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Natural history and population data of fishes in caves of the Serra do Ramalho karst area, Middle São Francisco basin, northeastern Brazil

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Abstract: During the exploration and mapping of new caves in Serra do Ramalho karst area, southern Bahia state, cavers from the Grupo Bambuí de Pesquisas Espeleológicas – GBPE (Belo Horizonte) noticed the presence of troglomorphic catfishes (species with reduced eyes and/or melanic pigmentation), which we intensively investigated with regards to their ecology and behavior since 2005. Non-troglomorphic fishes regularly found in the studied caves were included in this investigation. We present here data on the natural history of two troglotic (exclusively subterranean troglomorphic species) fishes – *Rhamdia enfunada* Bichuette & Trajano, 2005 (Heptapteridae; Gruna do Enfunado) and *Trichomycterus* undescribed species (Trichomycteridae; Lapa dos Peixes and Gruna da Água Clara), and non-troglomorphic *Hoplias* cf. *malabaricus*, probably a troglophile (able to form populations both in epigeal and subterranean habitats) in the Gruna do Enfunado, and *Pimelodella* sp., a species with a sink population in the Lapa dos Peixes.

Keywords: caves, natural history, fish, troglotes, Bahia state.

TRAJANO, E., SECUTTI, S. & BICHUETTE, M.E. **História natural e dados populacionais de peixes em cavernas da área cárstica da Serra do Ramalho, sul da Bahia.** *Biota Neotrop.*, 9(1): <http://www.biotaneotropica.org.br/v9n1/pt/abstract?article+bn02909012009>

Resumo: Durante a exploração e mapeamento de cavernas da área cárstica da Serra do Ramalho, sul da Bahia, espeleólogos do Grupo Bambuí de Pesquisas Espeleológicas – GBPE (Belo Horizonte) notaram a presença de peixes troglomórficos (com olhos e/ou pigmentação melânica reduzidos), que começamos a investigar intensivamente a partir de 2005. Paralelamente, levantamentos da fauna de invertebrados cavernícolas confirmaram a importância espeleofaunística dessa região. Apresentamos aqui dados sobre duas espécies de peixes troglóbios (troglomórficos exclusivamente subterrâneos) – *Rhamdia enfunada* Bichuette & Trajano, 2005 (Heptapteridae; Gruna do Enfunado) e *Trichomycterus* sp. não descrita (Trichomycteridae; Lapa dos Peixes e Gruna da Água Clara). São fornecidas informações sobre peixes não troglomórficos encontrados nessas cavernas, tais como *Hoplias* cf. *malabaricus*, provavelmente troglófila (capaz de formar populações tanto em habitats epígeos como subterrâneos) na Gruna do Enfunado, e *Pimelodella* sp., com grupo de migrantes (“sink population”) de média a longa permanência na Lapa dos Peixes.

Palavras-chave: cavernas, história natural, peixes, troglóbios, estado da Bahia.

Introduction

Brazil has a remarkable subterranean ichthyofauna, similar to a few other countries or geographically comparable karst areas, such as Mexico, China and the southeastern Asia. Twenty-four species of Brazilian subterranean fishes are known to present classical troglomorphisms (specializations related to the hypogean life), i.e., reduction of eyes and pigmentation at least at some degree beyond that observed in their epigean (surface) congeners, indicating a troglobitic (exclusively subterranean) status for these fishes. The majority (all but two) are Siluriformes belonging to four out of 12 catfish families found in Brazil. These species occur in different karst areas, situated in distinct phytogeographic domains (humid Atlantic forest, savannah-like Cerrado, semiarid Caatinga) and occupying different kinds of habitat (from open channel streams, including base-level streams and vadose tributaries, to the upper phreatic zone), and also in non-karst areas in the Amazon basin, without a taxonomic correlation. In addition, several putative troglomorphic fishes (species able to establish self-sustained populations both in epigean and in subterranean habitats) have also been recorded in Brazilian caves (see Mattox et al., 2008).

The population ecology of several Brazilian cave catfishes (Siluriformes) has been studied through mark-recapture methods (for the heptapterids *Pimelodella kronei* (Ribeiro, 1907) - Trajano 1991, and *P. spelaea* Trajano, Reis & Bichuette, 2004 - Trajano et al. 2004; the trichomycterids *Trichomycterus itacarambiensis* Trajano & Pinna, 1997 - Trajano, 1997a, *Ituglanis bambui* Bichuette & Trajano, 2004 and *I. passensis* Fernández & Bichuette, 2002 - Bichuette 2003; the loricariid *Ancistrus cryptophthalmus* Reis, 1987 - Trajano & Bichuette 2007). Visual censuses were applied to other species, such as the gymnotiform *Eigenmannia vicentespelaea* Triques, 1996 (Bichuette, 2003) and the heptapterids *Rhamdiopsis* sp. 1, from Chapada Diamantina (Mendes 1995; Bichuette unpubl. data) and *Rhamdiopsis* sp. 2, from Campo Formoso (Trajano & Bockmann 2000), both in Bahia state. A significant variation among species, without taxonomic correlation, was observed for the estimated population sizes and densities, from very low (populations of ca. 1,000 individuals, densities < 0.1 ind.m⁻², not necessarily simultaneously) to relatively high, comparable to the observed for small to medium sized epigean populations (Trajano 2001, for a review). Ecological conditions, especially food availability, seem to be the main determining factors for population densities. Geographically restricted species might present relatively large populations if their density is high; conversely, species with low population densities may have large populations when widely distributed.

The Brazilian subterranean ichthyofauna is currently the best known throughout the world with regards to field ecology. Nevertheless, in view of its high taxonomic and ecological diversity, patterns are still unclear, and studies encompassing a larger number of species from different geographic regions are most desirable.

Since 1990, cavers of the Grupo Bambuí de Pesquisas Espeleológicas – GBPE have dedicated to the exploration and mapping of several cave systems in the Serra do Ramalho, an important karst area in southern Bahia state, with several caves more than 10 km long (Rubbioli 1999, 2002). During these activities, the occurrence of several interesting animals was noticed and communicated to us. As a consequence, we joined some of these expeditions to the Serra do Ramalho and started to intensively investigate the subterranean fauna of some selected caves, as part of a project supported by FAPESP. Two troglobitic species, *Rhamdia enfurnada* Bichuette & Trajano, 2005 (Heptapteridae) and *Trichomycterus* undescribed species (Trichomycteridae), and populations of non-troglomorphic fishes as well, have been found. As well, several invertebrates have

been reported for this area, which assumes a place of major speleological importance among Brazilian karst areas (Bichuette & Trajano 2004).

The ichthyofauna of epigean and hypogean streams in Serra do Ramalho was recently surveyed and a faunistic list produced for the area (Mattox et al. 2008). Likewise, a three-year study on the ecology of the large population of *Rhamdia enfurnada* was just concluded. We present here observations on natural history and population data for this and other, less abundant fishes found in caves from Serra do Ramalho.

Materials and Methods

The Serra do Ramalho karst area is situated in southwestern Bahia state, Middle São Francisco River basin (see map in Mattox et al. 2008: fig. 1). According to Köppen (1948), the climate is defined as tropical dry, “Aw” type, characterized by a dry winter (March to October) and an annual precipitation around 640 mm (Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia/INMET). The native vegetation of the region consists of Caatinga (mesophytic and xeromorphic forests), interspersed with Cerrado (savannah-like). Serra do Ramalho is dominated by a plateau formed by carbonatic (limestone) rocks of the Bambuí Group. This plateau extends for kilometers and forms large cave systems in the region, distributed in two sections, the lower plateau, to the south, and the upper plateau, to the north.

Troglobitic catfishes have been found in two cave systems in the Enfurnado karst area: Gruna do Enfurnado, type-locality and only known habitat for *Rhamdia enfurnada*, and Água Clara-Lapa dos Peixes system, home for the undescribed species of *Trichomycterus*. We concentrated our population studies on two localities, Gruna do Enfurnado and Lapa dos Peixes. These caves are subject to accentuated decrease in the water level along the dry seasons and flash floods in the rainy one, resulting in a strong seasonality in the ecosystems dynamics.

Gruna do Enfurnado (13° 38' 45,47" S and 44° 12' 7,11" W) – with 7,560 m of passageways, it is one of the largest in the upper plateau. Two streams, one probably autochthonous (fed by subterranean water) and one allochthonous, cross respectively the distal and the proximal ends of the base-level conduit. These streams connect only during very heavy rains (not annually), when the water level increases dramatically and there is a water flow running in the large galleries between the two streams; most of the time, there are only discontinuous water pools in these galleries, some dozens of meters long, where catfish may be trapped and survive for long periods. The connections with the epigean drainage are unknown. Large amounts of organic matter as vegetal debris carried into the cave by floods are present in the cave, representing an abundant source of food for cavernicoles.

Lapa dos Peixes (13° 49' 21,78" S and 43° 57' 24,39" W) – situated at the lower plateau, the Lapa dos Peixes has 7,020 m of mapped passageways, with a main conduit crossed by a temporary stream and some upper dry conduits, including a labyrinthic net of conduits upstream of the main entrance (the sinkhole) running parallel to the epigean main bed stream. At the distal end of this conduit net there is a small, 180 m long permanent vadose tributary fed by infiltration water and disappearing also by infiltration into the ground, where the troglobitic *Trichomycterus* catfish were found.

We concentrated our studies on Lapa dos Peixes and Gruna do Enfurnado, monitoring their ichthyofauna during the dry seasons of 2005, 2006 and 2007. The occurrence of flash floods prevents the continuity of the fieldwork during rainy seasons for safety reasons.

The study was based on ad libitum naturalistic observations (Sabino, 1999) and collections with hand-nets and, in some occa-

sions, minnow traps (baited with bovine liver in a small nylon bag, preventing ingestion by the fish). Fish for identification and laboratory studies were killed by over-anesthesia in a solution of benzocaine, part was preserved in formalin 4% (later transferred to ethanol 70%), part in alcohol for tissue sampling.

For population studies, we used the mark-recapture method, with individual marking. In order to detect fish movements, we divided the streams inside Gruna do Enfurnado and the vadose tributary in Lapa dos Peixes into sections (Trajano 1997, Trajano & Bichuette 2007), respectively 60 m long (total of 33 sections) and 20 m long (total of 09 sections); individuals captured in a given section were released, after marking, in the same section. A sharp decrease in the number of *Trichomycterus* specimens found in that tributary from 2005 on, in comparison to our previous observations in 2000 and 2003, hampered the population study. Therefore, we used visual censuses for this species (Table 1). Specimens of non-trogomorphic catfish were also marked and recaptured in this cave. Naturalistic observations from outside the water were made possible by its high transparency.

During the marking procedures, individuals slightly anesthetized in benzocaine were measured (standard length, SL, in mm) to the nearest 0.1 mm with calipers, weighted (W, in g) with dynamometer Pesola (precision varying according to the fish weight), marked and released after recovering from the anesthesia. Marking was done using subcutaneous visible implant tags (soft V1alpha tags, from Northwest Marine Technology, www.nmt-inc.com). The SL and weigh were used to calculate Fulton's condition factor ($K = 100WSL^{-b}$; Le Cren 1951). The power coefficient (b) for the growth equation was estimated from the slope of the regression of log weight on log SL.

Results

The large *Rhamdia enfurnada* population has been studied between 2005 and 2008 (two or three visits per year), and data analysis is in progress. More than 1,300 individuals were captured; ca. 850 out of 1,000 catfish captured until September 2007 were marked and released (ca. 160 were recaptured at least once until August 2008), the remaining catfish were either released without mark (too small for marking) or collected for laboratory studies, including genetics, behavior, physiology of pigmentation, morphology and diet. Maximum population densities of 10 ind.m⁻², most juveniles and sub-adults (up to 100 mm SL), were observed in shallow places. The population was preliminarily estimated by visual censuses in 10,000+ individuals. In the cave habitat, adults are seen in the bottom, midwater and near the surface; juveniles were observed hiding under boulders. These fish swim slowly, exploring the environment continuously. The catfish are relatively sedentary, staying for several months or even years in 60 m long stream reaches; no individual was captured in a stream different from the one where it was marked. Growth occurs in pulses, with growth rates in rainy seasons markedly higher than in dry seasons (when many cases of negative growth were recorded). Detailed results will be published elsewhere.

Behavioral and physiological studies in laboratory are also in progress. When isolated, these catfish present low levels of activity,

spending long periods (one hour or more) stationary. Agonistic interactions are rarely observed in collective tanks. Nevertheless, large individuals may become aggressive and eventually kill nearly-sized conspecifics maintained in the same tanks. We could not establish the factors leading to such occurrences yet, but the large size of the individuals involved indicate that they are related to sexual maturity.

The only other fishes found in Gruna do Enfurnado, with some dozens of individuals observed, are normally eyed and pigmented erythrinids, *Hoplias* group *malabaricus* (traíras), living in slow-moving water pools and some reaching large sizes. All individuals observed were in good physical condition, not emaciated and active; however, two large specimens captured had empty stomachs. Fish of different size classes were observed, including young ones. In some deep stream reaches (up to 1 m during the dry season) and pools, both catfish and erythrinids were observed. The traíra seems to be predator of large catfish (300+ mm total length) – several large catfishes collected in a lake at the distal end of the cave had signals of old bites and we observed freshly half-eaten catfish near a place where a very large traíra (400+ mm total length) was sitting.

In April 2000, cavers from the Bambui Speleological Association guided us to the small vadose tributary inside Lapa dos Peixes where troglomorphic catfishes had been noticed during exploration and mapping activities. On that occasion, we counted 15 specimens of *Trichomycterus* in the 180 m long stream. Seven catfish were collected for description. Small troglomorphic catfish, apparently the same *Trichomycterus* species, were also seen in a small side pool inside the Gruna da Água Clara, located about 5 km upstream the Lapa dos Peixes cave system, but no fish was captured due to difficulties of access to the pool, very slippery and muddy. Lapa dos Peixes was visited again in September 2003, and living specimens were brought to the laboratory for behavioral studies.

The numbers of fish recorded by visual censuses (including those eventually collected) in seven visits to Lapa dos Peixes are in Table 1. Troglomorphic *Trichomycterus* catfishes were seen throughout the cave stream, whereas normally eyed and pigmented *Pimelodella* and *Rhamdia* catfishes were always found upstream, at the distal end of the conduit (sections 7 to 9); tetra characins of the genus *Astyanax*, usually one or two individuals, were also found in that cave sector. The strong cryptobiotic and avoidance behavior of the *Trichomycterus* catfish, quickly hiding under stones and wall crevices when illuminated, rendered their capture quite difficult. The counts in Table 1 certainly produce underestimates of the population size in the Lapa dos Peixes vadose stream. However, considering that the observation methods were the same in all visits (two observers with spotlights walking slowly upstream), it is safe to conclude that this particular population had a significant decrease from 2000 to the present day, for reasons still unknown.

The condition factor calculated in 2005 for *Pimelodella* was: April (N = 6), mean = 10.36×10^{-6} , varying from 8.82 to 11.90×10^{-6} ; July (N = 5), mean = 10.65×10^{-6} , varying from 8.24 to 12.77×10^{-6} ; September (N = 6), mean = 10.28×10^{-6} , varying from 7.86 to 11.43×10^{-6} . The fish were relatively small (ST = 40.0 to 67.8 mm; the specimen collected in the main conduit – see below – was

Table 1. Number of catfish in the small vadose tributary in Lapa dos Peixes cave, Serra do Ramalho karst area.

Tabela 1. Número de exemplares de bagres no pequeno tributário vadoso da Lapa dos Peixes, área cárstica da Serra do Ramalho.

Species	2000		2003		2005		2006	2007
	April	September	April	July	September	April	September	
<i>Trichomycterus</i> sp.	15	17	3	2	1	3	6	
<i>Pimelodella</i> sp.	5 ^a	2	10	5	6 ^b	1	1	
<i>Rhamdia</i> sp.	-	-	1 ^c	1 ^c	1 ^c	-	-	

^aHeptapterids, probably *Pimelodella*; ^bincluding two individuals marked in July; and ^csame individual

73 mm long) and, like the observed for condition factor, the mean size did not vary between visits: April = 50.3 mm, July = 56.8 mm; September = 56.0 mm. These fish were in relatively good condition. Two out of three specimens marked and released in July were recaptured in September (Table 1).

On the other hand, the single specimen of *Rhamdia* found in the cave in 2005, which was marked and recaptured twice, was very emaciated since its first capture (end of the rainy season, when food availability is higher), losing one third of its body mass and shrinking from April (ST = 104.0 mm; w = 10.5 g) to September (ST = 94.1 mm; w = 6.8 g).

Discussion

The single *R. enfurnada* population, preliminarily estimated in 10,000 individuals, is one of the largest among stream-dwelling troglotic Brazilian catfishes, and certainly the largest among the cave heptapterids. Behavioral and physiological studies in laboratory indicate that these fishes are generally less active and present a less diversified repertoire of agonistic behavior than *Pimelodella kronei*, from the Upper Ribeira karst area, southern São Paulo state, the other Brazilian troglotic *Rhamdinii* studied in detail (e.g., Trajano 1991b, Trajano & Menna-Barreto 1995).

The permanence of individual erythrins in the same sites during months or even years indicate that they are feeding, and possibly also reproducing in the cave, since small fish were also seen. This, allied to the apparent isolation of the subterranean drainage, indicates that these erythrins may be troglitic in the Gruta do Enfurnado. Erythrins hypothesized as troglitic have also been recorded in caves located in some other areas, such as the São Domingos karst area, state of Goiás, and Altamira-Itaituba sandstone karst area, state of Pará (Bichuette & Trajano 2003). In spite of the rather unstable environment, subject to flash floods almost yearly, the ichthyofauna from Gruta do Enfurnado, basically composed by two species, a troglitic and troglitic one, is quite stable since the number of fish observed in consecutive years was fairly constant.

The occurrence of troglitic *Trichomycterus* catfish in the Água Clara Cave, apparently conspecific with those from Lapa dos Peixes, indicates that this species may be widely distributed throughout the inaccessible limestone fissures connecting these caves. We hypothesize that the population observed in the Lapa dos Peixes vadose tributary is a sink population, i.e., a population formed by migrants which, if cut off from the source of migrants, eventually becomes extinct (Fong 2004). The source population, characterized by an excess of production allowing it to continue to grow if isolated (Fong op. cit.), is somewhere else, perhaps in the inaccessible fractured phreatic habitat connecting Lapa dos Peixes, Gruta da Água Clara and possibly other caves in the area.

In opposition to the observed for the troglitic *Pimelodella spelaea* (Trajano et al., 2004) and *Trichomycterus itacarambiensis* (Trajano 1996), which showed a significant decrease in the mean condition factor along the dry season, the non-troglitic *Pimelodella* catfish from Lapa dos Peixes did not seem to be subject to an increasing feeding stress during the dry season (at least for 2005). This data points to a quite stable, small group of sub-adults living during several months without much difficulty in the Lapa dos Peixes vadose tributary. Their near disappearance in 2006 and 2007 indicates that such group also represented a sink population, too small for self-sustainability. Therefore, it could not be considered as a troglitic, although the high potential for the subterranean life was apparent in their long permanence in the cave. Shrinkage of cave fish subject to extreme feeding stress was also reported for *P. spelaea* and *T. itacarambiensis*.

Bichuette & Trajano (2004) stressed the relevance of the cave fauna from Serra do Ramalho karst area, where several troglitics have been found, many awaiting formal description, including, besides the catfishes *Rhamdia enfurnada* and *Trichomycterus* sp., a new relict species of Oniscidea isopod, genus *Thailandoniscus*, (Leila A. Souza, pers. comm.), new Hydrobiidae gastropods and planarians (pers. obs.) and two relictual arachnids which have been included in the Lista de Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção 2002 – the harvestman *Giupponia chagasi* Pérez & Kury, 2002 and the amblypygid *Charinus trogliticus* Baptista & Giupponi, 2002. Nevertheless, the Serra do Ramalho, characterized by extensive limestone outcrops and large cave systems, reaching up to 20 km (e.g. Gruta do Boqueirão), and representing an important faunistic corridor between the northeastern Goiás and Tocantins states and the southwestern Bahia state, is still under-explored in view of its high scientific potential. This region is not legally protected and is threatened by deforestation. This can lead cave populations to rapid extinction, because nutrients come basically from the surface, especially during floods between October and March. Protection actions are, thus, urgently needed.

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