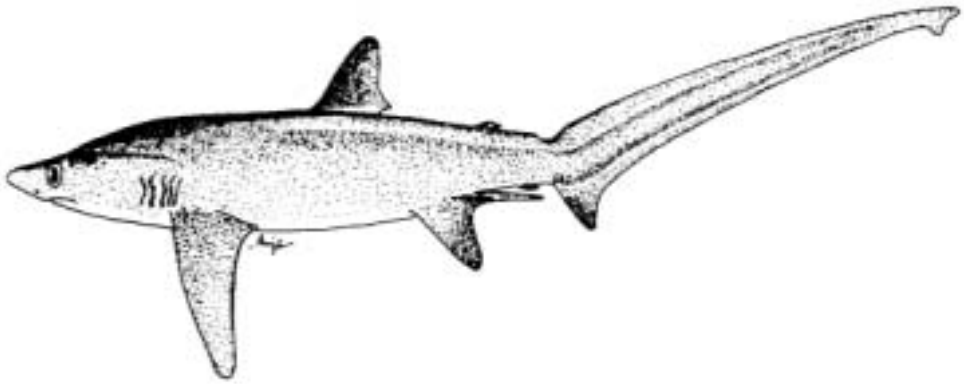
Alopias superciliosus (Lowe, 1839)



English Name:	Bigeye thresher shark	Family:	ALOPITDAE
Local Name:	Loabodu kandi miyaru	Order:	Lamniformes
Size:	Max.4.6m		

Distinctive Characters: A large shark, with enormous upper caudal lobe, roughly equal to the length of the rest of the shark, Deep groove on each side of the nape; profile of head distinctly intended over eyes. Eyes very large, extending onto dorsal surface of head. First dorsal fin much larger than second.

Colour: Purplish-grey above, lighter below. Light ventral colouration not extending over pectoral fin bases.

Habitat and Biology: Oceanic, in depths to 500 m. Feeds on pelagic and benthic fishes, also on squids. Ovoviviparous, with uterine canibalism, number of young usually 2 per litter but sometimes up to 4.

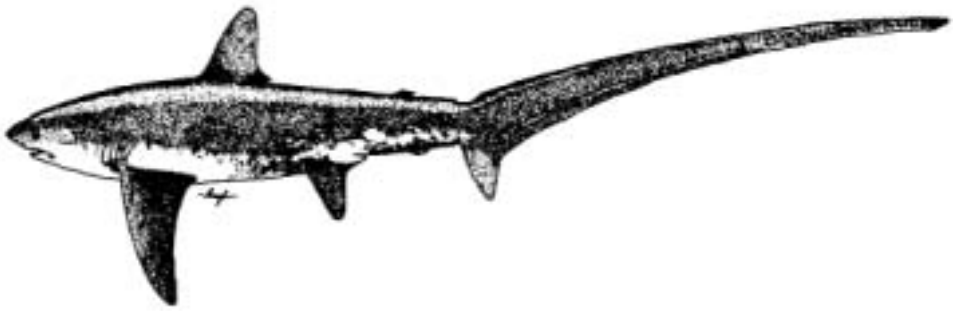
Distribution: Circumglobal in warm seas.

Remarks: *Alopias supcrciliosus* is readily distinguished from the other species of thresher sharks by its peculiar head shape. It was first recorded from Maldives by USSR research vessels (Gubanov, 1978).

ڭﷺ ﷺﷺﷺﷺ

ﷺﷺﷺﷺﷺ ﷺﷺﷺﷺﷺ ﷺﷺﷺﷺﷺ

Alopias vulpinus (Bonnaterre, 1788)



English Name:	Thresher shark	Family:	ALOPIIDAE
Local Name:	**Kandi** miyaru	**Order:**	Lamniformes
Size:	**Max.** *5.5* **m or more**		

Distinctive Characters: A large shark, with enormous upper caudal lobe, at least as long as rest of shark. No grooves on nape; profile of head not indented. Eyes moderately large and extending onto dorsal surface of head. First dorsal fin much larger than second, and located just behind pectoral fin insertions.

Colour: Dark above and abruptly white below, White area extends over pectoral fin bases.

Habitat and Biology: Coastal over the continental and insular shelves and epipelagic far from land. Young often close inshore. Feeds mainly on schooling fishes, but also on cephalopods and pelagic crustaceans. Ovoviviparous and apparently a uterine canibal, number of young 2-4 per litter.

Distribution: Circumglobal in warm seas.

Remarks: *Alopias vulpinus* was first recorded from Maldivian offshore waters by USSR research vessels. (Gubanov, 1978). It occurs regularly in offshore shark longline catches, and is also on very rare occasions seen by divers near the atolls.

ކަންބިރިމިއާ

ކަންބިރިމިއާ ތަންކުރި ބާ ؤ ؤ ؤ