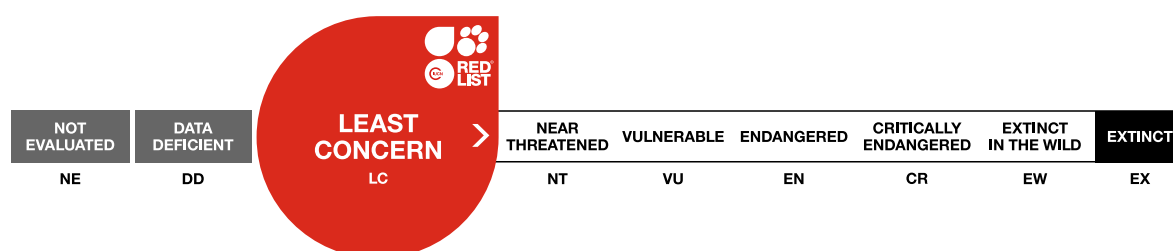


Cottoperca trigloides, Frogmouth

Assessment by: Buratti, C., Díaz de Astarloa, J., Hüne, M., Irigoyen, A., Landaeta, M., Riestra, C. & Vieira, J.P.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Bovichtidae

Scientific Name: *Cottoperca trigloides* (Forster, 1801)

Synonym(s):

- *Batrachus trigloides* Forster, 1801
- *Cottoperca gobio* (Günther, 1861)

Common Name(s):

- English: Frogmouth, Channel Bull Blenny
- Spanish; Castilian: Dormilón

Taxonomic Notes:

Cottoperca gobio is almost certainly a synonym of *C. trigloides* (J.M. Díaz de Astarloa pers. comm. 2019).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2020

Date Assessed: December 4, 2019

Justification:

This widely distributed, demersal species is associated with rocky bottoms and kelp forests. It is discarded as bycatch in trawl fisheries, but this is not expected to be driving population declines approaching a Near Threatened or threatened level at this time; therefore, it is listed as Least Concern.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is endemic to the Patagonia Sea region. It occurs from Puerto Montt in central Chile (41°S) to the Beagle Channel (55°S) to Tierra del Fuego north to 41°S in Argentina, including the Malvinas Islands. Records from Uruguay require verification. The depth range is 5-310 metres, but it is more common between 5-25 m (Reyes and Hüne 2012).

Country Occurrence:

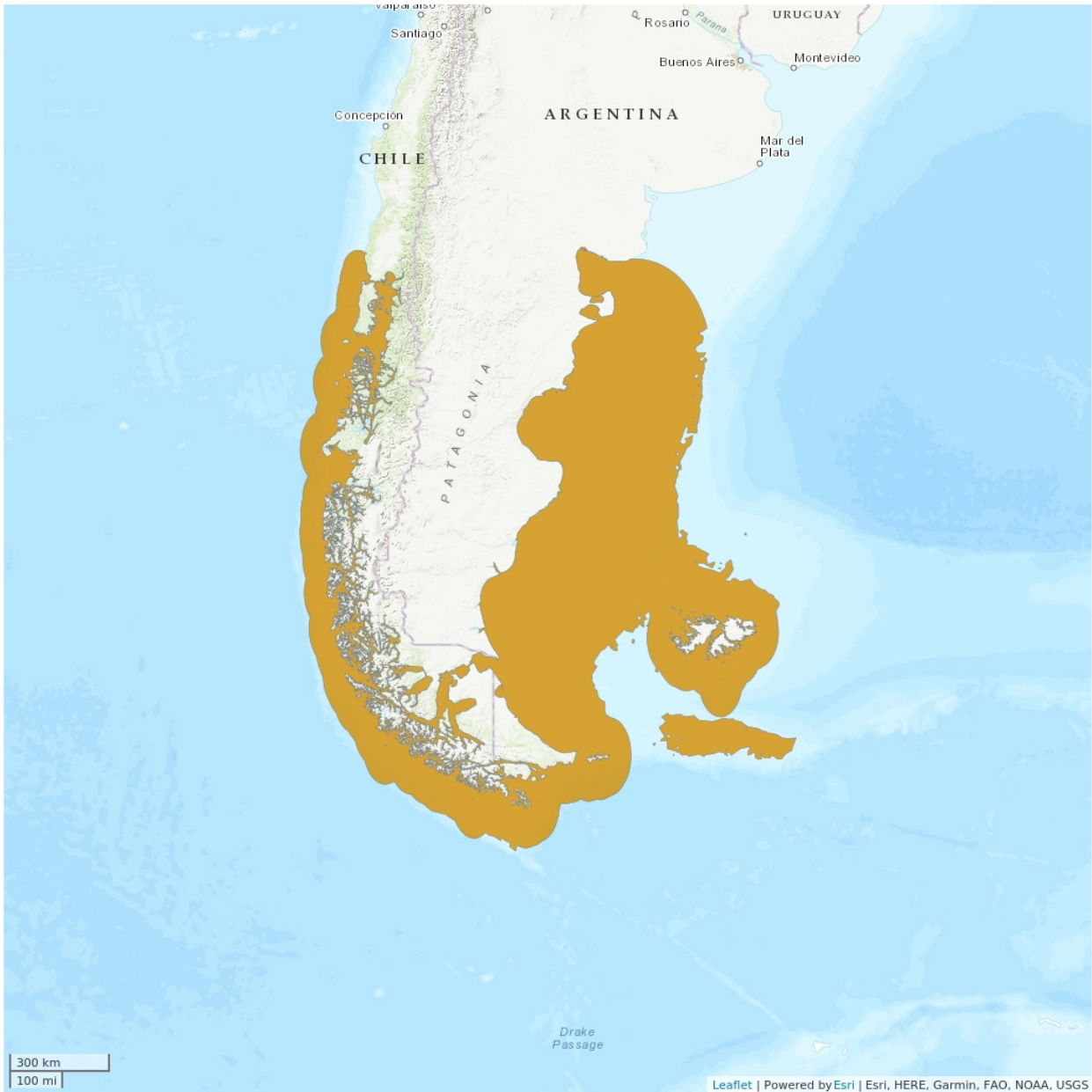
Native, Extant (resident): Argentina; Chile; Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

FAO Marine Fishing Areas:

Native: Pacific - southeast

Native: Atlantic - southwest

Distribution Map



Legend

■ EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN Marine Biodiversity Unit/GMSA 2020



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



Population

This species is not abundant and is relatively uncommon throughout its range. In Chile, it is most common south of the Corcovado Gulf (43°39'S) (Reyes and Hüne 2012).

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This demersal species inhabits rocky bottoms and kelp forests (Reyes and Hüne 2012, Friedlander *et al.* 2020). Egg masses are attached to the substrate (Arkhipkin *et al.* 2015). The maximum total length is 80 cm (Laptikhovskiy and Arkhipkin 2003, Eastman 2019). Longevity is at least 8 years (Lattuca *et al.* 2020), but may live a few more years longer than that (C. Buratti pers. comm. 2019).

Systems: Marine

Use and Trade (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is not utilized, but is commonly discarded as bycatch in high-sea trawlers targeting hake (*Merluccius hubbsi*) and Patagonian shrimp (*Pleoticus muelleri*) in San Jorge Gulf, Chubut, Argentina (Bovcon *et al.* 2013, Arkhipkin *et al.* 2015) and trawl fisheries in Chile (Reyes and Hüne 2012).

Threats

Bycatch from fishing activity is not expected to be driving global-level declines approaching Near Threatened or threatened at this time.

Conservation Actions

There are no species-specific conservation measures.

Credits

Assessor(s):	Buratti, C., Díaz de Astarloa, J., Hüne, M., Irigoyen, A., Landaeta, M., Riestra, C. & Vieira, J.P.
Reviewer(s):	Linardich, C.
Contributor(s):	Campagna, C.
Facilitator(s) and Compiler(s):	Linardich, C., Falabella, V. & Wildlife Conservation Society

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Citation

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External Resources

For [Supplementary Material](#), and for [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.2. Marine Neritic - Subtidal Rock and Rocky Reefs	Resident	Suitable	Yes
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.7. Marine Neritic - Macroalgal/Kelp	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower depth limit (m): 310
Upper depth limit (m): 5

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