

First record of the pelagic thresher shark *Alopias pelagicus* (Pisces: Alopiiformes: Alopiidae) from the Lakshadweep Sea, India

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The pelagic thresher shark Alopias pelagicus is a large, wide-ranging Indo-Pacific Ocean pelagic shark. In this paper, the first record of the pelagic thresher shark, caught from the Lakshadweep Sea is reported. The shark 275 cm in total length was caught by drift longline operation at depth of 60 m in the Lakshadweep Sea (10°52N latitude 72°13E longitude).

Keywords: *Alopias pelagicus*, Lakshadweep Sea

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INTRODUCTION

Family Alopiidae includes three species of thresher sharks viz., pelagic thresher *Alopias pelagicus* (Nakamura, 1935), bigeye thresher, *A. superciliosus* and thresher shark *A. vulpinus*. Distribution of pelagic thresher is largely restricted to the Indian and Pacific Oceans (Compagno, 2001). The pelagic thresher is highly migratory inhabiting in both coastal and oceanic waters in temperate and tropical seas. It can grow very large in size ($L_{\max} = 365$ cm total length (TL)) and the growth rate is comparatively very low ($K = 0.10 \text{ year}^{-1}$) showing late sexual maturity (8.0–9.2 years for females and 7.0–8.0 years for males) and usually producing about two embryos per litter (Liu *et al.*, 1999).

The occurrence of this species in the Indian Ocean has been documented by Pillai & Honma (1978), John & Varghese (2009), Huang & Liu (2010), Romanov *et al.* (2010) and others. Shark distribution is said to be high in the north of the equator (Pillai & Honma, 1978). This species is reported from the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone by Vijayakumaran (1994), Pillai & Parakkal (2000), Bhargava *et al.*, (2002), Manojkumar & Pavithran (2006), Kizhakudan *et al.* (2007) and Joshi *et al.* (2008), and contributes considerably to the elasmobranch fishery of India. *Alopias vulpinus* is the only species of thresher shark previously reported from the Lakshadweep Sea (Jones & Kumaran, 1980). In this paper, evidence of the occurrence of *Alopias pelagicus* in the Lakshadweep Sea is presented.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A male pelagic thresher shark *Alopias pelagicus* was landed during longline operation in the Lakshadweep Sea by fishermen from Agatti Island on 4 April 2011 (Figure 1). The shark was caught on the 3.4 Sun Japanese tuna hook and the location of capture was recorded as 10°52N latitude; 72°13E longitude. The morphometric measurements of the shark were made with a measuring tape to the nearest millimetre (Compagno, 1984) and weight was measured to the nearest gram. The species identification was carried out based on Compagno (1984).

RESULTS

The morphometric measurements of the specimen are given in Table 1. The TL of the specimen was 275 cm and standard length was 160 cm. The size of the shark was bigger than earlier reported from the Arabian Sea by Joshi *et al.* (2008).



Fig. 1. Pelagic thresher shark, *Alopias pelagicus*.

Table 1. Morphometric measurements of *Alopias pelagicus*.

Measurements	Cm	% of total length
Total length	275	100
Standard length	160	58.2
Snout to mouth	13	4.7
Snout to eye	11	4
Snout to 1st gill-slit	36	13.1
Snout to pectoral	44	16
Snout to 1st dorsal	75	27.3
Snout to pelvic	110	40
Eye diameter	4.7	1.7
Between dorsal bases	35	12.7
Pectoral to pelvic	51	18.5
Pelvic to anal	20	7.3
Inter-nasal distance	5	1.8
Mouth width	11	4
1st dorsal base	15	5.3
2nd dorsal base	2	0.7
Anal base	1.9	0.7
Pectoral base	20	7.1
Caudal upper lobe	141	51.3

The species has moderately large eyes reaching up to the dorsal surface of the head. Head is convex and the forehead is moderately convex in the lateral view. An inconspicuous horizontal groove is present on each side of the head above the gills. Labial furrows are absent. Snout is moderately long and conical. Pectoral fins are not falcate and the tips are broad and straight. Terminal lobe of the caudal fin is very small. Ventral side is white in colour and is not extending beyond the pectoral fin bases.

DISCUSSION

The pelagic thresher shark is a large, wide-ranging Indo-Pacific Oceanic species, which is highly migratory, with low fecundity and a low annual rate of population increase. The thresher sharks are listed as 'Vulnerable' globally because of their declining populations (IUCN, 2011). Our study presents the first record of *Alopias pelagicus* from the Lakshadweep Sea.

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