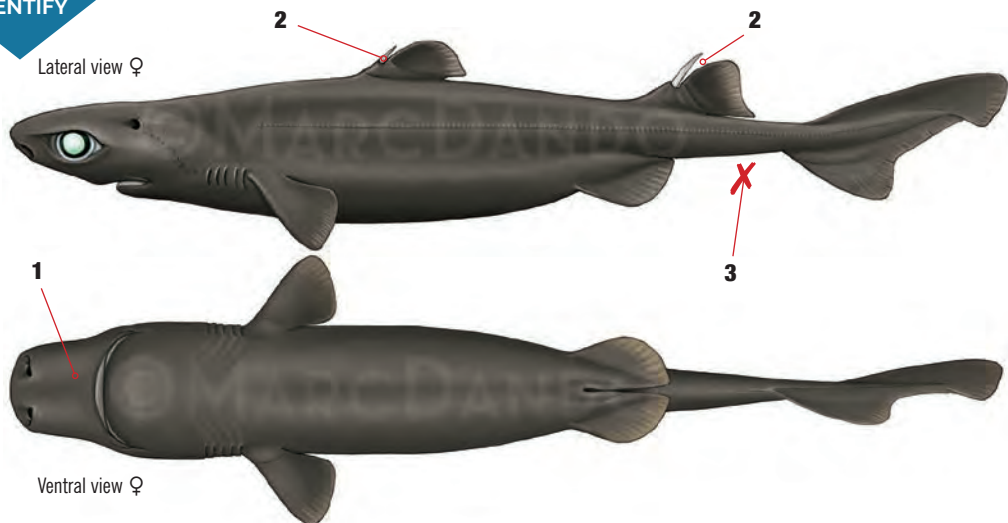




SCIENTIFIC NAME

Etmopterus princeps Collett, 1904

DISTRIBUTION

Widespread in the North Atlantic. Northeast Atlantic from Greenland and Iceland to North Africa, incl. the Azores and Canary Islands. Found in the Northwest Atlantic from Nova Scotia to New Jersey. Unconfirmed reports from the Western Pacific.¹⁻³

COMMON NAMES

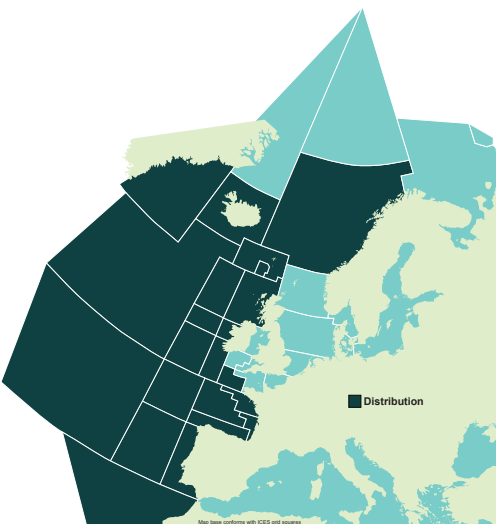
GREAT LANTERNSHARK, Großer Schwarzer Dornhai (DEU), Tollo Lucero Raspa (ESP), Le Sagre Rude (FRA), Sagrì Atlantico (ITA), Grote Lantaarnhaai (NLD), Lixinha-da-fundura-grada (PRT).

IDENTIFICATION AND COLOUR

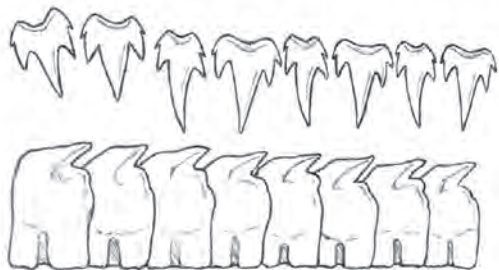
- 1 One of the larger lantern sharks, heavy-bodied and with a broad head.^{1,2}
- 2 Second dorsal fin larger than first; large fin spines present on both.^{1,2}
- 3 No anal fin.¹
- Large lateral denticles with thick cusps; denticles also cover much of snout.^{1,2}
- Uniform black or blackish brown with no markings.^{1,2}

SIZE AND BIOLOGY

- Birth: 12–17cm.
- Matures: female 62cm; male 57cm.
- Max. TL: 94cm.^{1,2,4}
- Viviparous, litters of 7–18 (avg. 11). Appears to have two peak mating periods: June/July and October.^{1,4}
- Primarily feeds on teleosts, cephalopods and crustaceans; high proportion of the former observed in stomach analyses suggests it may feed in midwater.^{1,2,5}



TEETH



- Upper jaw: 29–32; five smooth edged cusps on upper teeth.^{1,2}
- Lower jaw: 40–50; lower teeth have oblique cusps.^{1,2}

SIMILAR SPECIES



Smooth Lanternshark *Etmopterus pusillus*



Velvet Belly Lanternshark *Etmopterus spinax*



Black Dogfish *Centroscyllium fabricii*

HABITAT

- Predominantly demersal species found on continental slopes from 350–2,213m; 3,750–4,500m on North Atlantic lower rise. Most abundant at depths of 800–1,000m.^{4,5}
- Segregates by depth and size: larger specimens occurring in depths <600m, mean size range progressively decreases with increasing depth.^{1,4,5}

CONSERVATION STATUS*

- IUCN Red List: Global: Data Deficient (2006)
Europe: Least Concern (2015)
- Taken as bycatch in deepwater trawl and longline fisheries across its range. Survey data indicates population is stable in European waters. It is expected to have similar life history and low reproductive characteristics of other deepwater sharks.³

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE

- This species is not generally utilised or traded commercially. Occasionally taken as bycatch and retained in groundfish fisheries in the Eastern Atlantic.^{1,3}

MANAGEMENT*

- Subject to prohibitions under the CFP, RFMO and FNA regulations.

REFERENCES

- 1 Ebert & Stehmann. 2013.
- 2 Ebert *et al.* 2013.
- 3 Jung *et al.* 2015.
- 4 Cotton *et al.* 2015.
- 5 Jakobsdóttir, K.B. 2001.