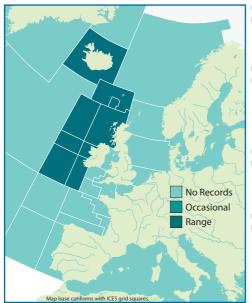


SCIENTIFIC NAME

Apristurus (Garman, 1913).



) DISTRIBUTION

At least five species in northeast Atlanticii.

COMMON NAME

White Ghost Catshark, Iceland Catshark, Ghost Catshark, Smalleye Catshark, Black Roughscale Catshark (not shown).

) IDENTIFICATION

- **1** Long, laterally expanded snout with wide nostrils.
- 2 Two spineless dorsal fins set far back on the body.
- 3 Large anal fin with elongated baseⁱ.

COLOUR

- Generally uniform in colour.
- Varies with species from black to whiteⁱⁱ.

BIOLOGY AND SIZE

- Mature: 40–61cm. Max TL: 99cm.
- Oviparous, life history essentially unknown.
- Some species known to feed on decapod crustaceans, cephalopods, bony fish and chondrichthyansⁱⁱⁱ.







Demon catsharks



Apristurus aphyodes, White Ghost Catshark



- Apristurus laurusosoni, Iceland Catshark
- Prominent central cusp.
- One or more pairs of lateral cuspletsⁱⁱ.

Apristurus manis, Ghost Catshark



Apristurus microps, Smalleye Catshark

SIMILAR SPECIES



Apristurus sp., Demon Catsharks



Galeus murinus. Mouse Catshark



Galeus melastomus. Blackmouth Catshark



Centrophorus squamosus, Leafscale Gulper Shark



Centroselachus crepidater, Longnose Velvet Dogfish

) HABITAT

- Deep sea group found from 560-2,200m.
- Usually demersal, possibly prefer soft substratesⁱⁱ.
- Have been observed drifting almost vertically, head down, near the bottomiv.

CONSERVATION STATUS

- Little known group of species probably distributed beyond the range of most commercial fisheries".
- Red List status: Not Evaluated.

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE

- Of no commercial importance due to rarity of capture.
- Presumably utilised with other deep sea sharks for their liver oil and flesh.

) HANDLING

- Handle with care.
- Sharp teeth.

)REFERENCES

- Compagno, L. J. V; 1984. FAO.
- Compagno, L, J, V. et al; 2005. HarperCollins Publishers.
- iii. Cortés, E; 1999. ICES JMS.
- iv. Cotton, C; 2009. Pers. Comm.