

Diagnostic Features: Eyes horizontally oval. Fins strongly falcate; first dorsal origin over pectoral inner margins, anterior to their free rear tips; distance from pectoral free rear tips to pelvic origins about as long as first dorsal. Total vertebral counts 133 to 146, monospondylous precaudals 34 to 35.

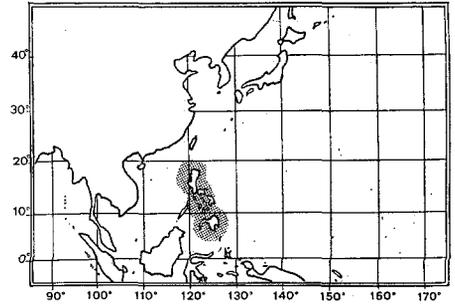
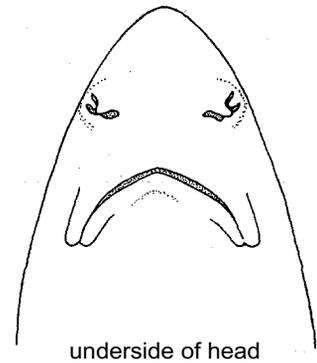
Geographical Distribution : Western North Pacific: The Philippines.

Habitat and Biology : A little-known inshore tropical shark, in Philippine coastal waters down to 48 m depth. Mode of development live-bearing, but it is not known if a yolk-sac placenta is formed; number of young 12 in a litter.

Size : Maximum 96 cm (pregnant female); size at birth at least 20 to 22 cm (term fetuses).

Interest to Fisheries : Presumably caught by local fisheries in the Philippines (the holotype was taken in a fish trap), but details are unknown.

Literature : Herre (1923, 1953); Compagno (1970, 1979).



Hypogaleus Smith, 1957

TRIAK Hypo

Genus : Subgenus Hypogaleus Smith, 1957d (Genus Galeorhinus Blainville, 1816), Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (Ser. 12), 10:585, 589.

Type Species : Galeorhinus (Hypogaleus) zanzibariensis Smith, 1957, by original designation; a junior synonym of Eugaleus hyugaensis Miyosi, 1939.

Synonymy : None.

Diagnostic Features: Snout moderately long and parabolic in dorsoventral view, preoral length about equal to mouth width; eyes horizontally oval and lateral, subocular ridges obsolete; anterior nasal flaps vestigial, formed as small, low, angular points, well separated from each other and mouth; no nasoral grooves; internarial width over 2.5 times nostril width; mouth angular and long; labial furrows moderately long, uppers ending well behind level of upper symphysis; teeth bladelike compressed, and cuspidate, similar in upper and lower jaws, anteroposteriors with oblique cusps and cusplets; medial teeth well differentiated from anteroposteriors. First dorsal fin moderately large, its base half length of dorsal caudal margin or less; its origin over or slightly behind pectoral free rear tips, its midbase somewhat closer to pectoral bases than pelvics; second dorsal considerably smaller than first, about 1/2 to 3/5 as high as first; anal fin considerably smaller than second dorsal; ventral caudal lobe strong in young and adults; terminal lobe of caudal fin moderately long and about 2.6 to 3 times in dorsal caudal margin.

Remarks : The subgenus Hypogaleus was raised in rank to genus by Compagno (1970) and subsequently recognized by Bass, D'Aubrey & Kistnasamy (1975b). The genus has a disjunct geographic distribution, in the western Indian Ocean off southeastern Africa and western North Pacific off Japan and Taiwan Island (Province of China), but this may be indicative of inadequate collecting in deeper continental waters between these extremes as well as the relative rarity of Hypogaleus individuals. Hypogaleus from the two areas have placed in separate species, H. hyugaensis (Miyosi, 1939) from Japan and H. zanzibariensis (Smith, 1957) from Tanzania, but there are no obvious differences between them and they have been tentatively synonymized (see Compagno, 1970, 1979, Bass, D'Aubrey & Kistnasamy (1975b).

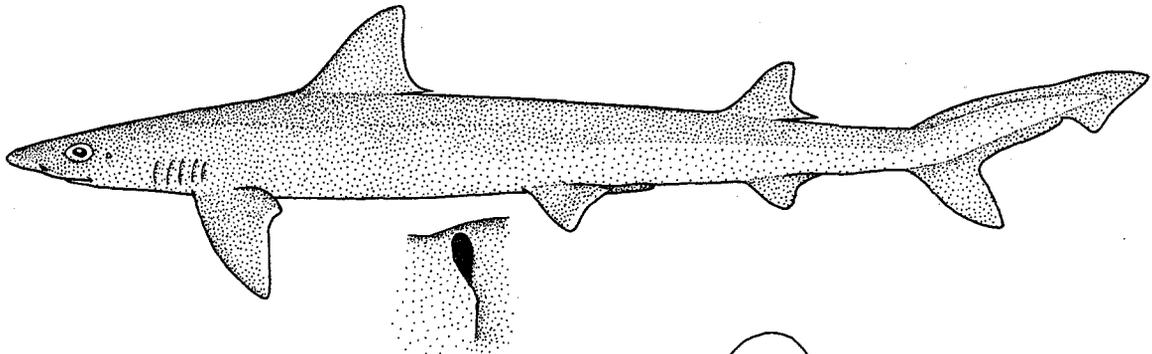
Hypogaleus hyugaensis (Miyosi, 1939)

TRIAK Hypo 1

Eugaleus hyugaensis Miyosi, 1939, *Bull. Biogeogr. Soc. Tokyo*, 9(5):91, fig. 1. Holotype: "Preserved at Matuyama Girl's High School of Matuyama City, Ehime Prefecture" (Miyosi, 1939), 904 mm female. Type Locality: Hyuga Nada, off east coast of Miyazaki Prefecture, Japan.

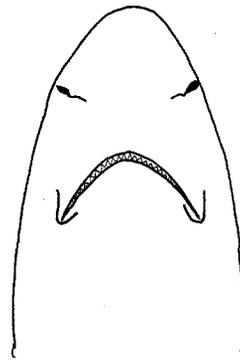
Synonymy : *Galeorhinus (Hypogaleus) zanzibariensis* Smith, 1957.

FAO Names: En - Blacktip tope; Fr - Requin-hâ élégant; Sp - Cazón elegante.

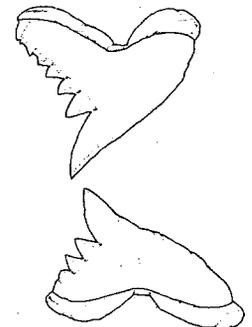


left nostril

Field Marks: A slender, moderately long-nosed houndshark with vestigial anterior nasal flaps, large horizontally oval eyes with internal nictitating lower eyelids, subocular ridges obsolete, an angular mouth, moderately long upper labial furrows that fall short of lower symphysis, bladeliike compressed teeth with oblique cusps and distal cusplets in both jaws, second dorsal fin somewhat smaller than first but larger than anal fin, and a relatively short terminal caudal lobe much less than half the dorsal caudal margin.



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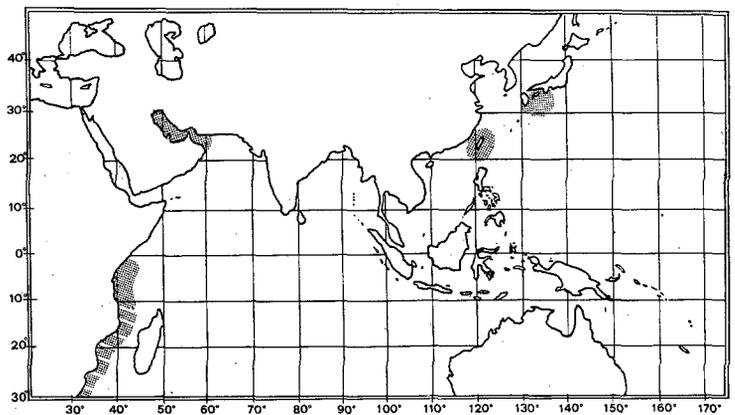
upper and lower tooth

Diagnostic Features : See genus.

Geographical Distribution : Western Indian Ocean: South Africa (Natal), Tanzania (Zanzibar), Kenya, the "Gulf". Western North Pacific: Taiwan Island (Province of China), Japan.

Habitat and Biology : A little-known, deepish water tropical and subtropical shark of the continental shelves found at 40. to 230 m depth near the bottom. Viviparous, with a yolk-sac placenta; number of young 10 or 11 to a litter. Gestation period estimated at 15 months with birth period in December in South African waters. Eats bony fishes.

Size : Maximum about 127 cm, adult males 112 to 127 cm, adult females 114 to 122 cm; full-term fetuses about 33 to 35 cm long.



Interest to Fisheries : A minor fisheries catch off Japan, probably taken in gillnets, line gear, and bottom trawls, and utilized for human consumption, but apparently uncommon and unimportant elsewhere.

Literature : Miyosi (1939); Smith (1957d); Teng (1962); Chen (1963); Compagno (1970, 1979); Bass, D'Aubrey & Kistnasamy (1975b).

lago Compagno & Springer, 1971

TRIAK lago

Genus: lago Compagno & Springer, 1971, Fish.Bull.NOAA/NMFS, 69(3):615, 616.

Type Species : Eugaleus omanensis Norman, 1939, by original designation.

Synonymy : None.

Field Marks : Rather slender houndsharks with lateral eyes and vestigial subocular ridges, angular mouths, first dorsal fin small but with origin far anterior over pectoral bases; second dorsal nearly as large as first, and ventral caudal lobe little developed.

Diagnostic Features: Snout moderately long and subangular in dorsoventral view, preoral length 0.7 to 1.4 times in mouth width; eyes horizontally oval and lateral, subocular ridges vestigial; anterior nasal flaps formed as low, rounded or angular lobes, well separated from each other and mouth; no nasoral grooves; internarial width about 1.4 to 2 times the nostril width; mouth angular and moderately long; labial furrows moderately long, uppers falling far short or nearly reaching level of upper symphysis; teeth bladelike, compressed, and cuspidate, hardly differentiated in jaws, anteroposteriors with oblique cusps and cusplets or blades; medial teeth well differentiated from anteroposteriors. First dorsal fin moderately large, its base half of dorsal caudal margin or less; its origin varying from over pectoral origins to over posteriormost thirds of pectoral bases; its midbase closer to pectoral bases than to pelvics; second dorsal fin somewhat smaller than first, its height 4/5 of first dorsal height or less; anal fin considerably smaller than second dorsal; ventral caudal lobe hardly developed at all sizes; terminal lobe of caudal fin moderately long and about 2.7 to 3.1 times in dorsal caudal margin.

Remarks: In addition to lago omanensis and the recently described I. garricki, there are apparently additional species of lago, from the Indian ocean and western Pacific. From the Gulf of Aden and southern India comes a low-finned lago that is sympatric with I. omanensis but readily distinguishable from it, and may represent a new species. Very small adult male specimens of lago from the Bay of Bengal are close to I. omanensis but may be distinct. There are lago specimens from northwestern Australia that may be identical with I. arricki, but lago material from the Philippines, although resembling I. garricki in many details, may also be new.

Key to Species

- 1a. Snout rather short, preoral length 0.7 to 0.9 times in mouth width. Gill region greatly expanded, distance from spiracle to 5th gill slit greater than prespiracular head; width of longest gill slits nearly equal to eye length **I. omanensis**
- 1b. Snout longer, preoral length about 1.1 times mouth width. Gill region not greatly expanded, distance from spiracle to 5th gill slit less than prespiracular head; width of longest gill slits much less than eye length **I. garricki**

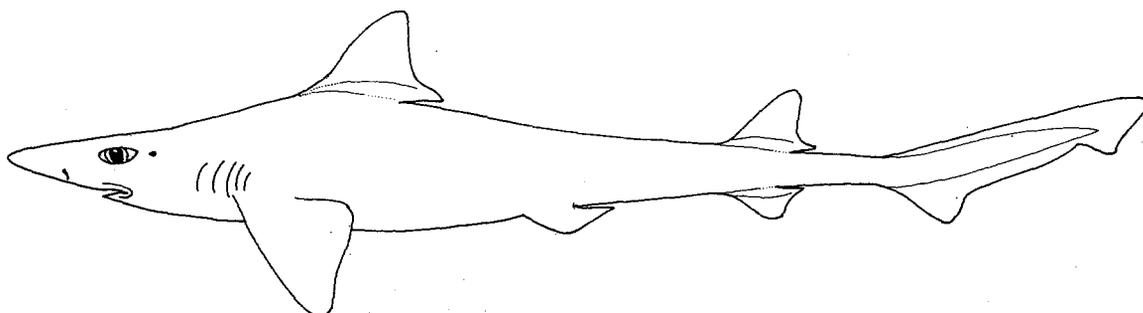
lago garricki Fourmanoir & Rivaton, 1979

TRIAK lago 2

lago garricki Fourmanoir & Rivaton, 1979, Cah.Indo-Pac., (4):434, fig. 22. Holotype: Museum National D'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, MNHN 1978-694, 620 mm female, possibly adult. Type Locality: Vate, New Hebrides, from 250 to 320 m depth.

Synonymy : None.

FAO Names : En - Longnose houndshark; Fr - Requin-hâ long nez; Sp - Cazón picudo.



Field Marks: A houndshark with a long snout and short gill area, first dorsal small and with its origin far anterior, over the pectoral bases; and lateral eyes, with the subocular ridges obsolete.

Diagnostic Features: Snout rather long and narrow, preoral length about 1.1 times the mouth width; gill region not greatly expanded, distance from spiracle to 5th gill slit less than prespiracular head; width of longest gill slits much less than eye length; labial furrows rather long, uppers reaching level of lower symphysis. Ventral caudal lobe moderately expanded in adults. Dorsal fins with conspicuous black margins.

Geographical Distribution : Only known for certain from the type locality, Vate, New Hebrides, but specimens from northwestern Australia may be conspecific. A similar species, if not identical, occurs in the Philippines.

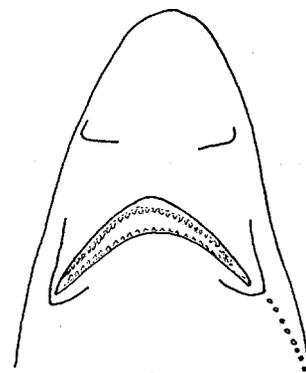
Habitat and Biology : A little-known, deepwater tropical shark of the New Hebrides uppermost insular slope, found at 250 to 320 m depth. Viviparous, with a yolk-sac placenta; number of young 4 or 5 per litter (2 or 3 per uterus). Eats cephalopods.

Size : Maximum 75 cm; adult females 62 to 65 cm; size at birth near 23 cm (size of full-term fetuses).

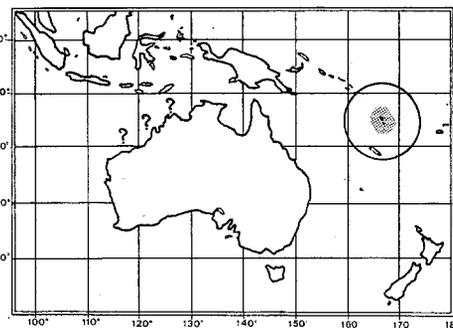
Interest to Fisheries: None at present.

Literature : Fourmanoir & Rivaton (1979).

Remarks : Inadequately described but undoubtedly distinct.



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lago omanensis (Norman, 1939)

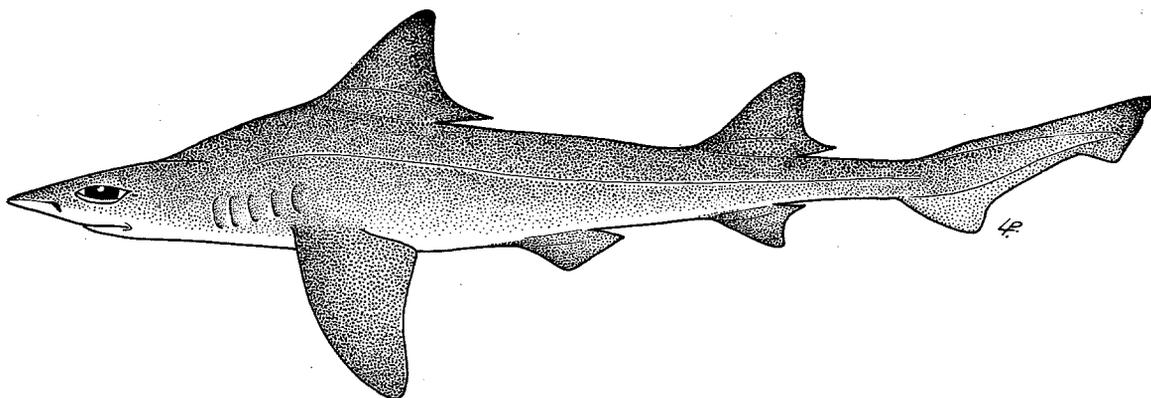
TRIAK lago 1

Eugaleus omanensis Norman, 1939, John Murray Exped.Sci.Rep., 7(1):11, fig. 3. Holotype: British Museum (Natural History), BMNH 1939.5.24.9, 280 mm immature female. Type Locality: Gulf of Oman, 210 m depth.

Synonymy : None.

Other Scientific Names Recently in Use : Galeorhinus omanensis (Norman, 1939).

FAO Names : En - Bigeye houndshark; Fr - Requin-hâ à gros yeux; Sp - Cazón ojigrande.



Field Marks : A houndshark with a moderately long snout and long gill area, first dorsal small and with its origin far anterior, over the pectoral bases, lateral eyes with the subocular ridges obsolete, and ventral caudal lobe hardly developed.