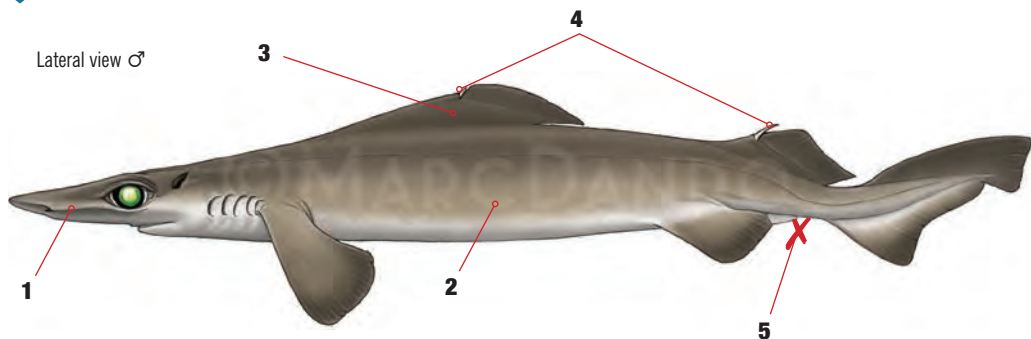


ROUGH LONGNOSE DOGFISH

Deania hystricosa



SCIENTIFIC NAME

Deania hystricosa (Garman, 1906)

DISTRIBUTION

Patchy distribution. Eastern Atlantic records from Azores, Madeira and Canary Islands and Galicia Bank (NW Spain). Range may extend northwards to the southwest British Isles. Possibly off Namibia and South Africa. Recorded in the Northwest Pacific off Japan and New Zealand.¹⁻⁴

COMMON NAMES

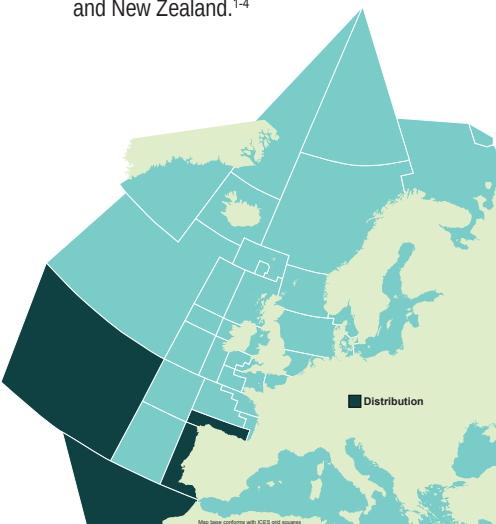
ROUGH LONGNOSE DOGFISH, Rauher Schnabeldornhai (DEU), Tollo Raspa (ESP), Squalo-savate Rude (FRA), Ruwe Langsnuitsnavelhaai (NLD).

IDENTIFICATION AND COLOUR

- 1 Extremely long, flat snout.¹⁻³
 - 2 Rough skin with large pitchfork-shaped denticles.¹⁻³
 - 3 First dorsal fin very low and elongated.¹⁻³
 - 4 Grooved dorsal spines on both dorsal fins; spine on second fin being longer than the first.¹
 - 5 No anal fin.¹
- Blackish-brown to grey-brown.^{1,3}

SIZE AND BIOLOGY

- Matures: female 92–106cm; male 81–84cm.
- Max. TL: 111cm.¹⁻⁴
- Viviparous, litter size unknown, one female found with 12 large ovarian eggs.¹⁻⁴
- Diet unknown.¹



TEETH

- Compressed cutting teeth in both jaws.¹
- Tooth counts unknown.¹

SIMILAR SPECIES



Birdbeak Dogfish *Deania calcea*



Arrowhead Dogfish *Deania profundorum*



Longnose Velvet Dogfish *Centroselachus crepidater*

HABITAT

- Demersal deepwater shark of upper and middle continental and insular slopes and seamounts; from 471–1,394m.^{1–4}

CONSERVATION STATUS*

- IUCN Red List: Global: Data Deficient (2009)
Europe: Data Deficient (2015)
- No data available to infer population trends for this shark. Like other deepwater sharks, this species may be vulnerable to overexploitation.^{2,4}

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE

- Minimal commercial importance. Taken in deepwater longline fisheries off Madeira and the Canary Islands targeting Black Scabbardfish, where it is utilised for meat and liver oil. Likely taken as bycatch in deepwater fisheries elsewhere.^{1,4,5}

MANAGEMENT*

- No species-specific management in the Northeast Atlantic.
- Subject to FNA regulations.

REFERENCES

- 1 Ebert & Stehmann. 2013.
- 2 Ebert *et al.* 2009.
- 3 Ebert *et al.* 2013.
- 4 Ebert *et al.* 2015.
- 5 Pajuelo *et al.* 2010.