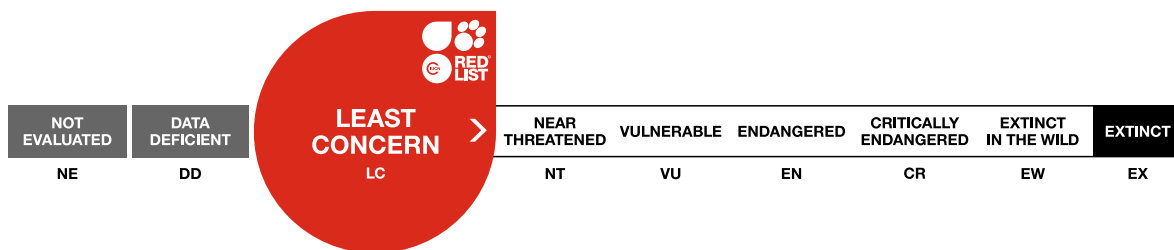


Schroederichthys bivius, Narrowmouth Catshark

Assessment by: Dulvy, N.K., Acuña, E., Bustamante, C., Chiaramonte, G.E., Cuevas, J.M., Herman, K., Pompert, J. & Velez-Zuazo, X.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Chondrichthyes	Carcharhiniformes	Scyliorhinidae

Scientific Name: *Schroederichthys bivius* (Müller & Henle, 1838)

Synonym(s):

- *Scyllium bivium* Müller & Henle, 1838

Common Name(s):

- English: Narrowmouth Catshark
- Spanish; Castilian: Pintarroja del Sur

Taxonomic Source(s):

Fricke, R., Eschmeyer, W.N. and Van der Laan, R. (eds). 2020. Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes: genera, species, references. Updated 03 August 2020. 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: February 7, 2019

Justification:

The Narrowmouth Catshark (*Schroederichthys bivius*) is a small (to 82 cm total Length) catshark that occurs in the Southeast Pacific and Southwest Atlantic from Valdivia, Chile, south around Cape Horn and north to southern Brazil. It is demersal on the continental shelf and upper slope at depths of 12–359 m (mostly <130 m). It is occasionally caught as bycatch of industrial and artisanal trawlers in Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, and the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). It is not typically utilized and is usually discarded dead. Overall, this catshark is caught throughout most of its range in small numbers. Its small size and presumably productive life history, combined with a lack of evidence of a population reduction, indicates that it is likely able to withstand limited exposure to fishing pressure. The population is suspected to be stable, therefore, the Narrowmouth Catshark is assessed as Least Concern.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2009 – Data Deficient (DD)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2005.RLTS.T39347A10211582.en>

2000 – Data Deficient (DD)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

The Narrowmouth Catshark occurs in the Southeast Pacific and Southwest Atlantic from Valdivia, Chile, south around Cape Horn and north to southern Brazil (Amorim *et al.* 1995, Ebert *et al.* 2013), and the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (J. Pompert, unpubl. data 2019).

Country Occurrence:

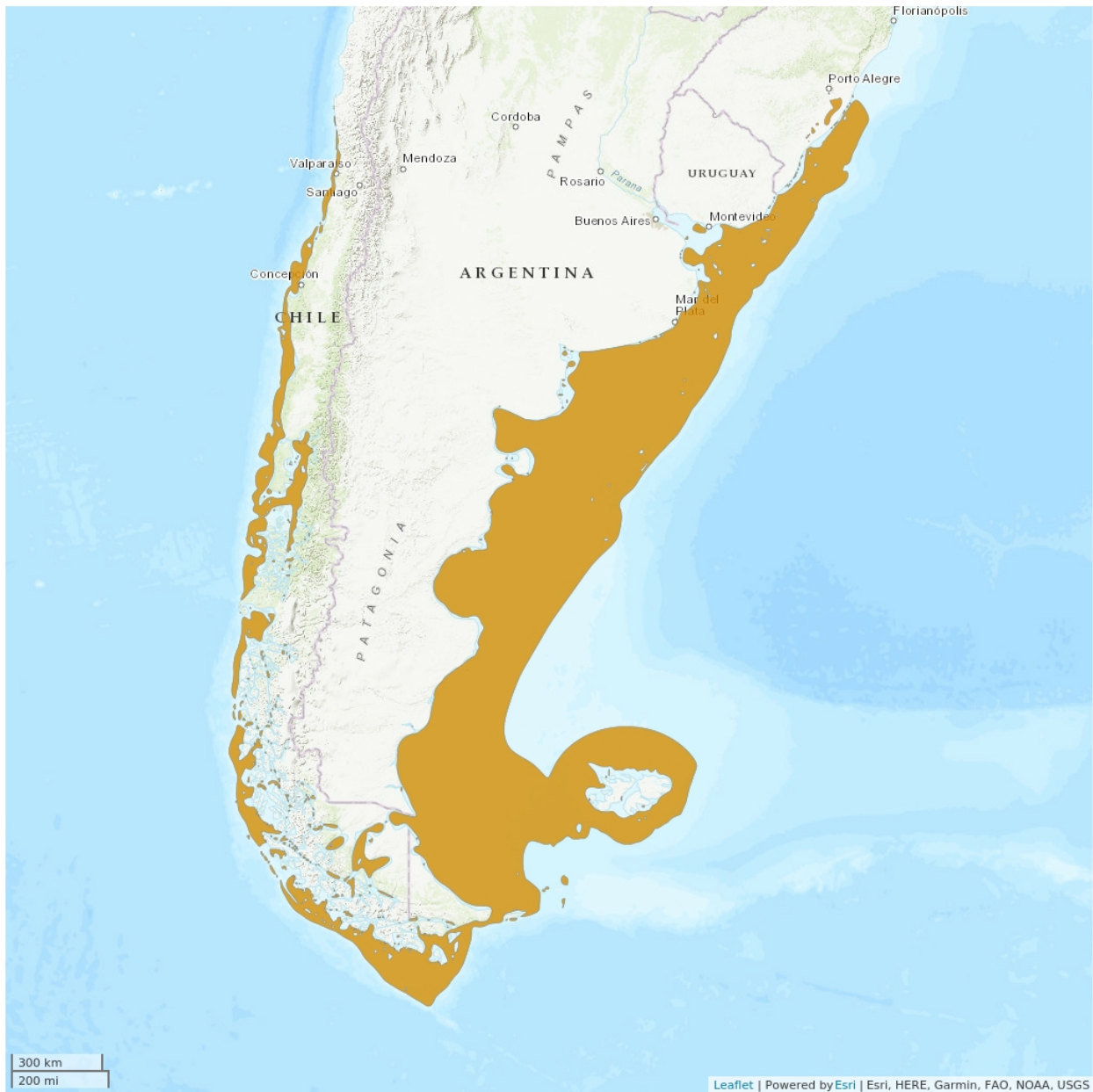
Native, Extant (resident): Argentina; Brazil; Chile; Falkland Islands (Malvinas); Uruguay

FAO Marine Fishing Areas:

Native: Atlantic - southwest

Native: Pacific - southeast

Distribution Map

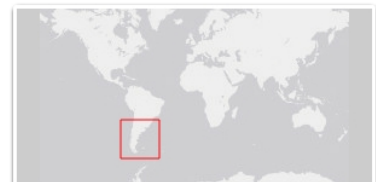


Legend

■ EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN SSC Shark Specialist Group 2018



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

Population

There are no population size estimates for the Narrowmouth Catshark. The relatively low level of discarded catch combined with small body size of the species mean that it is likely to be able to withstand limited exploitation. The population trend is suspected to be stable.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The Narrowmouth Catshark is demersal on the continental shelf and upper slope at depths of 12–359 m, mostly at <130 m (down to 220 m in the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)) (Weigmann 2016, J. Pompert unpubl. data 2019). It reaches a maximum size of 82 cm total length (TL); females mature at 40 cm TL, and males at 53 cm TL in the Southwest Atlantic (Gosztonyi 1973, Menni *et al.* 1979, Menni 1986). Reproduction is oviparous and the size-at-hatching is 14–20 cm TL (Ebert *et al.* 2013).

Systems: Marine

Use and Trade (see Appendix for additional information)

In Chile and Argentina, this catshark is not utilized and is usually killed onboard (to retrieve the hook) (Van Der Molen *et al.* 1998, C. Bustamante unpubl. data 2020). In Brazil, it has been recorded in landings (Mazzoleni and Schwingel 1999), but it is not clear whether this still occurs and, if so, how common it is in landings.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

This shark is taken as discarded bycatch of industrial and artisanal trawlers in Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay. In Chile, this species was taken as a dead discarded bycatch of the Yellownose Skate (*Dipturus chilensis*) fishery, and continues to be caught as bycatch of the artisanal Pink Cusk-eel (*Genypterus blacodes*) fishery, and artisanal Spiny Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*) fishery (Lamilla *et al.* 2010). In these fisheries, the average size caught is 69 cm TL ranging from 65 to 74 cm TL and it represents 0.6% of the total catch. This species comprises a significant portion of the bycatch of red shrimp and hake trawl fisheries in Golfo San Jorge, Argentina (Cedrola *et al.* 2012). It is occasionally caught as bycatch of industrial and artisanal trawlers in the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (J. Pompert unpubl. data 2020).

Overall, this catshark is caught throughout most of its range in small numbers. Its small size and presumably productive life history, combined with a lack of evidence of a population reduction, indicates that it is likely able to withstand limited exposure to fishing pressure.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

In Chile, the directed bottom longline fishery for Yellownose Skate has been closed since 2016 and hence mortality of this species may have been reduced. Captures of this species in fisheries are generally not recorded and there are no conservation or management initiatives underway. Further research is needed on population size and trend, life history, and threats.

Credits

Assessor(s): Dulvy, N.K., Acuña, E., Bustamante, C., Chiaramonte, G.E., Cuevas, J.M., Herman, K., Pompert, J. & Velez-Zuazo, X.

Reviewer(s): Pollom, R. & Kyne, P.M.

Facilitator(s) and Compiler(s): Kyne, P.M., Pollom, R., Mejía-Falla, P.A., Navia, A.F. & Dulvy, N.K.

Authority/Authorities: IUCN SSC Shark Specialist Group (sharks and rays)

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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	-	Suitable	-
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.3. Marine Neritic - Subtidal Loose Rock/pebble/gravel	-	Suitable	-
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.4. Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy	-	Suitable	-
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.7. Marine Neritic - Macroalgal/Kelp	-	Suitable	-
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.9. Marine Neritic - Seagrass (Submerged)	-	Suitable	-

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
5. Biological resource use -> 5.4. Fishing & harvesting aquatic resources -> 5.4.3. Unintentional effects: (subsistence/small scale) [harvest]	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
5. Biological resource use -> 5.4. Fishing & harvesting aquatic resources -> 5.4.4. Unintentional effects: (large scale) [harvest]	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Action in Place
In-place research and monitoring
Action Recovery Plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: No
In-place land/water protection
Conservation sites identified: No
Area based regional management plan: No
Occurs in at least one protected area: No
Invasive species control or prevention: Not Applicable
In-place species management

Conservation Action in Place
Harvest management plan: No
Successfully reintroduced or introduced benignly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No
In-place education
Subject to recent education and awareness programmes: No
Included in international legislation: No
Subject to any international management / trade controls: No

Research Needed

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

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.4. Harvest, use & livelihoods
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.2. Harvest level trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower depth limit (m): 359
Upper depth limit (m): 12
Population
Population severely fragmented: Unknown

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