Chirocentrodon bleekerianus, Dogtooth Herring

Assessment by: Priede, I.G.

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Taxonomy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animalia</td>
<td>Chordata</td>
<td>Actinopterygii</td>
<td>Clupeiformes</td>
<td>Pristigasteridae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Taxon Name:** *Chirocentrodon bleekerianus* (Poey, 1867)

**Synonym(s):**
- *Chirocentrodon cladileokae*
- *Chirocentrodon taeniatus*
- *Ilisha caribbaea*
- *Ilisha caribbea*
- *Pellona bleekeriana*

**Common Name(s):**
- English: Dogtooth Herring, Spiny Toothed Herringlet
- French: Poisson-papier Dentu
- Spanish: Anchoa Pelada, Arenquillo Denton, Arenquillo Dentón, Pez Rey

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern ver 3.1

**Year Published:** 2010

**Date Assessed:** February 4, 2009

**Justification:**
*Chirocentrodon bleekerianus* has been assessed as Least Concern. This species is known from a number of coastal habitats that undergo daily fluctuations in environmental conditions. While this species is harvested as a food source, fisheries only operate at a subsistence scale. This species is reportedly abundant in areas of its wide range. Monitoring of the harvest levels of this species is suggested to ensure that stocks do not become over-exploited.

**Geographic Range**

**Range Description:**
The Dogtooth Herring, *Chirocentrodon bleekerianus*, is found from the southern Caribbean and Panama, to the coastal waters of Rio Grande do Sul State in Brazil.

**Country Occurrence:**

**Native:** Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Aruba; Barbados; Belize; Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (Saba, Sint Eustatius); Brazil; Cayman Islands; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curacao; Dominica; Dominican Republic; French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sint Maarten (Dutch part); Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.
FAO Marine Fishing Areas:

Native: Atlantic - southwest, Atlantic - western central
Population

In 1999 - 2000 this species was reported to be one of the most abundant species off the coast of Parana in Brazil. It is also reported to be common in the region of Parangua Bay and adjacent beaches of Shangri-la and Leste, Brazil (Correa et al. 2005).

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The Dogtooth Herring is a coastal schooling species found in bays and estuaries as well as lagoons and just off river mouths, to depths of 40 m. It is tolerant of lowered water salinity. This is a migratory species that spawns in winter months. This species feeds on larger clupeoid fishes and caridean shrimps. Correa et al. (2005) found this species fed predominantly on copepods and diatomaceous algae.

Systems: Marine

Use and Trade (see Appendix for additional information)

*Chirocentrodon bleekerianus* is harvested on a subsistence scale as a food source.

Threats

This species is harvested on a subsistence scale as a food source. There are no known catch statistics for this species, however considering the scale of this fishery and the reported abundance of this species, the harvesting of this species is unlikely to constitute a major threat to this species at present.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no known species-specific conservation measures in place for this species, however it may be found to occur in a number of coastal marine protected areas affording it protection from harvest.

Credits

Assessor(s): Priede, I.G.

Reviewer(s): Collen, B., Richman, N., Beresford, A., Chenery, A. & Ram, M.

Bibliography


Hanel, L. and Novák, J. 2002. *České názvy zivočichů V. Ryby a rybovití obratlovci (Pisces) 3., maloústí (Gonorhynchiformes) - máloostní (Cypriniformes)*. Národní muzeum (zoologické oddělení), Praha.


Smith, C.L. 1997. National Audubon Society field guide to tropical marine fishes of the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico, Florida, the Bahamas, and Bermuda. A.A. Knopf, New York, USA.


Citation

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External Resources
For Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website.
Appendix

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Suitability</th>
<th>Major Importance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. Marine Neritic -&gt; 9.1. Marine Neritic - Pelagic</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Marine Coastal/Supratidal -&gt; 13.4. Marine Coastal/Supratidal - Coastal Brackish/Saline Lagoons/Marine Lakes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use and Trade
(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>International</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food - human</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conservation Actions in Place
(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Conservation Actions in Place

In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Yes

Additional Data Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower depth limit (m): 40</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population severely fragmented: No</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Habitats and Ecology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Movement patterns: Full Migrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregatory: Congregatory (and dispersive)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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