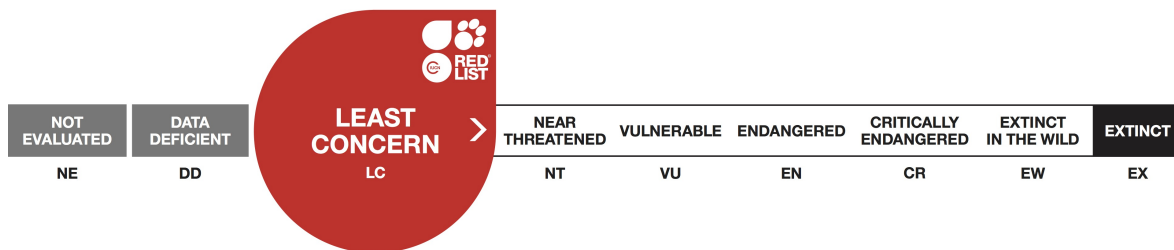


Lycengraulis grossidens, Atlantic Sabertooth Anchovy

Assessment by: Munroe, T., Aiken, K.A., Brown, J. & Grijalba Bendeck, L.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Actinopterygii	Clupeiformes	Engraulidae

Taxon Name: *Lycengraulis grossidens* (Agassiz, 1829)

Common Name(s):

- English: Atlantic Sabertooth Anchovy

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2015

Date Assessed: August 24, 2012

Justification:

Lycengraulis grossidens is widely distributed, common and locally abundant where it occurs in inshore environments, including estuaries. There are no known major threats, therefore, it is listed as Least Concern.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

Lycengraulis grossidens is distributed in the western Atlantic along the Central and South American coast from Belize to southern Brazil. It can be found down to 40 m depth (Nizinski and Munroe 2002).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Aruba; Belize; Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba; Brazil; Colombia; Curaçao; French Guiana; Guatemala; Guyana; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of

FAO Marine Fishing Areas:

Native: Atlantic - western central, Atlantic - southwest

Distribution Map

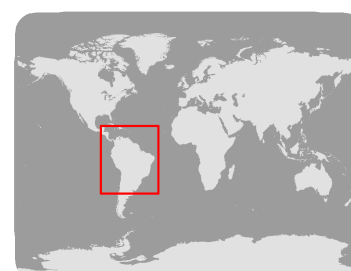


Lycengraulis grossidens

Range

Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
International Union for
Conservation of Nature



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 can be common and locally abundant. It was reported to make up 21.6% of the fish assemblage off Canto Grande Beach, Brazil, increasing to 40.5% in July and 26.6% in August (Barreiros *et al.* 2004). It is also the dominant species in the summer and fall at Cassino Beach, Brazil (Monteiro-Neto *et al.* 2003).

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species usually occurs in shallow coastal waters over soft, usually muddy sediments; as well as in estuaries, lagoons, river mouths and fresh water. It is a carnivorous predator that feeds on small fishes and crustaceans (Nizinski and Munroe 2002). It forms moderate schools and feeds primarily on small fishes, prawns, copepods and insect larvae. It spawns in freshwater with an occurrence of eggs year round. The maximum length is 26 cm TL, is commonly to 20 cm TL (Nizinski and Munroe 2002).

Systems: Marine

Use and Trade

This species is of little commercial importance. It can be caught with seines, beach nets and trawls as well as being taken as bycatch in trawl fisheries (Nizinski and Munroe 2002).

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no known major threats. Its occurrence in inshore environments (estuaries, lagoons and freshwater systems) makes this species susceptible to coastal zone development and other anthropogenic impacts occurring in these environments.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no species-specific conservation measures in place.

Credits

Assessor(s): Munroe, T., Aiken, K.A., Brown, J. & Grijalba Bendeck, L.

Reviewer(s): Cox, N.A.

Facilitators(s) and Harwell, H.

Compiler(s):

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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>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.5. Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy-Mud	Resident	Suitable	-
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.6. Marine Neritic - Subtidal Muddy	Resident	Suitable	-
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.10. Marine Neritic - Estuaries	Resident	Suitable	-
13. Marine Coastal/Supratidal -> 13.4. Marine Coastal/Supratidal - Coastal Brackish/Saline Lagoons/Marine Lakes	Resident	Suitable	-

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
9. Pollution -> 9.1. Domestic & urban waste water -> 9.1.1. Sewage	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
9. Pollution -> 9.1. Domestic & urban waste water -> 9.1.2. Run-off	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
9. Pollution -> 9.2. Industrial & military effluents -> 9.2.3. Type Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
9. Pollution -> 9.3. Agricultural & forestry effluents -> 9.3.1. Nutrient loads	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
9. Pollution -> 9.3. Agricultural & forestry effluents -> 9.3.2. Soil erosion, sedimentation	Ongoing	Unknown	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
9. Pollution -> 9.3. Agricultural & forestry effluents -> 9.3.3. Herbicides and pesticides	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Conservation sites identified: No

Conservation Actions in Place
Occur in at least one PA: Yes

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
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower depth limit (m): 40
Upper depth limit (m): 0
Population
Population severely fragmented: No

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