

MARINE RECORD

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First record of the chimaera *Neoharriota carri* (Bullis and Carpenter 1966) in the Caribbean of Guatemala

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Abstract

Background: A new record of *Neoharriota carri* is here reported for the Caribbean of Guatemala.

Results: Two chimaeras, a male and female *Neoharriota carri*, were caught with a single panel trammel net off the coast of El Quetzalito, Guatemala in February 2015 and January 2016 respectively. Details concerning the identification and measurement of these species are presented.

Conclusions: These records represent the first records in Guatemalan waters and the northernmost records in the western Atlantic for the distribution of *N. carri*.

Keywords: Rhincomeridae, First record, Range extension, Caribbean

Background

The family Rhincomeridae, belongs to the subclass Holocephali, order Chimaeriformes, commonly known as the longnose chimaera. Longnose chimaeras are small to medium chondrichthyans with a broad head and elongated spear-like snout. Currently, Rhincomeridae is represented by three genera: *Harriota* Goode and Bean 1895, *Neoharriotta* Bigelow and Schroeder 1950, and *Rhinochimaera* Garman 1901. Species of *Neoharriota* are distinguished from *Harriota* by the possession of a prominent anal fin. *Neoharriota* species are represented by: *N. pinnata*, Schnakenbeck 1931, which appear to be restricted to the eastern Atlantic, off the western coast of Africa, *N. pumila*, Didier and Stehmann 1996, presently known only from the northwestern Indian Ocean and *N. carri* with known occurrence in the upper and mid continental slopes in the Southern Caribbean (219–458 m depth range) (Bullis and Carpenter 1966).

Globally, Chimaeroids are captured incidentally in commercial, recreational and artisanal fisheries (Barnett et al. 2012). Despite captures, few data exist regarding their population status; the International Union for

Conservation of Nature lists 16 out of 35 chimaera species as data deficient (IUCN 2011). During February 2015 and January 2016, while conducting landings verification of elasmobranchs in Quetzalito, a fishing village on Guatemala's Caribbean coast, two specimens of the chimaera *Neoharriota carri* were collected, with the 2016 specimen was being preserved for further examination.

Methods

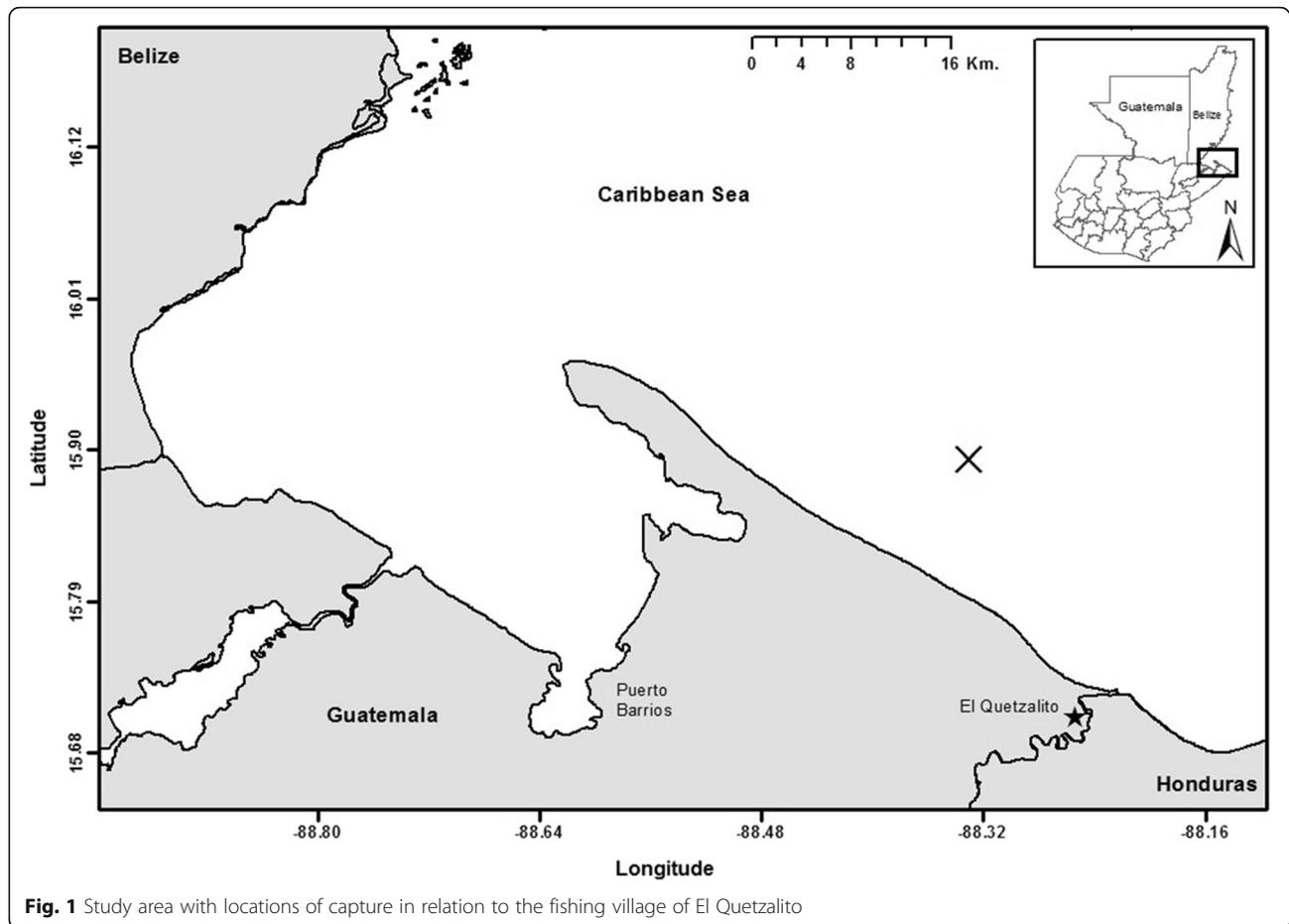
On 14th February 2015 and 30th January 2016, two chimaera specimens were captured by artisanal fishermen of El Quetzalito, Izabal (Fig. 1). According to the fisherman, both specimens were captured approx. 16 Km from El Quetzalito, Izabal, Guatemala (15° 52.374 N, 88° 18.712 W), approximately 240 m depth, with a 1000 m bottom trammel net of 3.5 in. mesh size and one panel. Images of the 2015 specimen as well as total length (TL) and sex were recorded for the captured chimaera in 2015. The specimen captured in 2016 was kept on ice and later preserved in formaldehyde (10%) for 3 weeks before finally being transferred to ethyl alcohol (70%) and donated to the Laboratory of Biological Science and Oceanography, Centro de Estudios del Mar y Acuicultura (CEMA) of the Universidad San Carlos de Guatemala (USAC). The specimen is part of the

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collection registered to the Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (CONAP) under the reference number 162.

The 2016 specimen was measured using a ruler and measuring tape. A total of 46 measurements were taken (Table 1) as proposed by Compagno et al. (1990) and Bullis and Carpenter (1966). Specimen examination and species confirmation were based on Didier (2002) and Bullis and Carpenter (1966).

Results

Systematic account

Family: Rhinochimaeridae Garman, 1901

Genus: *Neoharriotta* Bigelow and Schroeder, 1950

Neoharriotta carri Bullis and Carpenter 1966

Common name: Dwarf sicklefin chimaera; Quimera pálida con hocico largo (Spanish), tiburón elefante (local name).

Material examined

2015 specimen, male 730 mm TL (Fig. 2). 2016 specimen, female, 880 mm TL, 349 mm body length (BDL) (Table 1, Fig. 3).

Description

2016 specimen: Medium to large. Snout elongated and pointed. Caudal fin axis weakly raised, prominent anal fin present and is separated from ventral caudal lobe. Caudal filament broken off. Pectoral and pelvic fins are triangular in shape, darker in color than the body. First dorsal fin is preceded by a spine. Second dorsal fin base terminates immediately above and slightly anterior to anal fin origin.

For the 2015 specimens, photographs were taken by the fishermen for evidence (Fig. 2), but no specimen was kept for preservation or further identification. Based on the fisherman's report and on images taken with known reference lengths, this specimen was male with a 730 mm TL, presumed mature due to clasper formation and size (Dagit 2006).

A year later, in January 2016, the same fisherman collected a new specimen: a female chimaera, 880 mm TL (Fig. 3). This specimen was identified as *Neoharriotta carri* and according to size at sexual maturity (Dagit 2006), this organism was also presumed to be sexually mature.

Table 1 Measurements of preserved *Neoharriota carri* landed in El Quetzalito, Guatemala on January 2016

Measurements (mm)	Female (n = 1)
Total length (TL- caudal filament broken off)	880
Precaudal length (PCL), snout tip to posterior end of anal fin base	646
Body length (BDL), gill opening to upper caudal origin	349
Prenarial length (PRN)	142
Preorbital length (POB)	179
Head length (HDL)	249
Head height (HDH)	81
Head width (HDW)	53
Prepectoral length (PP1)	277
Prepelvic length (PP2)	420
Trunk height (TRH)	85
Trunk weight (TRW)	36
Caudal peduncle height (CPH)	21
Caudal peduncle width (CPW)	11
Pectoral length (P1L)	86
Pectoral anterior margin (P1A)	175
Pectoral base (P1B)	38
Pre first dorsal length (PD1)	264
Pre second dorsal length (PD2)	382
Snout vent length, snout tip to front of anus (SVL)	442
Snout greatest width (SWF)	19
Snout basal width (SWB)	41
Snout basal height (SHB)	34
Mouth length (MOL)	16
Mouth width (MOW)	30
Upper labial furrow length (ULA)	27
Lower labial furrow length (LLA)	4
Upper labial furrow height (ULH)	10
Nostril width (NOW)	7
Internarial space (INW)	34
Outer internarial space (IOW)	37
Anterior nasal flap length (ANF)	11
Eye length (EYL)	31
Eye height (EYH)	22
Eye mouth space (EMO)	12
Interorbital space (INO)	21
Trunk length (TRL)	194
First dorsal insertion to second dorsal origin (IDS)	28
Dorsal caudal space (DCS)	61
First dorsal anterior margin (D1A)	105
Length dorsal spine (DSA)	94
Second dorsal fin length (D2L)	164
Second dorsal fin base (D2B)	162

Table 1 Measurements of preserved *Neoharriota carri* landed in El Quetzalito, Guatemala on January 2016 (Continued)

Second dorsal fin height (D2H)	31
First dorsal height (D1H)	101
First dorsal base (D1B)	91
Second dorsal length (D2L)	4
Total caudal length (CTL)	248
Dorsal caudal margin (CDM)	198
Caudal filament length (CFI-broken off)	51
Maximum caudal height (CHI)	44
Ventral caudal margin (CVM)	215
Pelvic caudal space (PCA)	180
Caudal lower ray length (CLR)	35
Caudal upper ray length (CUR)	6
Gill opening (gill split) (GS1)	34
Prenarial length (PRN)	162
Preoral length (POR)	165
Pectoral pelvic space (PPS)	149
Intergill width (IG1)	40
Anal fin length (AL)	27
Anal fin base (AB)	11

Discussion

N. carri was first described by Bullis and Carpenter (1966), who described a female holotype of 428 mm TL, collected in Panama. In Colombia, Acero (1998) reported the occurrence of two individuals, 1 female 640 mm TL and 1 male 820 mm TL. *N. carri* has also been reported in Venezuela (Dagit 2006). Benavides et al. (2014), recorded *N. carri* while using bottom

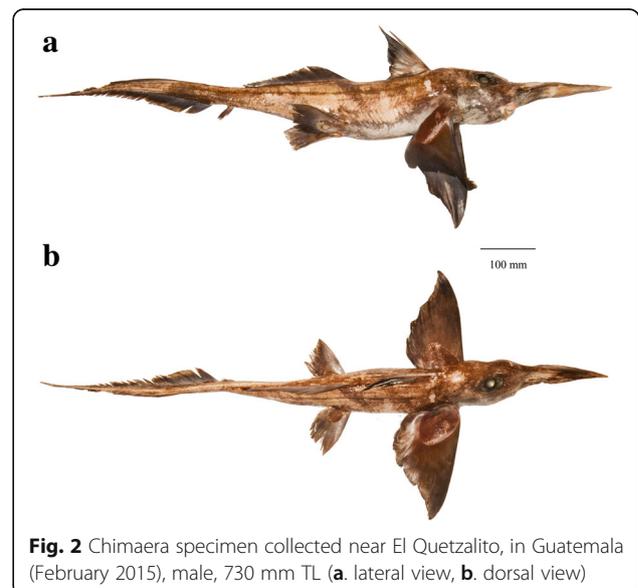
**Fig. 2** Chimaera specimen collected near El Quetzalito, in Guatemala (February 2015), male, 730 mm TL (a. lateral view, b. dorsal view)



Fig. 3 *Neoharriotta carri* (Bullis and Carpenter 1966) collected near El Quetzalito, in Guatemala (January 2016), female, 860 mm TL, 349 mm BDL, (A- lateral view; B-dorsal view)

trawling nets in Costa Rica. During these surveys in Costa Rica, the authors collected a large number of specimens, 31 males (285–545 mm TL) and 31 females (285–545 mm TL), all presumed sexually immature per Dagit (2006). According to Acero (1998), the maximum size reported for this species is 820 mm TL. The 2016 specimen described here is therefore the largest specimen on record (880 mm TL).

To date fishers report catching at least 10 additional *N. carri* specimens near the actual coordinates at which the specimens were found. There is no reported seasonal variance in the captures of this species. Captured *N. carri* are generally released at sea, but if landed, are neither corned and/or consumed as is customary with other chondrichthyan species.

Conclusion

The importance of the present records resides in the fact that they represent the first record of *N. carri* for Guatemala and a significant range extension and northernmost report in the Western Atlantic. No targeted fisheries exist for this species, and captures represent bycatch from traditional small-scale finfish and elasmobranch fisheries.

Abbreviations

BDL: Body length; Km: Kilometer; m: Meter; TL: Total length

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Availability of data and materials

The specimen is available at the Laboratory of Biological Science and Oceanography, Centro de Estudios del Mar y Acuicultura (CEMA) of the Universidad San Carlos de Guatemala (USAC). The specimen is part of the collection registered to the Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (CONAP) under the reference number 162. Additionally, photographs and dataset supporting the conclusions of this article are included.

Authors' contributions

FP, AH participated in the identification of the species, supporting literatures and contributed to draft the manuscript. TM, AP, RTG participated in the identification of the species and contributed to draft the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

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