

3. LIST OF SPECIES BY MAJOR FISHING AREAS

Species	p a g e	GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION																		
		Major Areas for Statistical Purposes																		
		Fresh water	18 ARC	21 WNA	27 ENA	31 WCA	34 ECA	37 MED	41 WSA	47 ESA	48 ANC	51 WIO	57 EIO	58 ANE	61 WNP	67 ENP	71 WCP	77 ECP	81 WSP	87 ESP
<i>Alopias pelagicus</i>	81																			
<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>	83			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	86			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Brachaelurus waddi</i>	145											•				•			•	
<i>Carcharias taurus</i>	58			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	100		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	91			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Chiloscyllium arabicum</i>	167										•									
<i>Chiloscyllium burmensis</i>	168											•								
<i>Chiloscyllium griseum</i>	169										•	•		•		•				
<i>Chiloscyllium hasselti</i>	171											•		•		•				
<i>Chiloscyllium indicum</i>	172										•	•		•		•				
<i>Chiloscyllium plagiosum</i>	173										•	•		•		•				
<i>Chiloscyllium punctatum</i>	175										•	•		•		•				
<i>Cirrhoscyllium expolium</i>	133													•		•				
<i>Cirrhoscyllium formosanum</i>	134													•						
<i>Cirrhoscyllium japonicum</i>	135													•						
<i>Eucrossorhinus dasyopogon</i>	151											•				•				
<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>	192		•	•	•	•	•	•									•			•
<i>Hemiscyllium freycineti</i>	179															•				
<i>Hemiscyllium hallstromi</i>	180															•				
<i>Hemiscyllium ocellatum</i>	181											•				•			•	
<i>Hemiscyllium strahani</i>	182															•				
<i>Hemiscyllium trispeculare</i>	183											•				•				
<i>Heterodontus francisci</i>	36																•			•
<i>Heterodontus galeatus</i>	38											•				•			•	
<i>Heterodontus japonicus</i>	39													•						
<i>Heterodontus mexicanus</i>	41													•						
<i>Heterodontus portusjacksoni</i>	42											•				•			•	
<i>Heterodontus quoyi</i>	45																			•
<i>Heterodontus ramalheira</i>	46										•									
<i>Heterodontus sp. A</i>	49										•									
<i>Heterodontus zebra</i>	48											•		•		•				
<i>Heteroscyllium colcloughi</i>	147															•				
<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	109			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Isurus paucus</i>	115			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Lamna ditropis</i>	119		•													•	•			
<i>Lamna nasus</i>	121			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Megachasma pelagios</i>	75											•		•		•		•	•	
<i>Mitsukurina owstoni</i>	69				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<i>Nebrius ferrugineus</i>	196											•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<i>Odontaspis ferox</i>	64			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Odontaspis noronhai</i>	66					•	•		•		•			•		•		•		
<i>Orectolobus japonicus</i>	154													•		•				
<i>Orectolobus maculatus</i>	155												•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<i>Orectolobus ornatus</i>	158												•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<i>Orectolobus sp. A</i>	161												•			•				
<i>Orectolobus wardi</i>	159												•			•				
<i>Parascyllium collare</i>	137												•			•			•	
<i>Parascyllium ferrugineum</i>	138												•			•			•	
<i>Parascyllium sp. A</i>	141												•			•				
<i>Parascyllium variolatum</i>	140												•			•			•	
<i>Pseudocarcharias kamoharai</i>	72					•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Pseudoginglymostoma brevicaudatum</i>	200										•									
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	203			•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Stegostoma fasciatum</i>	186									•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Sutorectus tentaculatus</i>	162												•							

4. APPENDIX

4.1 Keeping Sharks for Scientific Study

4.1.1 Generalities About Shark Collections

Many countries have natural history museums, and these often have fish research collections with sharks in them. These collections are essentially 'libraries' of preserved specimens, which have a wide variety of uses, specifically in systematic, morphological and phylogenetic studies but more generally for natural history, biology, ecology, feeding, reproduction, parasitology, distribution, conservation, and other disciplines. Although sharks form a moderately large and important group of fishes, they are poorly known systematically and biologically, and many described species are inadequately represented in museum collections. Also, new species are still being collected at a good rate, especially deepwater benthic species collected by trawl and longline gear on continental and insular slopes, seamounts, submarine ridges, and other topographic features in the open ocean, as well as the offshore and inshore tropics of the Indo-West Pacific. It is not impossible that readers of this catalogue may come upon unusual sharks including rare species that are interesting and important to science or even new species, and may want to save them for later identification, deposition, and study in a museum collection. Hence it is desirable to outline conventional methods of preparing sharks for scientific study along with some background on their use.

In the eighteen and nineteenth centuries sharks intended for research collections were often skinned and their skins dried and either stuffed or mounted flat (like herbarium specimens) and stored dry along with shark jaws, sawfish saws, stingray spines, and other dried skeletal parts. As the years went by, dry storage of whole specimens was supplemented and largely replaced by wet storage, which is more satisfactory for systematic collections because of less dehydration damage and ready accessibility of internal structures through dissection, clearing and staining, radiography, and other techniques. Specimens are prepared first by **fixation**, stopping putrefaction in fresh material using a powerful antiseptic solution that modifies fresh tissues to stable forms that are resistant to agents of decay; and **preservation**, long-term storage in an antiseptic solution. Ordinary table salt (Sodium chloride, NaCl) was used as brine (high concentrations of salt in water) to fix or 'pickle' whole wet specimens or skinned specimens, and also used as a drying and antiseptic agent to pack, dehydrate, and fix dry specimens. High concentrations (70% or more) of ethyl alcohol ($\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$) in water, including high-proof alcoholic drinks, served to fix and preserve whole specimens. Salt and strong alcoholic drinks are old substitutes for fixing and preserving specimens when nothing else is available.

Traditional fixation and preservation. By the beginning of the twentieth century fixation in water solutions of formaldehyde gas (CH_2O) or formalin, followed by preservation in aqueous solutions of ethyl, isopropyl ($\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCH}_3$) or n-propyl ($\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHOH}$) alcohols became the standard mode of preparation and storage of whole wet fish specimens including sharks. The preferred preservative for such collections is 70 to 75% ethyl alcohol, but it has the disadvantages of excessively dehydrating some material such as skeletal parts, is highly flammable, and may be more expensive and more subject to tariffs and storage regulations than other alcohols because of its consumption by people. Isopropyl or n-propyl alcohols (particularly the former) in 50% aqueous solution may be more suitable for storage of larger specimens over 60 cm long or wide, but are less suitable for preserving smaller whole specimens below that size. This particularly applies to small delicate specimens because of poorer long-term preservation. Large alcohol-preserved collections may present a fire hazard in some countries with histories of seismic activity, volcanism, and large urban fires resulting from natural and human-induced disasters. Alcohol collections are costly to maintain due to the expense of alcohol, its high evaporation rate, the need to provide facilities with adequate ventilation and fire protection, and the need for constant vigilance and service to protect these collections from dehydration. Hence some collections preserve sharks and other fishes in weak formalin, sometimes buffered with hexamine or carbonates. However, formalin preservation is far less desirable than alcohol because of the excessive hardening of soft parts including fins, decalcification of hard tissues, and the toxic hazard and nastiness of working with formalin. Formalin fixation and preservation in ethyl alcohol is best for long-term maintenance of specimens large and small, with isopropyl a substitute for ethyl alcohol when ethyl alcohol is prohibitively priced or regulated.

Alternatives for fixation and preservation. A 1% solution of propylene phenoxetol with 5% ethylene glycol in water has been used in some museums as a substitute preservative for formalin-fixed specimens. In some instances phenoxetol preservation has been excellent, but in others specimens began to decay because the phenoxetol lost its antiseptic qualities. Non-aqueous, antioxidant and antiseptic fixing and preserving fluids have been used experimentally for preserving the life colours of tropical reef fishes, but have not been used much with sharks. There is at least one institution that has tried long-term preservation of sharks by storing them in freezers, but these specimens became dehydrated and mummified after long storage.

Dried shark parts may be useful for identification if nothing else is available. Shark parts such as jaws, saws, and stings, as well as small whole sharks, can be dried in sunlight or indoors at room temperature or with artificial heat sources. Jaws and other shark parts should be thoroughly washed of blood and have most skin and muscle removed before drying. Formalin, alcohol, brine fixation, or salting of the cleaned parts before drying will retard bacterial growth and insect damage, but if specimens are to be dried without fixation they should be protected to keep out insects. Alternatively, ant colonies in the field and dermestid beetle colonies in museum facilities can be used to remove flesh from semi-dried but unfixed shark jaws or other parts. Likewise marine isopods can be used to remove muscle from fresh jaws or whole skeletons hung in perforated containers from piers in harbours or placed on the bottom in protected waters such as pools. Cleaned shark jaws should be pinned to a board (a large piece of Styrofoam or rubberised foam will suffice) or tied to a frame to keep them from becoming distorted as they dry.

Freeze-drying whole sharks may produce better results than stuffing them for display, but is not utilized in systematic collections to any extent and has several disadvantages over conventional wet-storage of sharks including stiffness and problems with studying internal structures. Making moulds of specimens can produce high-fidelity casts of whole animals or parts for museum displays and as museum specimens, but as with stuffed specimens these have less utility than wet material.

Small formalin-fixed sharks including fetuses are suitable for clearing and staining of skeletons with various techniques. The writer prepares skeletal material from fresh or thawed-frozen sharks of all sizes by maceration of soft tissue in boiling water and dissecting and washing off the tissue. The cleaned skeletal material is then fixed and preserved in 50% isopropyl alcohol to avoid the brittleness of formalin-fixed cartilage. There are several other techniques for preparing skeletal material including wax-impregnation of skeletal parts for dry storage (see Compagno, 1988).

Tissue samples for DNA and protein analysis are best obtained from fresh material that is frozen and stored at low temperatures or, depending on techniques, fixed in full-strength alcohol (ethyl or isopropyl). Alcohol-fixed and preserved whole specimens and dried fresh material such as shark jaws or sawfish saws can be used for some biochemical techniques, but not formalin-fixed material.

4.1.2 Practical Advice for Creating Shark Collections

Collection and handling of specimens. Most smaller sharks a meter or less long, including small species or small specimens of larger species, can be readily fixed and even preserved intact in the field as well as in a dedicated laboratory. If it is not possible to fix and preserve whole large specimens, their heads, fins and vertebral columns can be readily accommodated in barrels and other containers. To prepare a large non-batoid shark for compact storage measure first its total length and other basic measurements (see section 1.2.2 Measurements Used for Sharks). Remove its viscera and most of its muscle mass from the pectoral fin bases to the second dorsal and anal fins with a knife, leaving a long dorsal strip of skin connecting the head to the first dorsal fin, second dorsal, caudal peduncle and caudal fin. Leave also a short ventral strip of skin connecting the pelvic-fin bases with the anal fin and caudal peduncle. Strip the vertebral column of excess flesh and cut it off at the head and caudal peduncle, cut it into sections if necessary, tie labels to it and the rest of the shark before fixing it. Wide and very large batoids are often a problem because of their awkward shape. Their size can be reduced by skinning and removing muscle from the pectoral fins, cutting off the pectoral fins and cutting them into sections, and preserving the head, body and tail either intact or divided into pieces.

For best results sharks should be fixed with formalin as soon after death as possible, though they can be frozen or even covered with ice to halt or retard putrefaction until the specimen can be fixed or delivered to a museum or other facility for fixation and preservation. Excess freezing will dehydrate unprotected specimens, and sharks that are to be frozen for considerable periods should be sealed with some water in plastic bags. In hot climates it is especially important to fix or freeze specimens quickly, as they can deteriorate in a matter of hours after being caught. Tropical markets are excellent places to collect inshore and sometimes offshore and deep-water sharks, as fishers often land most of their catch including oddities, but market specimens should be processed as soon as possible as they may not be in the most fresh condition after capture. Specimens should be kept cool, in the shade, and iced or covered with wet cloth or fibrous sack material if they cannot be immediately fixed or frozen. Fast blast-freezing to -40°C is preferable to slower and higher-temperature freezing methods where putrefaction may proceed apace during the freezing process. Some deepwater sharks with large livers and high squalene content may not properly freeze in higher-temperature low-capacity freezing units. Frozen specimens are ideal for skeletal preparations (see Compagno, 1988), but after thawing and fixation as whole specimens they often do not look quite as good as those that were formalin-preserved in the field while fresh.

Containers for fixing and preserving sharks. Containers are necessary to fix sharks in formalin, and include jars, plastic buckets and boxes with lids, small metal barrels, the ubiquitous and durable plastic industrial barrels with tight-sealing lids, cardboard waterproof drums ('liquipaks'), elongated rectangular tanks, garbage cans or whatever waterproof containers are available locally. Formalin will quickly corrode ordinary steel containers, so these should be either stainless or should have acid-proof coatings if used for fixation or long-term storage. Ideally a long tank or deep tray, or, for wide animals, a long and broad tank of wood, plastic, fibreglass, stainless steel or other formalin-resistant material should be used for preserving sharks in a straight, spread-out position, but it may be possible only to fix and store specimens in cylindrical containers in a curled position. Large, heavy plastic bags have been used to fix sharks quite successfully when other containers were not available, and very large specimens could be fixed in a temporary container made from a liner of heavy plastic sheeting and a box or even a hole in the ground. Containers for fixation and temporary storage should have tight-fitting lids to prevent escape of toxic formalin fumes.

Small sharks or their parts can be stored permanently in alcohol in glass bottles in sizes from about 300 ml to 4 or 5 l. Plastic bottles are better for fixation and field storage of small specimens but are not as good as glass for permanent storage. Larger glass bottles and tanks from 10 to 20 l are presently difficult to obtain, but plastic pails or buckets up to about 20 l and small commercial barrels over 20 l are the modern substitutes. Lids on all containers with preservatives should be tight-fitting to retard evaporation. Plastic lids for screw-top bottles with full-turn threads work well, as do glass lids with wire bails and rubber gaskets on special preserving jars for fruit and vegetables; screw-top lids will allow evaporation, and metal ones will corrode, unless provided with a good plastic liner.

The larger sharks, 1.5 m or more in length or width, present special problems for long-term preservation in alcohol. They require facilities with large durable rectangular or square tanks of fibreglass, composite wood and fibreglass, polyethylene, or stainless steel. Large preservation tanks are often custom-built, but less expensive industrial tanks for transport or storage of wet and corrosive materials can be readily substituted for them. Tight-fitting covers for tanks are necessary to minimize evaporation.

Tools and materials needed for fixation and preservation. Basic tools and materials that are useful for fixing and preserving sharks include 40% aqueous (concentrated) formaldehyde, 95% alcohol (ethyl or isopropyl), scalpels, a selection of good knives ranging from small ones with 10 cm blades to large butcher knives with 30 cm blades, a sharpening steel, forceps, pointed metal probes, large needles with large eyes for tying tags or suturing up large specimens, 20 to 50 ml hypodermic syringes (preferably plastic and having locking collars to keep the needles from coming off while injecting specimens), large syringe needles (size 16 or larger), protective clothing including rubber or plastic gloves (including some heavy gloves with long sleeves for 'tank diving' to retrieve specimens in large containers), aprons, lab coats, rubber boots and safety glasses, good quality label paper or card of high rag content that will not tear easily or disintegrate when wet, plastic-impregnated paper that can be written on with pencil, tough tag paper or tie-tags with holes for string, linen, cotton or synthetic string, cheesecloth, mutton-cloth, or ordinary, non-dyed cloth including old bedsheets and pillowcases, polyethylene plastic bags of various sizes and shapes, pencils, and technical pens with indelible India ink.

Recommended fixation and preservation procedures. To fix sharks, prepare a 10% formalin solution by adding 1 part concentrated formaldehyde to 9 parts of water, in a volume enough to at least cover the sharks in the container selected. Formalin is quite toxic, and should be handled with great care in a well-ventilated place, either outside in the shade or in a facility with a fume hood or a room with powerful extractor fans. Gas masks with formalin-specific filters should be used when ventilation is inadequate.

Syringes should be used to inject a quantity of formalin into the body cavity (including the stomach and intestine) and also the muscle masses of the body, tail, and fin bases, and the head to preserve the brain. For injection of large numbers of large specimens pressure garden sprayers or even mortuary suffusion equipment can be adapted for injecting sharks. Dilute 10% formalin can be used for injection, though higher strength formalin, 1:4, 1:2 or even undiluted concentrated formaldehyde is very effective in preventing putrefaction in hot climates. If a syringe is unavailable make several small holes or slits on sides of abdomen through to the body cavity of the shark with a knife, scalpel or probe, preferably on the right side (the left side is generally used for illustration); even when injecting the shark make at least one small slit on the left side of the abdomen. Position the shark flat on its abdomen with fins spread in the preserving container and add enough dilute formalin to cover it. Fins can be pinned out on pieces of styrofoam or other soft material if necessary. Deepwater sharks and some other species may have large and extremely oily livers, which generally leak oil into fixatives and preservatives. Some plastics, including coated label-paper, may have chemical problems with such oil, and it may be desirable to wash out excess oil from the body cavity before fixation and preservation.

With larger sharks in hot climates it may be necessary to use stronger formalin, up to 1:4, for initial fixation, or add more concentrated formaldehyde to 10% solution if outgassing from putrefaction is evident. Small sharks below 1.5 m should be fixed for at least two weeks to a month, while larger specimens should be fixed for a month or more. Volume of the shark should not exceed half of the volume of the preserving fluid. Specimens are then preserved in ethyl or isopropyl alcohol after fixation, with a brief wash in water to remove excess formalin, and stored in suitable containers.

Labels, field numbers and field notes. All specimens should have good-quality labels attached or associated with them that will survive wetting, movement, transportation, and long-term storage. Make a field label for the shark in pencil on plasticized paper or with a technical pen on high quality, high rag content label paper or card (making sure the ink is dry before wetting the label). The field label should include a field number, cruise and station numbers if relevant, date of collection, locality, collector, species (if known), specimen data including total length, precaudal length, weight, sex and maturity stage when available. The label should be tied to the shark or placed inside its mouth or inside a gill slit before fixation. Perforated tag labels with attached string or line should be securely fastened by threading their line through small holes in the bases of the pectoral fins or other fins. Tags using synthetic string such as nylon, dacron, or polypropylene should be tied with secure knots as synthetics are often more slippery than natural fibre.

Field numbers of individual collectors serve to link specimens to collectors, expeditions, research vessels, and various types of data sheets. The writer uses the notation **LJVC-YYYY-MM-ddX**, using a year/month/day and sometimes letters to make unique field numbers for individual specimens or batches of specimens caught or collected in the same place and time. These field numbers are added to field locality data sheets or field notebook entries, morphometric and other datasheets, and other material pertinent to the specimens (including photographs), and are kept with specimens that are given institutional catalogue numbers. Data including the species, field accession number, specimen data (including length, weight, maturity and sex), station and cruise numbers if relevant, collection date, collector, locality (including coordinates if available), and habitat data as available (including water temperature, depth, bottom conditions, turbidity, salinity, and oxygen level) should be entered in a field notebook or on a field locality data sheet under the field number.

Transport. Specimens can be transported wet over long distances in barrels, liquipaks, cardboard boxes, wooden boxes or other containers if they are properly packed. Each specimen should be wrapped in cloth with a label wrapped with it or attached to it or placed inside the specimen, and the cloth secured with string or elastic bands. It is important to wrap any structures that can puncture plastic bags, such as fin spines, stingray stings, protruding oral teeth, sawshark and sawfish

rostra, and extremely rough, thorny specimens with extra cloth or other protective material such as cork or dense plastic foam. Wrapped specimens are conventionally kept moist by soaking them in formalin or alcohol, bagging them in three or more layers of plastic bags, and cushioning them with packing material from newspapers and shredded paper to plastic bubble-wrap and Styrofoam packing material. Quite recently (2000) airlines have refused to transport such wet specimens in alcohol, formalin, or even propylene phenoxetol in ordinary airmail, but now charge exorbitant fees for transport of 'dangerous' cargo. Specimens may have to be washed of fixatives or preservatives and shipped soaked in water by air, provided airfreight or courier services guarantee fast delivery. Surface freight carriers, including ships, still permit specimens to be transported in fixatives or preservatives.

Documentation. If it is not possible to preserve any parts of a shark or even if the animal is preserved intact take black and white or, preferably, colour photographs of the entire specimen in lateral view, dorsal and ventral view, and the underside of its head and pectoral fins, using film cameras with slide or print film, digital still cameras, or video cameras (digital video is particularly effective). For sharks that will be discarded, remove and dry a strip of teeth or the entire dentition from the upper and lower jaws. At minimum, record the date, locality, depth, collector and any other significant data for the specimen and take the following measurements with a metre stick or tape measure as indicated in the Plan of the Catalogue: total length (TL), precaudal length (PCR), fork length (FL), preoral length (POR); head length (HDL); eye length (EYL); mouth width (MOW); pectoral-fin anterior margin (P1A); pelvic-fin anterior margin (P2A); first dorsal-fin height (D1H); second dorsal-fin height (D2H); anal-fin height (ANH); and dorsal caudal margin (CDM). With specimens that have expanded pectoral fins, including angel sharks, wobbegongs and batoids, measure the disk width (DWI), the extreme distance across the pectoral-fin apices. Take other measurements if possible, including the full set of measurements for non-batoid sharks listed here. The writer has additional datasheets with sets of full measurements for various batoids and for chimaeroids, which will eventually be listed as datasheets on the Shark Research Centre web site (<http://shark.museums.org.za>).

The writer is quite willing to help any readers who have shark identification problems, time allowing; and photos, measurements and tooth samples or small whole sharks can be sent to him care of FAO.

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6. INDEX OF SCIENTIFIC AND VERNACULAR NAMES

Explanation of the System

Italics : Valid scientific names (genera and species).

Italics : Synonyms (genera and species, misidentifications and other combinations).

ROMAN : Family names.

ROMAN : Names of orders.

Roman : Suborders, subfamilies, tribes, and FAO and local names.

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