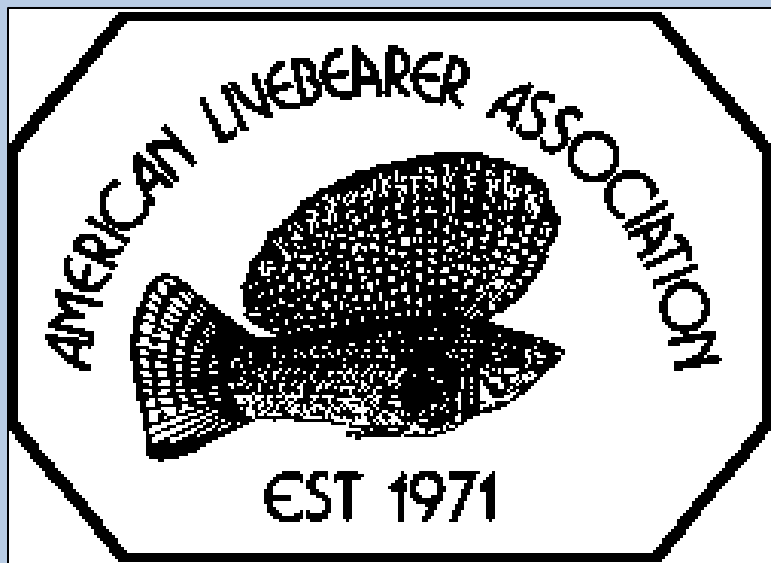
might into fish reproduction and evolution (e.g., Turner 1933; Fitzinger 1972; Turner 1983). Among the egg-laying species, the endemic genus *Chirostoma* (family Atherinidae) has radiated into a diverse species flock with a variety of habitat and trophic specializations (Barbour 1973a; Barbour and Chernoff 1984). In the lakes of the region, *Chirostoma* species support important commercial and subsistence fisheries that have persisted for thousands of years (Guzmán-Arroyo 1990).

Unfortunately, the fishes and fisheries of west-central Mexico are seriously declining. During this century, particularly the last 20 years, aquatic habitats have been degraded at an unprecedented rate, and fish populations have decreased dramatically (Guzmán-Arroyo 1998; Lyons et al. 1995; Soto-Galera et al. in press).

Study Area

West-central Mexico is a semi-arid region with a mean annual

JOHN is adjunct curator of fishes at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Zoological Museum and is a research scientist Department of Natural Resources (DNR). He can be reached at Wisconsin DNR, Tele. 608/224-7216-5736, 608/221-6328. *Symphodus* state art. **Garcopio González-Hernández** is a former student of Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias, Universidad de Guadalajara, Los Angeles, Tapan. He is a biologist with the Laboratorio de Ictología y Limnología, Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas, Carpio y Plaza de Azules, Colonia Santa Tere, Distrito Federal, México. Tel.: 55-53-54-0000. Instituto de Limnología, Universidad de Guadalajara, Apdo. Postal 713, Cuervo, Jalisco, México.



**Dr. Omar Domínguez-
Domínguez**



**Ivan Dibble
(1937-2009)**



Kees de Jong



Morelia Aqualab









Mexico



**Norte de México,
Durango, Coahuila,
Chihuahua & Nuevo León**



Lazaro Cardenas, Durango



Copper Canyon, Chihuahua



Río Mimbres, Durango



**Presa Lazaro Cardenas,
Rio Nazas, Durango**



Cuatro Ciénegas, Coahuila



El Toboso, Durango



Poecilia mexicana



Cyprinodon nazar





Gila conspersa



Codoma ornata



Cyprinella lutrensis



Mexico

Rio Pánuco Basin, San Luis Potosí





Rascón



Rio Santa Maria



Rio Otates, Tamasopo



Rio Otates, Tamasopo



Rio Ojo Caliente



Xiphophorus montezumae

Xiphophorus nezhuacoyotl





Xiphophorus cortezi



Astyanax mexicanus



Nosferatu (Herichthys) steindachneri



Herichthys cf. labridens

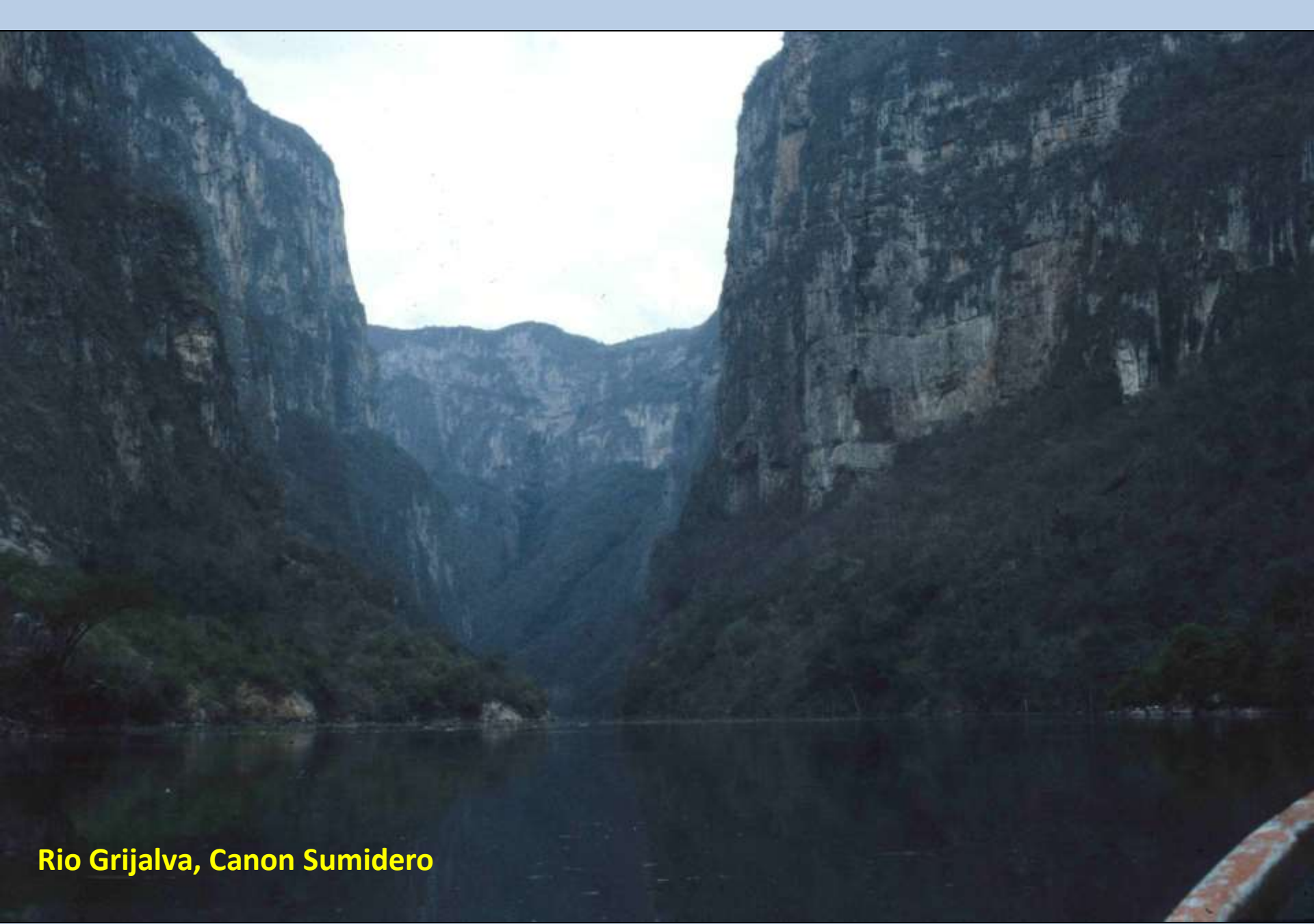


A photograph of the Temple of the Sun in Palenque, Mexico. The temple is a large, ancient stone structure with a prominent facade featuring intricate carvings and a series of doorways. Four people are standing on the stone steps leading up to the temple, providing a sense of scale. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds, and the surrounding area is lush with green vegetation.

Palenque



Palenque



Rio Grijalva, Canon Sumidero



Rio Aqua Azul



Rio Agua Claro



Rio Agua Claro



Laguna Lacanjá



Trail into Lacantún Rainforest

Bothrops viper on trail





Rio Lacanjá



Xiphophorus helleri

Belonesox belizeanus





Centropomus undecimilis

Potamarius nelsoni



Arius aguadulce





Atractosteus tropicus



Atractosteus tropicus

Rio Tzendales





Thorichthys helleri

Thorichthys affinis

Thorichthys meeki

Theraps lentiginosus



Vieja synspila



Petenia splendida



Field Work in Mexico – Conclusions



Cuatro Ciénegas, Coahuila

Anableps dowei Río Tehuantepec, Oaxaca









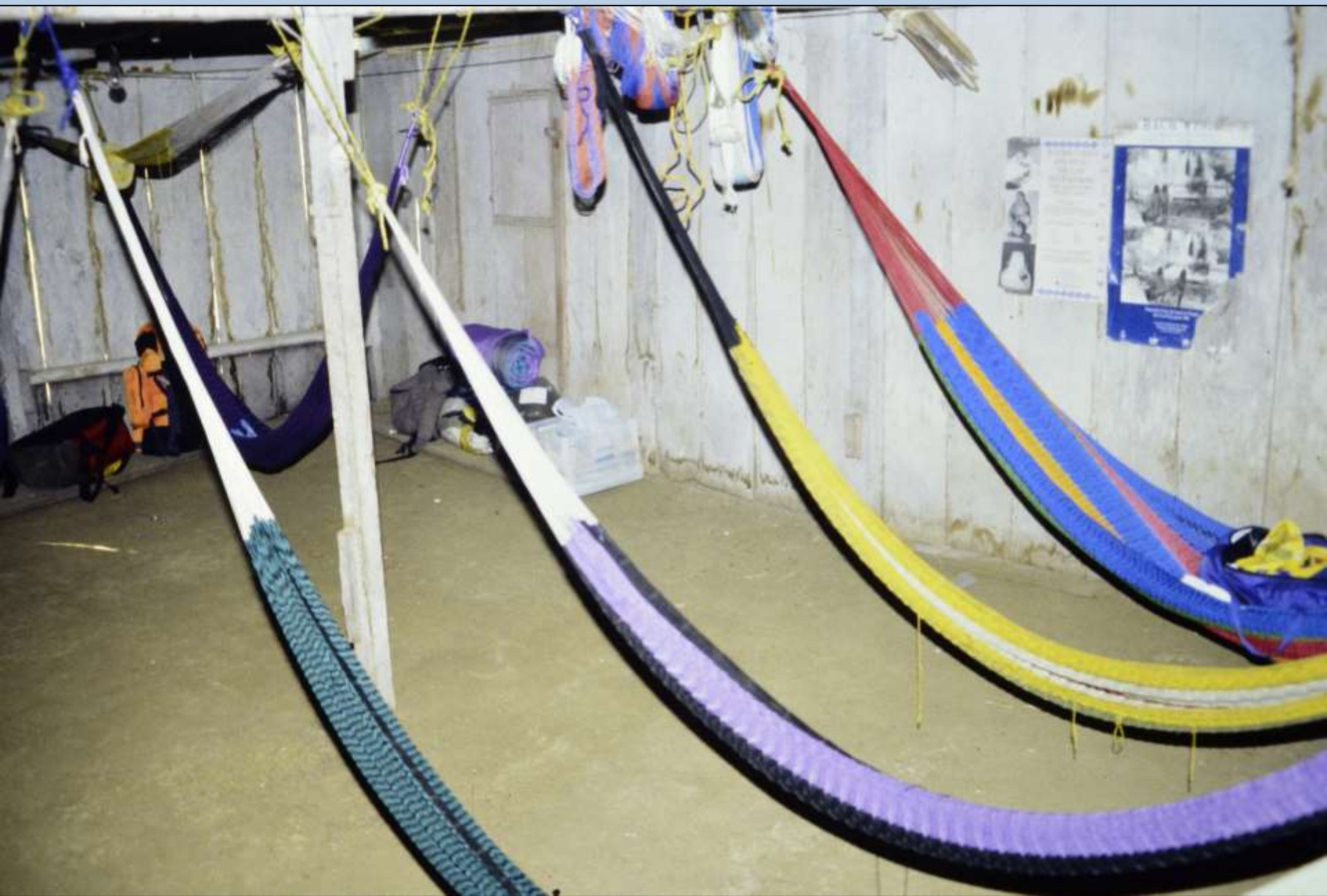










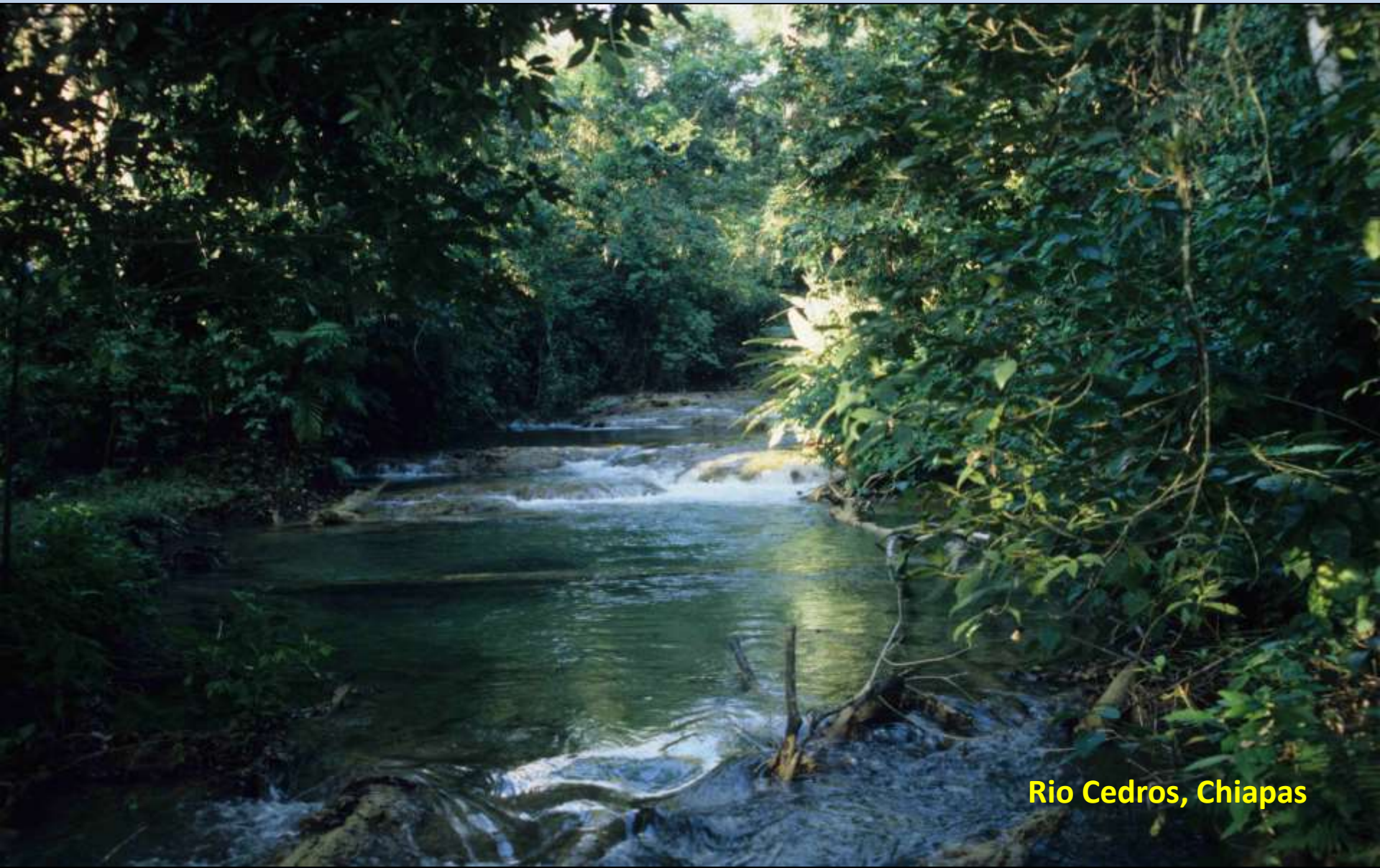








**Swamp in Si'an Kaan Reserve,
Quintana Roo**



Rio Cedros, Chiapas

Heterandria bimaculata



"Cichlasoma" cf. salvini



Questions?

Sian Ka'an Biosphere Reserve, Quintana Roo