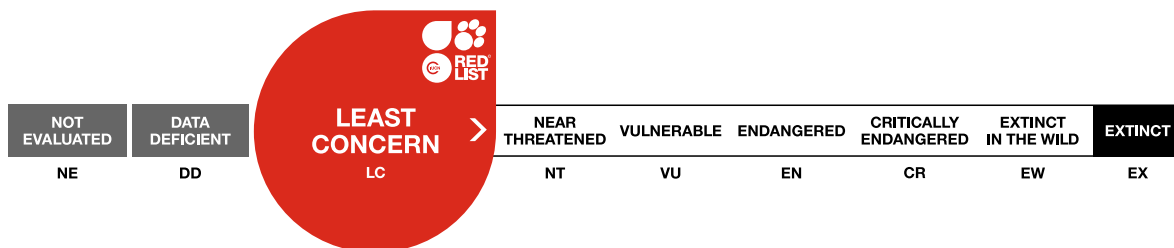


Psammobatis lentiginosa, Freckle Sand skate

Assessment by: Pollom, R. *et al.*



View on www.iucnredlist.org

Short citation: Pollom, R. *et al.* 2020. *Psammobatis lentiginosa*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2020: e.T63121A3120509. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-3.RLTS.T63121A3120509.en> [see full citation at end]

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Chondrichthyes	Rajiformes	Arhynchobatidae

Scientific Name: *Psammobatis lentiginosa* McEachran, 1983

Common Name(s):

- English: Freckle Sand skate, Freckled Sand skate
- Spanish; Castilian: Raya Lenticulada

Taxonomic Source(s):

Fricke, R., Eschmeyer, W.N. and Van der Laan, R. (eds). 2020. Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes: genera, species, references. Updated 14 September 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: July 1, 2019

Justification:

The Freckle Sand skate (*Psammobatis lentiginosa*) is a small (to 55 cm total length) skate that occurs in the Southwest Atlantic from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil to Chubut Province, Argentina. It inhabits the continental shelf at depths of 28–170 m. It is captured in demersal trawl fisheries, which are intense in parts of its range. Its small size and continued abundance in catches without evidence of a decline indicates that it may be productive enough to withstand some fishing pressure, and the population is suspected to be stable. Therefore, the Freckle Sand skate is assessed as Least Concern.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2007 – Data Deficient (DD)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2007.RLTS.T63121A12614979.en>

Geographic Range

Range Description:

The Freckle Sand skate occurs in the Southwest Atlantic from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to central Chubut Province, Argentina (Last *et al.* 2016, V. Faria unpubl. data 2018).

Country Occurrence:

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

FAO Marine Fishing Areas:

Native: Atlantic - southwest

Distribution Map

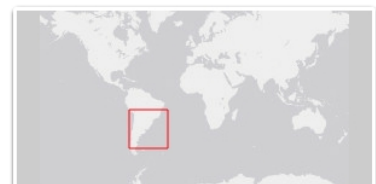


Legend

■ 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

This species is still caught commonly in fisheries despite a long history of fishing pressure, and therefore the population is suspected to be stable.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The Freckle Sandskate is demersal on the continental shelf at depths of 28–170 m (Last *et al.* 2016, Weigmann 2016). It reaches a maximum size of 55 cm total length (TL) and both sexes mature at 30–34 cm TL (Mabragaña *et al.* 2012, Last *et al.* 2016). As in other skates, reproduction is oviparous.

Systems: Marine

Use and Trade (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is not known to be utilized or traded, and is typically discarded when caught.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The Freckle Sandskate is captured in demersal trawl fisheries (Romero *et al.* 2013, Núñez *et al.* 2018). Its small size and continued abundance in catches without evidence of a decline indicates that it may be productive enough to withstand some fishing pressure.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no species-specific protections or conservation measures in place for this sandskate. It is included in the maximum permitted catch for coastal skates and rays in Argentina, but is typically discarded and therefore this is not an appropriate tool for the conservation of this and other small skates. Further research is needed on life history and population size and trend. Artisanal and commercial fisheries should monitor bycatch at the species level.

Credits

Assessor(s): Pollom, R., Barreto, R., Charvet, P., Chiaramonte, G.E., Cuevas, J.M., Faria, V., Herman, K., Montealegre-Quijano, S., Motta, F., Paesch, L. & Rincon, G.

Reviewer(s): Dulvy, N.K. & Kyne, P.M.

Facilitator(s) and Compiler(s): Kyne, P.M., Pollom, R., Charvet, P. & Dulvy, N.K.

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

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Mabragaña, E., Ibáñez, P. and Cousseau, M.B. 2012. Reproductive biology and abundance of the freckled sand skate *Psammobatis lentiginosa* McEachran, 1983 in the southwest Atlantic. *Marine Biology Research* 8(3): 292–299.

Núñez, J.R., Bovcon, N.D., Cochia, P.D. and Góngora, M.E. 2018. Bycatch of chondrichthyans in a coastal trawl fishery on Chubut province coast and adjacent waters, Argentina. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom* 98(3): 605–616.

Romero, M.A., Reinaldo, M.O., Williams, G., Narvarte, M., Gagliardini, D.A. and González, R. 2013. Understanding the dynamics of an enclosed trawl demersal fishery in Patagonia (Argentina): A holistic approach combining multiple data sources. *Fisheries Research* 140: 73–82.

Weigmann, S. 2016. Annotated checklist of the living sharks, batoids and chimaeras (Chondrichthyes) of the world, with a focus on biogeographical diversity. *Journal of Fish Biology* 88(3): 837-1037.

Citation

Pollom, R., Barreto, R., Charvet, P., Chiaramonte, G.E., Cuevas, J.M., Faria, V., Herman, K., Montealegre-Quijano, S., Motta, F., Paesch, L. & Rincon, G. 2020. *Psammobatis lentiginosa*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2020: e.T63121A3120509. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-3.RLTS.T63121A3120509.en>

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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

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	Majority (50-90%)	No decline	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.4. Fishing & harvesting aquatic resources -> 5.4.4. Unintentional effects: (large scale) [harvest]	Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	No decline	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		

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: Unknown
Invasive species control or prevention: Not Applicable
In-place species management
Harvest management plan: Yes

Conservation Action in Place
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
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower depth limit (m): 170
Upper depth limit (m): 28

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