Carp Gudgeon species complex (Hypseleotris spp)

Tail fin shape





Family: Anguillidae

Other common names: None known

Map not to scale

Description: Genetic studies of Carp Gudgeon have shown that at least four taxa are present, as well as a range of hybrids. In this booklet, Carp Gudgeons are treated as a group.

All Carp Gudgeons are small and laterally compressed, with a blunt head. Scales are present. Their body can be yellowishgrey to greenish-brown. The adult size is usually around 40 mm (maximum size is about 70 mm).

Fins: Anal, pectoral and two dorsal fins are present. The tail is slightly rounded.

Habitat: This group of species can be found in slow flowing or still waters, normally with aquatic vegetation.

Conservation status & distribution: Widespread and abundant. Commonly this group of Gudgeons is found in mid to low altitudes in the central and southern Murray-Darling Basin. Carp Gudgeon can also be found in coastal streams from New South Wales to central Queensland.

Breeding: Spawning occurs in shallow water when temperatures reach approximately 22°C. The male guards and fans the eggs.

Eggs: Up to 2,000 small (0.5 mm in diameter), adhesive eggs are deposited onto submerged aquatic vegetation or twigs. Hatching occurs within two days.

Diet: Copepods, aquatic insects, cladocerans and ostracods, and chironomids are most frequently consumed.

Threats: In the Australian Capital Territory significant kills of Western Carp Gudgeon have resulted due to infestation by the introduced tapeworm Bothriocephalus acheilognathi.

Interesting facts and features: None known

Spawning time Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec







