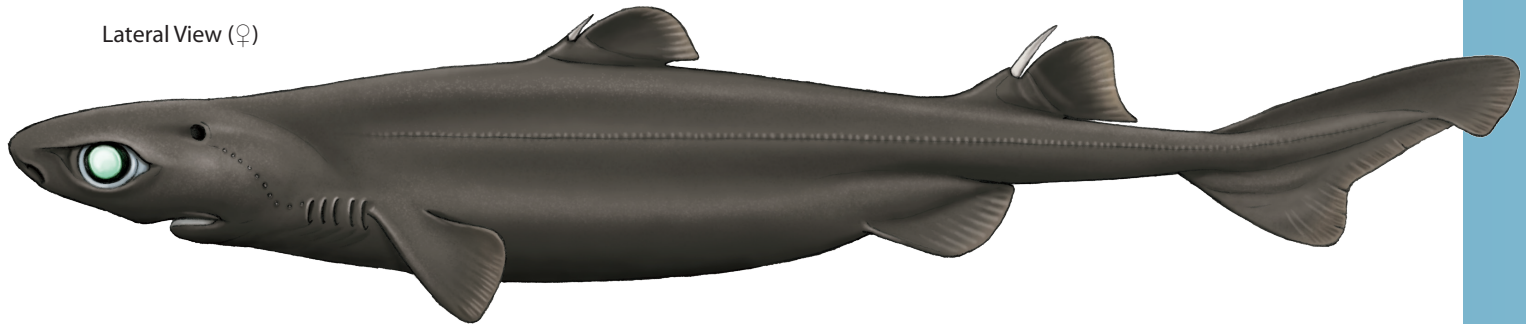
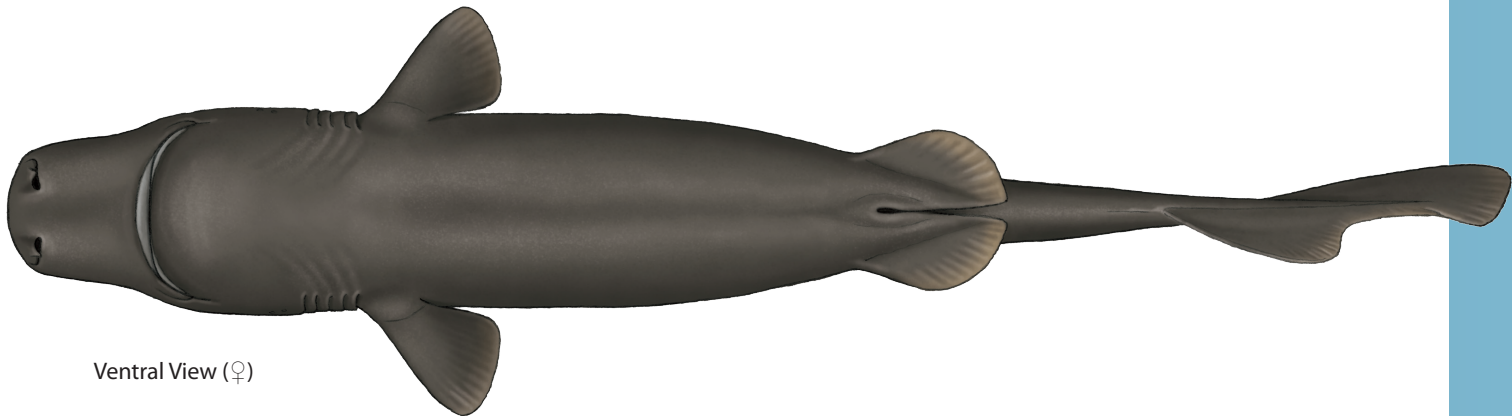


Lateral View (♀)



Ventral View (♀)



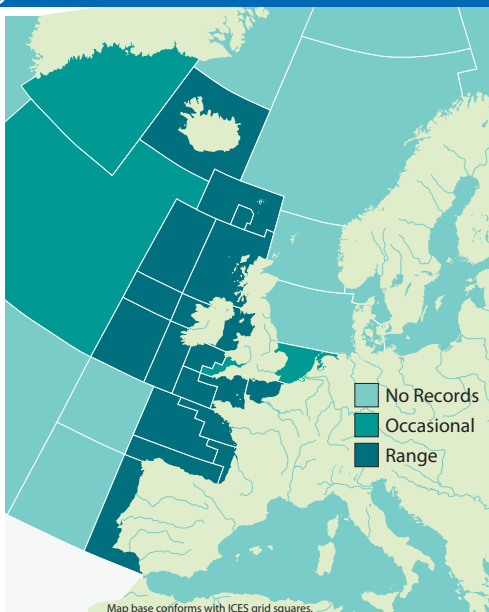
### COMMON NAMES

Great Lanternshark, Sagre Rude (Fr), Tollo Lucero Raspa (Es).

### SYNONYMS

None.

### DISTRIBUTION



In the east Atlantic, the Great Lanternshark is encountered from southern Iceland to at least Gibraltar and possibly as far as Mauritania. It is also found in the west Atlantic. It has been reported from the Kyushu-Palau Ridge in the Pacific. If this identification is correct it constitutes a considerable range expansion (Compagno, 1984).

### APPEARANCE

- Short snout.
- First dorsal fin set well behind pectoral fins.
- Second dorsal fin larger than first.
- Both dorsal fins have well developed spines.
- No anal fin.
- Moderately long, thick upper caudal fin.
- Lateral trunk denticles with thick cups.
- Uniformly blackish in colour.

The Great Lanternshark is the largest species of *Etmopterus* and can be distinguished from the other 30 species by its lateral trunk denticles, which are well developed with fairly thick cups (Freitas and Biscotto, 2007).

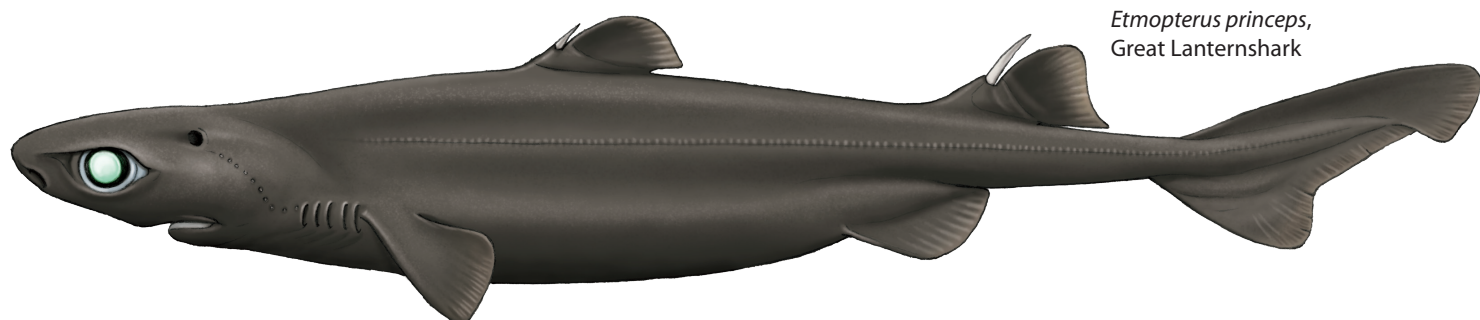
It is a stocky shark with a short snout. The first dorsal fin is set well behind the pectoral fins. The second is set behind the pelvic fins and is slightly larger than the first. Both have large, well developed spines associated. There is no anal fin. The dorsal lobe of the caudal fin is moderately long and thick. The ventral lobe is smaller. The colouration is a uniform blackish with no pattern. The maximum recorded length is 75cm (Compagno, 1984).

## SIMILAR SPECIES

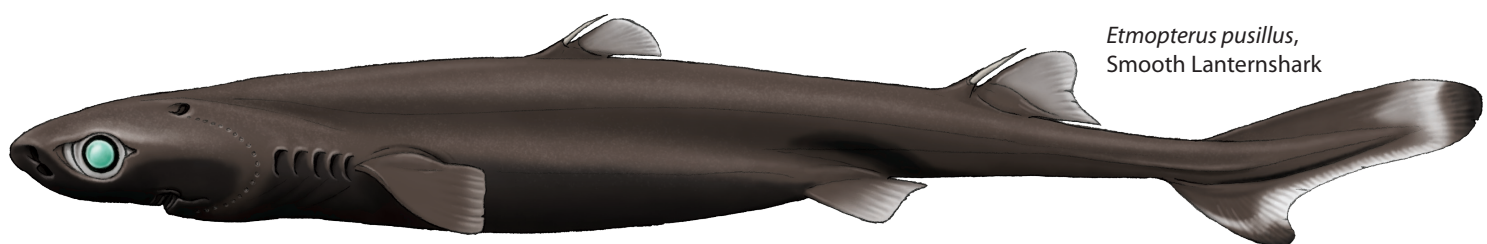
*Etmopterus pusillus*, Smooth Lanternshark

*Etmopterus spinax*, Velvet Belly Lanternshark

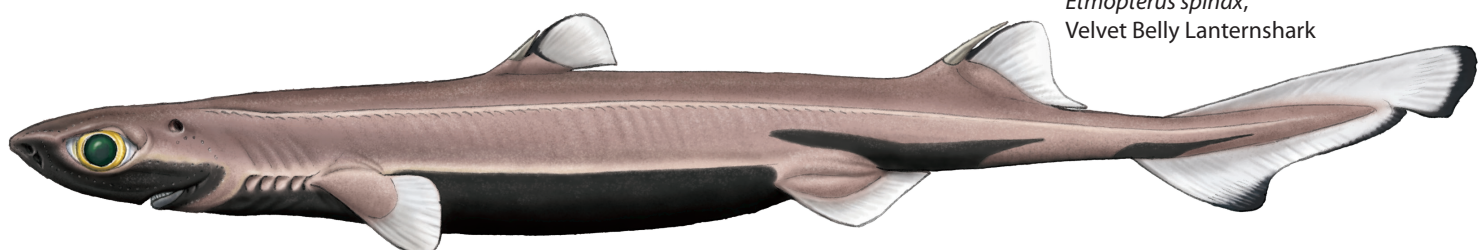
*Centroscyllium fabricii*, Black Dogfish



*Etmopterus princeps*,  
Great Lanternshark



*Etmopterus pusillus*,  
Smooth Lanternshark



*Etmopterus spinax*,  
Velvet Belly Lanternshark

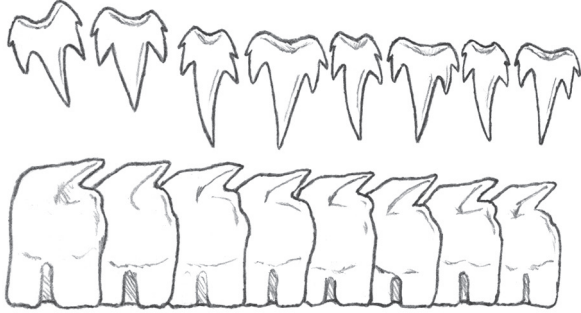


*Centroscyllium fabricii*,  
Black Dogfish

(Not to scale)

### TEETH

There are generally less than three pairs of cusplets on the upper teeth (Compagno, 1984).



### ECOLOGY AND BIOLOGY

#### HABITAT

The Great Lanternshark is found on the continental slope from 350 to 2,213 metres and on the lower continent rise of the northeast Atlantic from 3,750 to 4,500m (Herndon and Burgess, 2007). Very little else is known, although some studies have suggested that it may segregate by size, with smaller specimens found in deeper water (Jakobsdóttir, 2001).

#### EGGCASE

N/A

#### DIET

Unknown.

### REPRODUCTION

Males reach sexual maturity at around 55cm in length, the size at maturity for females is unknown (Herndon and Burgess, 2007). It is an ovoviparous species (Carpenter, 2009). Nothing else is known.

## COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE

The Great Lanternshark may be fished in the northeast Atlantic but details are uncertain. It is presumably taken as bycatch in deep-sea mixed trawl fisheries (Herndon and Burgess, 2007).

## THREATS, CONSERVATION, LEGISLATION

The Great Lanternshark is subject to bycatch mortality across its range and may be under considerable fishing pressure. However, species specific information is not available. Given that its biology and population status are essentially unknown, the impacts anthropogenic pressure is having on the species cannot be quantified and may be significant (Herndon and Burgess, 2007).

In ICES sub-areas V, VI, VII, VIII and IX a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 1,646 tons (2008) applies to the deepwater sharks *Centroscymnus coelolepis*, *Centrophorus granulosus*, *C. squamosus*, *Deania calceus*, *Dalatias licha*, *Etmopterus princeps*, *E. spinax*, *Centroscyllium fabricii*, *Galeus melastomus*, *G. murinus* and all *Apristurus* spp. Additionally, these species have a TAC of 20 tons in sub-area X and a TAC of 49 tons (including *Deania histricosa* and *D. profundorum*) in sub-area XII (CPOA Shark, 2009).

## IUCN RED LIST ASSESSMENT

Data Deficient (2005).

## HANDLING AND THORN ARRANGEMENT

- Handle with care.
- Large dorsal spines.
- Abrasive skin.

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