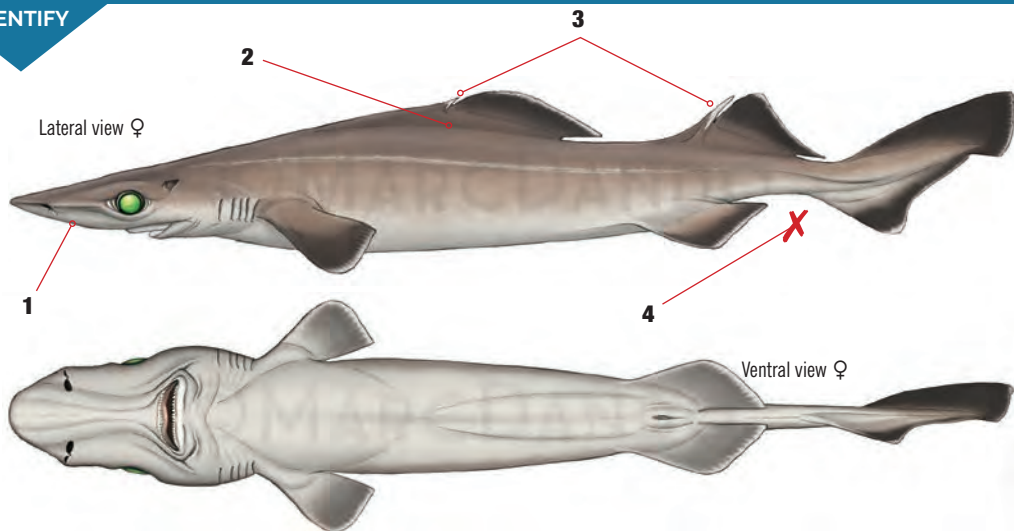




SCIENTIFIC NAME

Deania calcea (Lowe, 1839)

DISTRIBUTION

Patchy distribution worldwide. Eastern Atlantic from Iceland, along the Atlantic slope to the Faroe Islands and south to Senegal, Namibia and South Africa. Present in Western Indian, Northwest Pacific and South Pacific Oceans.¹⁻⁴

COMMON NAMES

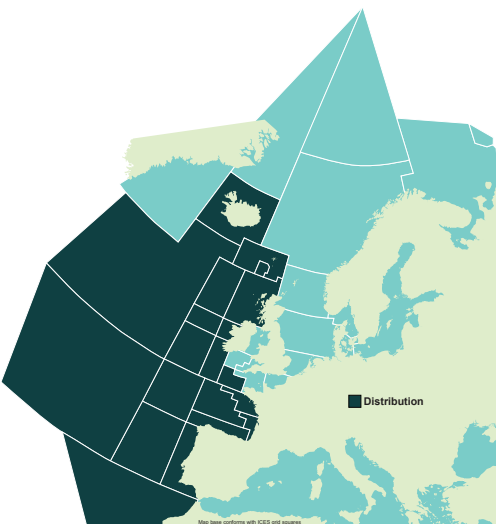
BIRDBEAK DOGFISH, Brier Shark, Shovelnose Spiny Dogfish, Vogelschnabel-Dornhai (DEU), Tollo Pajarito (ESP), Squalo Savate (FRA), Squalo Becco D'uccello (ITA) Spitsnuitsnavelhaai (NLD), Sapata (PRT).

IDENTIFICATION AND COLOUR

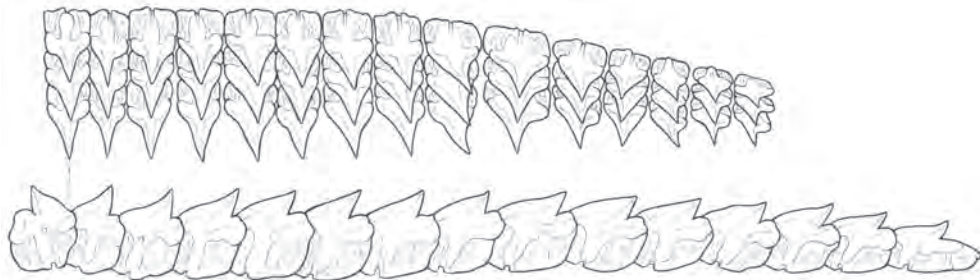
- 1 Extremely long, compressed snout.^{1,2}
 - 2 First dorsal fin low with extended base.^{1,2}
 - 3 Second dorsal spine much larger than first dorsal spine.^{1,2}
 - 4 No anal fin.^{1,2}
- Uniform grey to dark brown.^{1,2}
 - Fins darker but with no patterns or markings.^{1,2}

SIZE AND BIOLOGY

- Birth: 28–34cm.
- Matures: female 94–106cm; male 73–94cm.
- Max. TL: 122cm.^{1,3,5}
- Age at maturity: female 25 years; male 17 years. Max. age: 35 years.⁴
- Viviparous; litters of 1–17 pups (avg. 7).²
- Diet includes teleost fishes, cephalopods and crustaceans. Lanternfishes (Myctophids) are common prey in South Africa and Australia, suggesting *D. calcea* feeds well above the seafloor.^{1-4,6}



TEETH



- Upper jaw: 25–35; triangular-cusped teeth.^{1,2,7}
- Lower jaw: 27–33; compressed 'blade-like' cutting teeth.^{1,2,7}

SIMILAR SPECIES



Rough Longnose Dogfish *Deania hystricosa*



Longnose Velvet Dogfish *Centroselachus crepidater*



Arrowhead Dogfish *Deania profundorum*

CONSERVATION STATUS*

- IUCN Red List: Global: Least Concern (2003)
Europe: Endangered (2015)
- Slow life history characteristics make this shark particularly vulnerable to overexploitation from deepwater fisheries. Overall historical decline in abundance noted in European waters.^{3–5}

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE

- Caught as bycatch in deepwater trawl, longline and gillnet fisheries. Historically targeted in Northeast Atlantic for squalene-rich liver and meat.^{1–4}

MANAGEMENT*

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

REFERENCES

- 1 Ebert *et al.* 2013.
- 2 Ebert & Stehmann. 2013.
- 3 Dureuil, M. 2015.
- 4 Stevens, J. 2003.
- 5 Rochowski *et al.* 2015.
- 6 Dunn *et al.* 2013.
- 7 Valenzuela *et al.* 2008.
- 8 Moura *et al.* 2014.

HABITAT

- Found near the bottom or in midwater over the outer continental shelf and slope; from 400–1500m; in Northeast Atlantic most abundant 750–800m.^{1,2}
- Sometimes found in large groups; segregates by size, sex, and maturity stage, with immature specimens distributed deeper.^{3,4,8}