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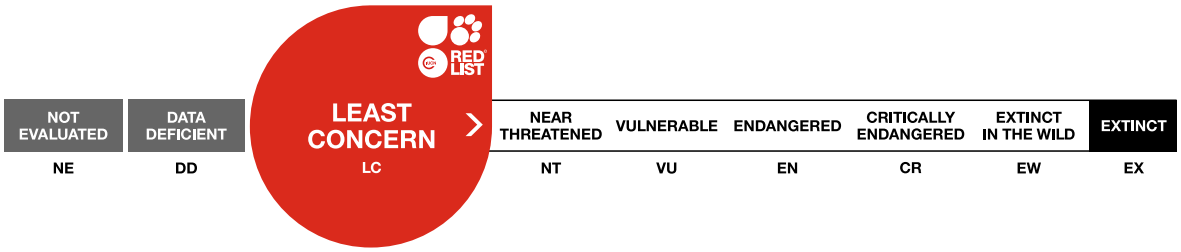
Xystreurys rasilis

Assessment by: Riestra, C. & Díaz de Astarloa, J.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Actinopterygii	Pleuronectiformes	Paralichthyidae

Scientific Name: *Xystreurys rasilis* (Jordan, 1891)

Synonym(s):

- *Verecundum rasile* Jordan, 1891

Taxonomic Source(s):

Fricke, R., Eschmeyer, W.N. and Van der Laan, R. (eds). 2019. Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes: genera, species, references. Updated 03 September 2019. Available at: http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern ver 3.1

Year Published: 2020

Date Assessed: January 6, 2020

Justification:

This demersal species is distributed from southern Brazil to Argentina. It is taken in commercial fisheries in Uruguay and northern Argentina, which is where its largest global abundance exists. According to stock assessment and fisheries data, there is no decline detected in the demersal stock in Argentina and Uruguay and abundance indices show an increase in recent years (since 2014). Conservation measures in Argentina and Uruguay include a total allowable catch limit and regular monitoring of stock status. Fishing is not expected to be driving declines approaching a threatened or Near Threatened level at this time; therefore, it is listed as Least Concern.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species is distributed in the southwestern Atlantic from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to the San Jorge Gulf, Argentina. The depth range is 50-100 metres (Díaz de Astarloa 2002).

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Argentina; Brazil; Uruguay

FAO Marine Fishing Areas:

Native: Atlantic - southwest

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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.

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Population

This species is common and abundant in parts of its range (Díaz de Astarloa *et al.* 1999, Martínez-Muñoz 2001, Díaz de Astarloa 2002). It is scarcely caught in Brazil, where together with *Oncopterus darwinii*, it represents 0.3% of the total flatfish landings. It is very abundant in Buenos Aires Province and from 43°-45°S, but further south, it is either absent or rare. It is captured throughout its range with the sympatric paralichthyids, *Paralichthys patagonicus*, *P. isosceles* and *P. orbignyanus*. This species is captured in very low numbers as compared to *P. patagonicus* and *P. orbignyanus* (Díaz de Astarloa 2002). The common demersal fishing area, which is where the fishery that targets flatfishes and other demersal fishes operates, includes Uruguay and northern Argentina, with the highest catch occurring off Buenos Aires and declining to the south. Flatfish species represent only 6% of this catch and some vessels changed the target species towards the south to target prawn, so effort declined in recent years. Catch per unit effort (CPUE) from 1999 to 2018 was very variable. Biomass estimates from 1934 to 2018 show somewhat of a decline, but this is highly uncertain as the indices of abundance trend upward since about 2014 or over the past 4-5 years. Data from recent research cruises are expected to improve these model indices. According to the most recent stock assessment of the demersal fishery, it is not overfished and overfishing is not occurring. A Total Allowable Catch (TAC) limit was implemented for this fishery in recent years, and actual total catch has not reached this limit (Rodriguez and Riestra 2019). The status of its population in Uruguay and Argentina is somewhat uncertain, but is not expected to have declined significantly, and is currently understood to be stable.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology **(see Appendix for additional information)**

This demersal species occurs on mud and sand bottoms on the continental shelf, generally in areas of higher salinity and lower temperature (Martínez-Muñoz 2001, Díaz de Astarloa and Fabré 2003). The maximum total length is 40.2 cm, males reach sexual maturity at 20 cm and 1.3 years of age, and females at 21 cm and 2 years (Fabré *et al.* 2001, Díaz de Astarloa and Fabré 2003). This species grows rapidly and longevity is at least 12 years (Fabré and Cousseau 1988, Fabré 1992). In spring, mature individuals migrate to shallow waters to spawn, and return to deeper waters to feed in autumn (Fabré *et al.* 2001). When applying an age at first reproduction of 1-2 years and longevity of 12 years, its estimated generation length is 7 years based on the following equation recommended by the IUCN Red List methods: Age at first reproduction + (Age at last reproduction – age at first reproduction)/2.

Systems: Marine

Use and Trade

This species is taken in recreational and commercial fisheries in northern Argentina and Uruguay (34°-41° S) (Díaz de Astarloa 2002, Díaz de Astarloa and Fabré 2003).

Threats

Fishing is not expected to be causing declines approaching a threatened or Near Threatened level at this time.

Conservation Actions **(see Appendix for additional information)**

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In Argentina and Uruguay, fishing effort is regulated through total allowable catch limits, a closed-area off Ël Rincon during the spawning season (October to March) and regular stock assessments monitor its status there.

Credits

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Martínez-Muñoz, M.A. 2001. Variación espacio-temporal de la abundancia, estructura poblacional y aspectos reproductivos del Lenguado de Dos Manchas, *Xystreurys liolepis* Jordan y Gilbert, 1881, 'en la costa oeste de Baja California Sur, México. Centro Interdisciplinario de Ciencias Marinas, Instituto Politécnico Nacional.

Rodriguez, J. and Riestra, C. 2019. Dinámica poblacional del grupo de lenguados en el área Del Río De La Plata, zona común de pesca Argentino-Uruguaya y aguas jurisdiccionales adyacentes al norte del los 39S. Periodo 1934-2018. Inf Téc INIDEP N° 25/2019. Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Desarrollo Pesquero, Mar del Plata.

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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 -> 9.4. Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy	Resident	Suitable	Yes
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.5. Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy-Mud	Resident	Suitable	Yes
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.6. Marine Neritic - Subtidal Muddy	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Use and Trade

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

End Use	Local	National	International
Food - human	Yes	No	Yes

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Action in Place
In-place species management
Harvest management plan: Yes

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower depth limit (m): 100
Upper depth limit (m): 50
Habitats and Ecology
Generation Length (years): 7

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The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the IUCN Global Species Programme, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and The IUCN Red List Partnership.

The IUCN Red List Partners are: Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; NatureServe; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.