

**Interest to Fisheries :** An active trawl fishery exists for this species in the western Mediterranean, where it is taken between 150 and 200 m depth in winter, and in shallower waters (50 to 150 m) in spring, summer and fall. Some landings of this species may be registered as Loligo vulgaris.

**Local Names :** FRANCE: Petit encornet; ITALY: Totariello; MONACO: Totanitu; SPAIN: Luria; UK: Little squid.

**Literature :** Mangold-Wirz (1963, biology, Mediterranean).

**Alloteuthis subulata** (Lamarck, 1798)

Loligo subulata Lamarck, 1798, Bull.Soc.Philom.Paris, 2:130.

**Synonymy :** Loligo subulata Lamarck, 1798.

**FAO Names :** En - European common squid  
Fr - Casseron commun  
SP - Calamarin picudo

**Diagnostic Features :** Mantle long and narrow, anterior ventral mantle margin shallowly curved; tail long and pointed in adult females (length of posterior extension plus fins 66% of dorsal mantle length) and very long and spike-like in adult males (72% of dorsal mantle length). Fins rhombic, with pointed lateral angles, their posterior borders concave and extending along tail; buccal lappets without suckers; tentacles short, delicate; clubs small, narrow, median manal suckers small. Arms are medium to short; left ventral arm IV hectocotylyzed, with 6 to 8 pairs of normal suckers proximally, followed distally by 2 longitudinal rows of fine papillae.

**Geographical Distribution :** Eastern Atlantic: North Sea and western Baltic Sea south to the Sahara Banks, extending into the Mediterranean Sea.

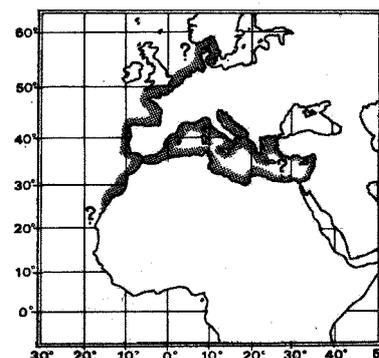
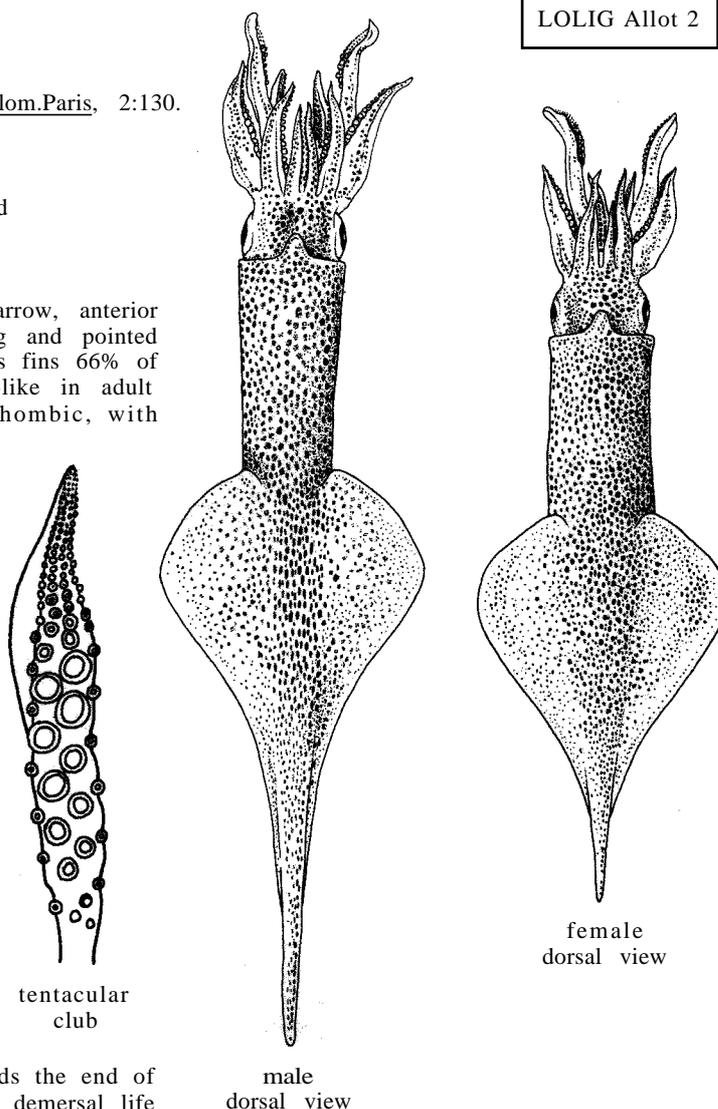
**Habitat and Biology :** A neritic, demersal species, usually associated with sandy and hard bottoms, occurring in depths down to 200 m. In the North Sea, males and females arrive together in inshore waters in early summer. The sole spawning season is restricted to June and July. Eggs are encapsuled in gelatinous strings which are attached to various hard objects on the substrate. Juveniles of 2 mm length hatch after a few weeks; they first occur in plankton samples towards the end of July; after about 15 to 30 days they shift to the demersal life habits of the adults; by November, at an age of 3 months (size about 3 cm), they leave the North Sea to return only in the following spring (size about 5 cm). Longevity is between 1 and 2 years. The species feeds on small and juvenile fishes.

**Size :** Maximum mantle length 20 cm in males, 12 cm in females.

**Interest to Fisheries :** Taken as bycatch in trawl fisheries throughout its range. In the Mediterranean Sea, the species is caught between 20 and 120 m depth over sandy-muddy bottoms. Marketed fresh and frozen. Separate statistics are not reported, but catches are probably reported as Loligo vulgaris.

**Local Names :** ITALY: Calamaretto.

LOLIG Allot 2



**Literature** : Mangold-Wirz (1963, biology, western Mediterranean); Roper & Sweeney (1981, Species Identification Sheets, eastern central Atlantic, fishing areas 34/47 in part).

**Remarks** : Often misidentified as juvenile Loligo forbesi and L. vulgaris.

**Uroteuthis bartschi** Rehder, 1945

LOLIG Uro 1

Uroteuthis bartschi Rehder, 1945, Proc.Biol.Soc.Wash., 58:22.

**Synonymy** : None.

**FAO Names** : En - Bartsch's squid  
Fr - Calmar tépo  
SP - Calamarete

**Diagnostic Features** : Mantle very narrow, elongate, with very long, pointed tail. Fins rhomboidal, their lateral angles rounded, posterior borders concave, extending the entire length of tail. Head relatively small, narrow. Left arm IV hectocotyized in distal half by abrupt transformation of suckers into long, stout papillae (pedicels), the first few (1 or 2) each set with a minute, fleshy sucker.

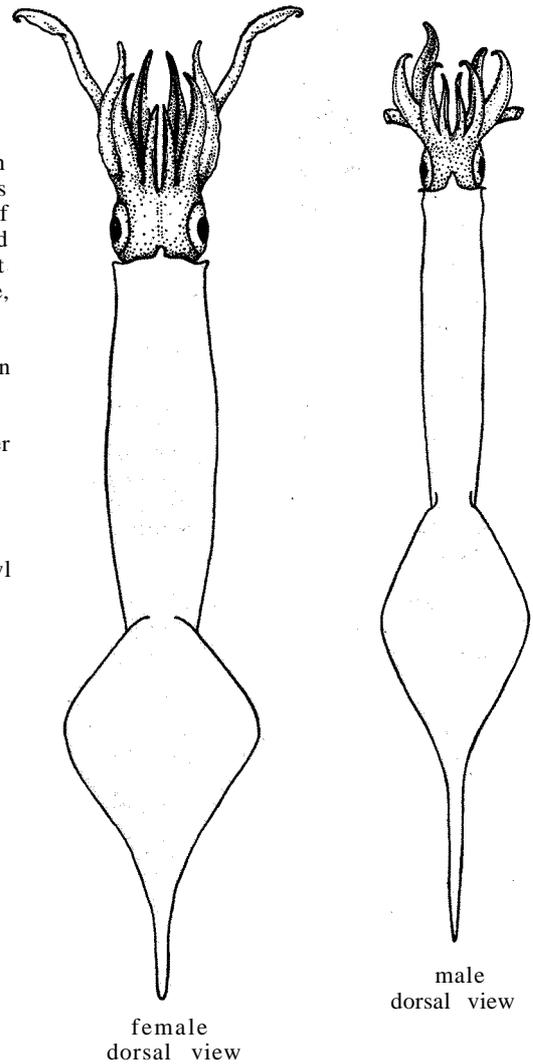
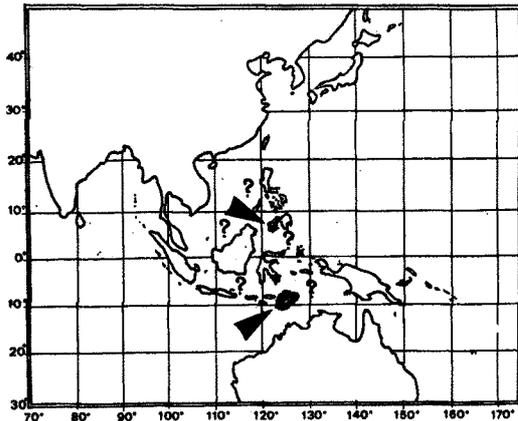
**Geographical Distribution** : Western Pacific Ocean: in Philippine and Indonesian waters.

**Habitat and Biology** : A neritic species; upper and lower limit of depth distribution undetermined.

**Size** : Maximum mantle length 20 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries** : Taken as bycatch in local trawl fisheries. Utilized mostly fresh.

**Local Names** :



**Lolliguncula brevis** (Blainville, 1823)

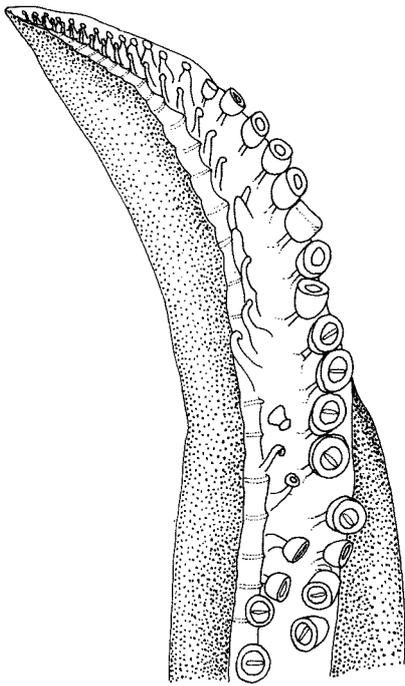
LOLIG Lolligun 1

Loligo brevis Blainville, 1823, J.Phy.Chim.Hist.Nat., 96:133.

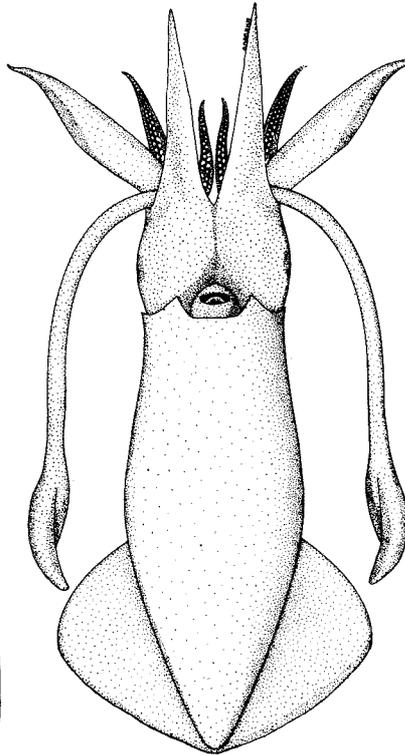
**Synonymy** : Loligo brevis Blainville, 1823; Loligo brevipinna Lesueur, 1824; Loligo hemiptera Howell, 1868.

**FAO Names :** En - Western Atlantic brief squid  
Fr - Calmar doigtier commun  
SP - Calamar dedal

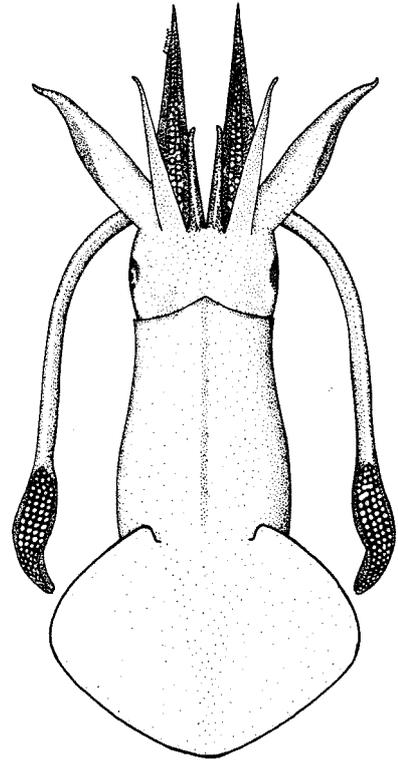
**Diagnostic Features :** Mantle stout, bluntly rounded posteriorly, widest in mid-portion. Fins broad, wider than long (fin with 75% of mantle length), very rounded, short (50 to 55% of mantle length). Modified portion of hectocotyized (left ventral) arm IV occupies distal third of arm and extends to arm tip; about 24 suckers of dorsal row modified, the proximal 1 to 3 being greatly reduced in diameter, the remaining pedicels distally are greatly enlarged with long, slightly flattened papillae that gradually diminish in size distally; no large, puffy, glandular enlargement of basal area of arm between sucker rows.



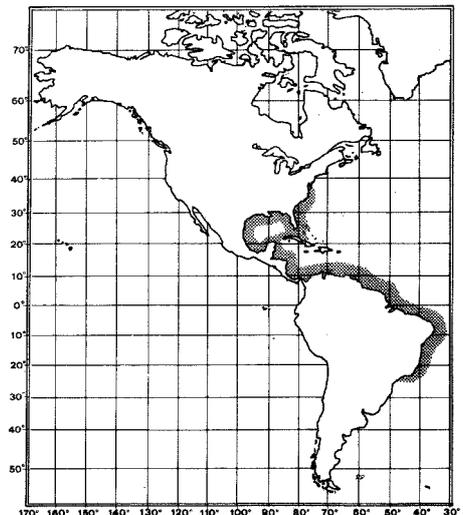
left arm IV of male  
hectocotyized



ventral view



dorsal view



**Geographical Distribution :** Western Atlantic (40°N to 23°S): mid-Atlantic states, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, northeastern South America, occasionally as far South as Argentina.

**Habitat and Biology :** A neritic, coastal species restricted to very shallow water of at most 20 m depth and to waters within a temperature range between 15 and 32°C. It tolerates salinities as low as 8.5 ‰ for brief periods and is particularly abundant in shallow bays and estuaries. Spring migration into estuaries is largely influenced by temperature and salinity, while fall emigration is closely associated with a decline in water temperature. Monthly variations in abundance are related with seasonal fluctuations in estuarine zooplankton abundance, and not with environmental variables (T,S).

The small eggs are laid in elongate, terminally rounded, gelatinous capsules attached to the bottom in shallow waters. Food consists of zooplankton, small crustaceans and fishes.

**Size :** Maximum mantle length 12 cm in females, 8 cm in males.

**Interest to Fisheries :** Taken as bycatch in otter trawl fisheries for shrimp and fin-fish. Locally very abundant. Utilized as food and bait (fresh and frozen); a very meaty species, considered ideal for canning.

**Local Names :** USA: Brief squid, Thumbstall squid, Western Atlantic brief squid.

**Literature :** Barragan (1969, food, Colombia); Roper (1978, Species Identification Sheets, western central Atlantic, fishing area 31); Laughlin & Livingston (1982, distribution off north Florida, USA).

***Lolliguncula mercatoris*** Adam, 1941

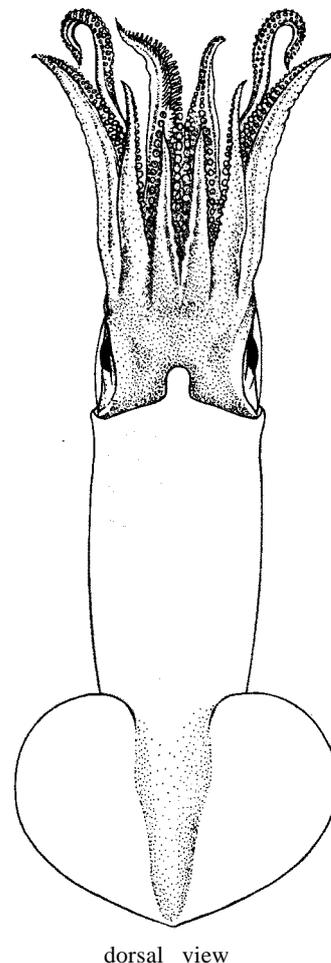
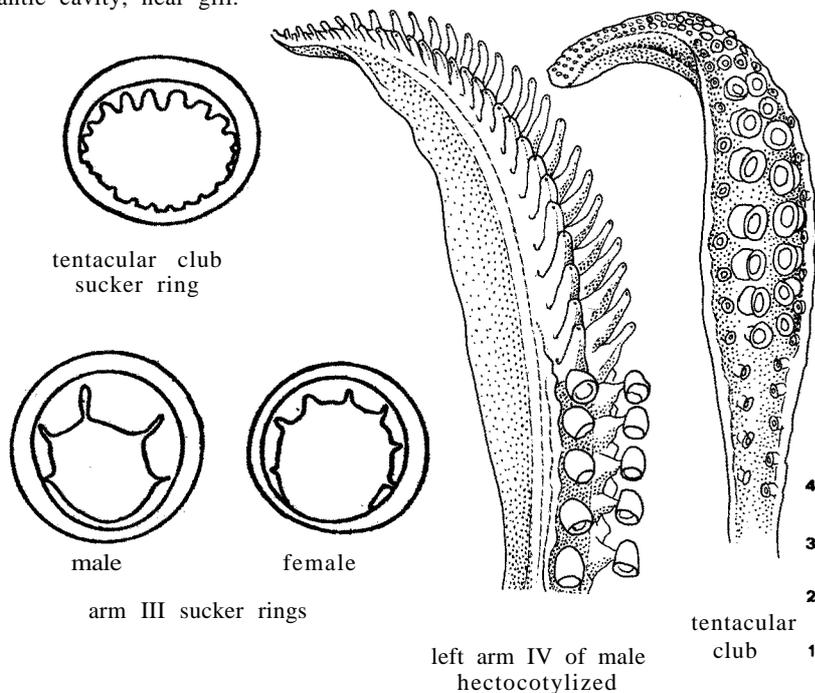
LOLIG Lolligun 2

*Lolliguncula mercatoris* Adam, 1941, *Mem.Mus.Roy.Hist.Nat.Belg.*, (2)21:125.

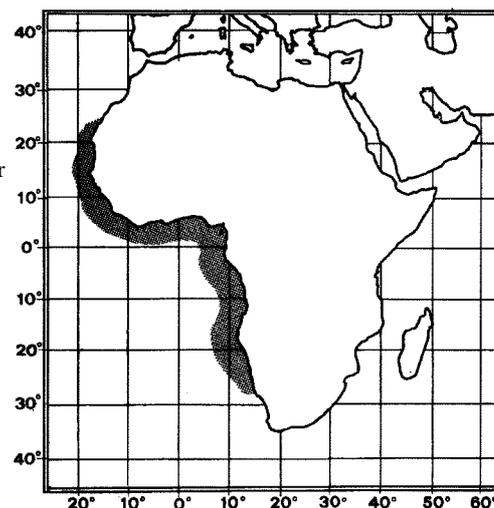
**Synonymy :** None.

**FAO Names :** En - Guinean thumbstall squid  
Fr - Calmar doigtier de Guinée  
SP - Calamar dedal de Guinea

**Diagnostic Features :** Mantle broad (its width about 35% of dorsal mantle length), and bluntly rounded posteriorly. Fins rounded, short (their length 40 to 45% of dorsal mantle length), broad (width of both fins about 55 to 65% of dorsal mantle length) with convex posterior margins. Head short; buccal lappets without suckers. Tentacular clubs narrow, small, with suckers arranged in 4 longitudinal rows, 4 or 5 pairs of medial suckers on manus much larger than the laterals; club sucker rings with 15 to 25 more or less sharp teeth, larger, more pointed distally. Dorsal arms (I) extremely short in comparison to the others; left ventral arm (IV) of males hectocotylized, its proximal half with 6 to 12 pairs of normal suckers, its distal half with elongate papillae replacing the suckers, those of the dorsal row more strongly developed. Spermatophore pad of females located in mantle cavity, near gill.



dorsal view



**Geographical Distribution :** Eastern central Atlantic: limited to the west coast of Africa from Rio de Oro (Mauritania) to Lüderitz Bay (Namibia).

**Habitat and Biology :** A neritic, near-shore, shallow water species taken at depths of less than 50 m on mud and sandy mud bottoms.

**Size :** Maximum mantle length 5 cm in females, 3.5 cm in males.

**Interest to Fisheries :** Currently not exploited, incidentally taken as bycatch. However, should abundance, habitat, and distribution prove to be similar to those of *L. brevis* in the western central Atlantic, a fishery could develop.

**Local Names :**

**Literature :** Roper & Sweeney (1981, Species Identification Sheets, eastern central Atlantic, fishing areas 34/47 in part).

**Lolliguncula panamansis** Berry, 1911

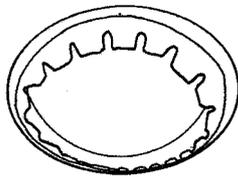
LOLIG Lolligun 3

*Lolliguncula panamansis* Berry, 1911, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci., Phila., 63(1):100.

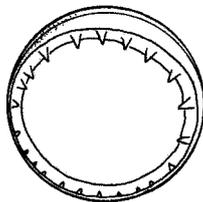
**Synonymy** : None.

**FAO Names** : En - Panama brief squid  
Fr - Calamar doigtier panaméen  
SP - Calamar dedal panameño

**Diagnostic Features** : Mantle stout, robust, bluntly rounded posteriorly. Fins broad, round, their length 55 to 60% of mantle length, width 85 to 90% of mantle length. Tentacles long, robust; clubs large, expanded, with enlarged suckers in manus, especially the median rows with 23 to 27 small, sharp, triangular teeth around the ring (smaller proximally); arm suckers with 11 to 15 short, broad, truncate teeth that are prominent distally and obscure proximally. Left arm IV hectocotyized, but undescribed.



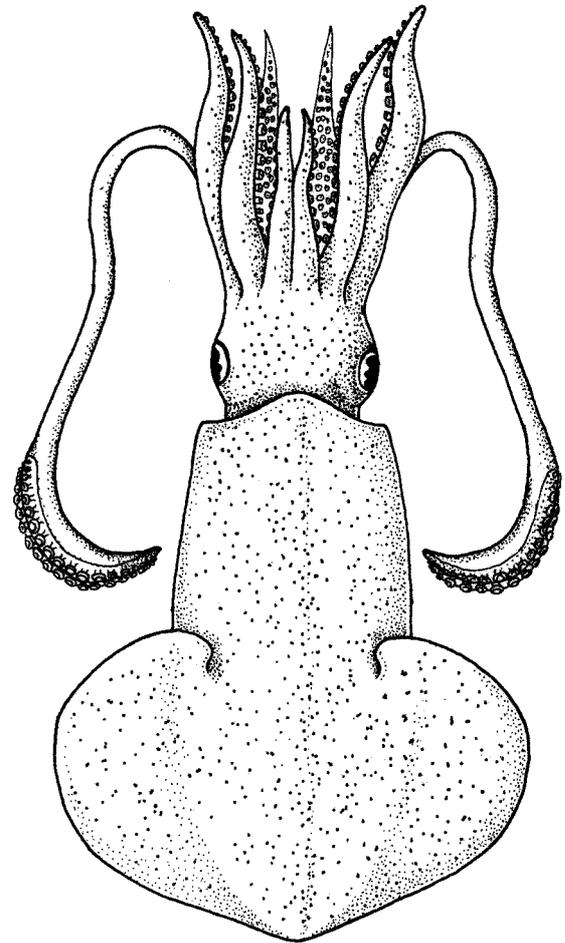
arm III  
sucker ring



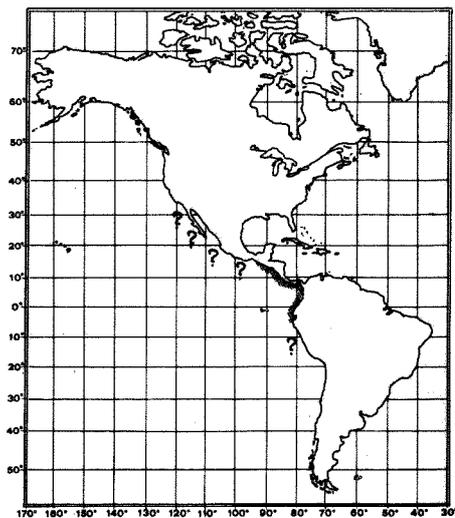
tentacular club  
sucker ring



tentacular  
club



dorsal view



**Geographical Distribution** : Eastern Pacific: Reported from Baja California to northern Peru, but limits unconfirmed.

**Habitat and Biology** : A neritic, coastal species occurring over a depth range of 1 to 70 m, usually between 5 and 30 m at temperatures from 21 to 27°C, and salinities between 15 and 23 ‰. Spawning seems to take place throughout the year, apparently in several batches. The diet consists of fishes (80%) and crustaceans (> 15%).

**Size** : Maximum mantle length 11 cm in females, 8 cm in males. Females mature at 8 cm, males at 4 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries** : Taken as bycatch in shrimp fisheries off Panama, Colombia and Ecuador, but not separately reported in catch statistics. The largest individuals are picked out of the catch, packed and frozen to be exported to Europe.

**Local Names** :

**Loliolopsis diomedae** (Hoyle, 1904)

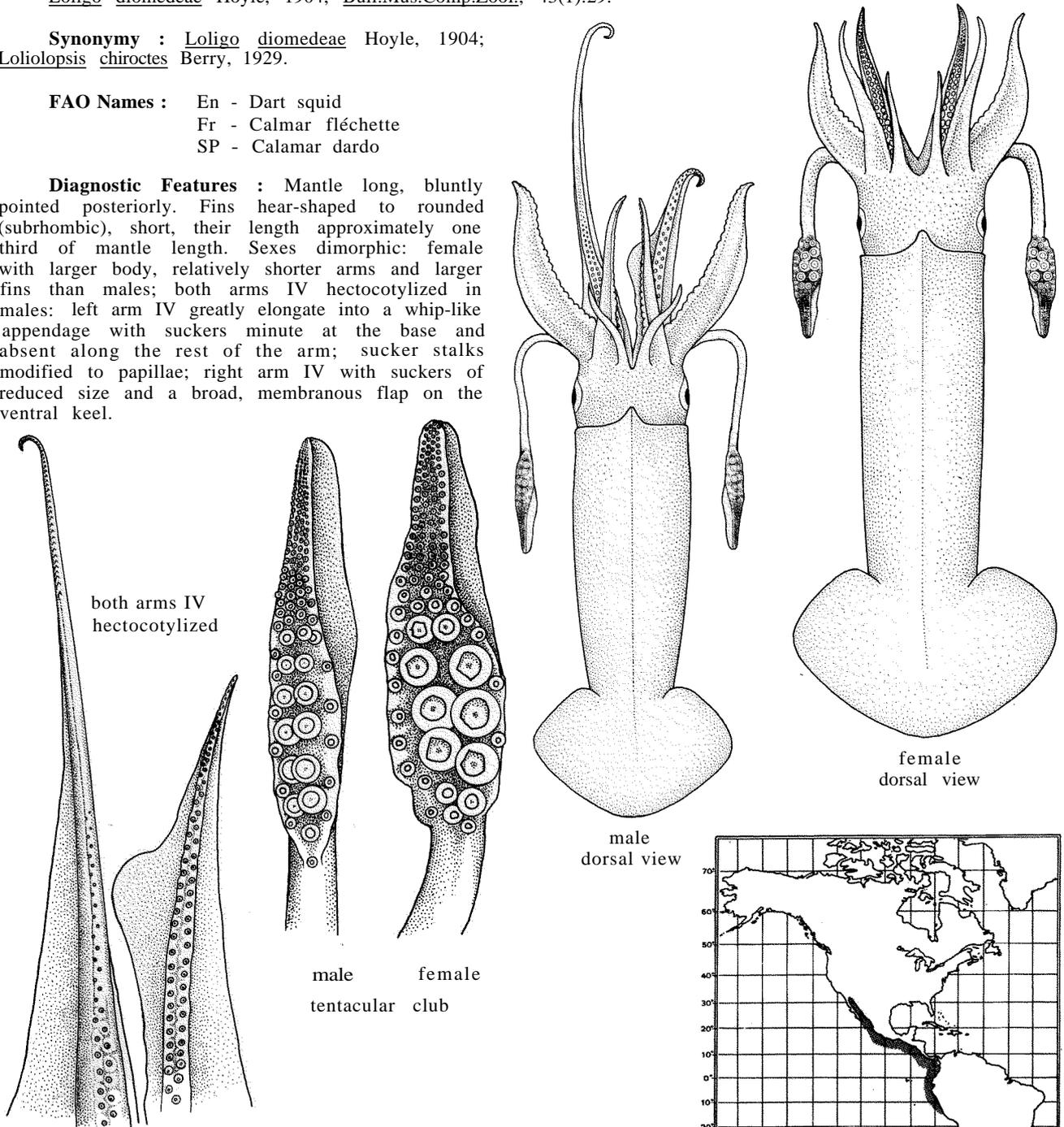
**LOLIG Lolio 1**

Loligo diomedae Hoyle, 1904, Bull.Mus.Comp.Zool., 43(1):29.

**Synonymy** : Loligo diomedae Hoyle, 1904;  
Loliolopsis chiroctes Berry, 1929.

**FAO Names** : En - Dart squid  
Fr - Calmar fléchette  
SP - Calamar dardo

**Diagnostic Features** : Mantle long, bluntly pointed posteriorly. Fins hear-shaped to rounded (subrhombic), short, their length approximately one third of mantle length. Sexes dimorphic: female with larger body, relatively shorter arms and larger fins than males; both arms IV hectocotyized in males: left arm IV greatly elongate into a whip-like appendage with suckers minute at the base and absent along the rest of the arm; sucker stalks modified to papillae; right arm IV with suckers of reduced size and a broad, membranous flap on the ventral keel.



both arms IV  
hectocotyized

male female  
tentacular club

male  
dorsal view

female  
dorsal view

**Geographical Distribution** : Eastern central Pacific: From Baja California to Peru.

**Habitat and Biology** : A neritic species frequently forming large aggregations in the Gulf of Panama. Females appear to outnumber males 2:1.

**Size** : Maximum mantle length 11.5 cm; males remain smaller than females.

**Interest to Fisheries** : Taken as bycatch in the Panamanian shrimp fishery, but usually discarded; small quantities reach the local market.

**Local Names** :

**Literature** : Brakoniecki (1980, systematics, separation from Lolliguncula).