

The importance of habitat and life-history to extinction risk in sharks, skates, rays and chimaeras

Verónica B. García*, Luis O. Lucifora and Ransom A. Myers

Dalhousie University, Department of Biology, 1355 Oxford St., Halifax, NS B3H 4J1, Canada

*Author for correspondence (vgarcia@mathstat.dal.ca).

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

PHYLOGENETIC RELATIONSHIPS

Since a phylogenetic tree of chondrichthyans that includes all the species considered in our analysis is not available, a tree was built from topologies taken from different studies (Garland *et al.* 2005) (figure S1). The phylogenetic relationships among major groups of Chondrichthyes were taken from Naylor *et al.* (2005). Major relationships within Batoidea were according to McEachran *et al.* (1996) and McEachran & Aschliman (2004). Within Batoidea, the relationships among species of Myliobatiformes follow Dunn *et al.* (2003), with relationships within Dasyatidae according to Rosenberger (2001). Relationships among species of Rajiformes follow McEachran & Dunn (1998), with the clade of *Raja montagui*, *R. asterias* and *R. clavata* according to Tinti *et al.* (2003). Major relationships within Selachii are according to Naylor *et al.* (2005). The relationships within Squaliformes follow Shirai (1996) and Shirai & Nakaya (1990), and within Lamniformes follow Naylor *et al.* (1997). The relationships among the different families within Carcharhiniformes are according to Iglésias *et al.* (2005), and relationships within Carcharhinidae and Sphyrnidae follow Naylor (1992).

Relative branch lengths were determined from the calibrated phylogenetic tree of Shirai (1996) due to the absence of branch length data in most studies of chondrichthyan phylogeny. Branch lengths of a given taxon were set according to the appearance of its first fossil representative. The middle point between the ages of two adjacent nodes was used when the age of a node was unknown.

R CODES FOR THE ANALYSES

```
#Code for phylogenetic tree
```

```
cat("((((((((((((((((Carcharhinus_galapagensis:0.0084,Carcharhinu  
s_obscurus:0.0084,Carcharhinus_longimanus:0.0084,Prionace_glauca  
:0.0084):0.0084,Carcharhinus_falciiformis:0.017):0.0084,Carcharhi  
nus_plumbeus:0.0254):0.0084,Carcharhinus_signatus:0.0338,(Carcha  
rhinus_brachyurus:0.0169,Carcharhinus_brevipinna:0.0169):0.0169,  
Carcharhinus_sorraha:0.0338,Carcharhinus_amblyrhynchos:0.0338,Car
```

```
charhinus_cautus:0.0338,Carcharhinus_porosus:0.0338,Carcharhinus_limbatus:0.0338,Carcharhinus_tilstoni:0.0338,Carcharhinus_leucas:0.0338):0.0084,Carcharhinus_isodon:0.0422):0.0084,Carcharhinus_acronotus:0.0506):0.0084,(Rhizoprionodon_taylori:0.0295,Rhizoprionodon_terraenovae:0.0295):0.0295,(Sphyrna_lewini:0.0295,Sphyrna_tiburo:0.0295):0.0295,Isogomphodon_oxyrhynchus:0.059,Negaprion_brevirostris:0.059,Galeocerdo_cuvier:0.059):0.059,Furgaleus_mac ki:0.118,(Mustelus_antarcticus:0.059,Mustelus_californicus:0.059, Mustelus_canis:0.059,Mustelus_henlei:0.059,Mustelus_lenticulatu s:0.059,Mustelus_manazo:0.059,Mustelus_mustelus:0.059):0.059,Tri akis_semifasciata:0.118):0.013,Galeorhinus_galeus:0.131):0.199,S cyliorhinus_canicula:0.33):0.157,(((Isurus_oxyrinchus:0.1143,Car charodon_carcharias:0.1143):0.1143,(Lamna_nasus:0.1143,Lamna_dit ropis:0.1143):0.1143):0.1143,(Alopias_pelagicus:0.1715,Alopias_s uperciliosus:0.1715):0.1715,Carcharias_taurus:0.343):0.144):0.11 4,Rhincodon_typus:0.601):0.08,((((Etmopterus_baxteri:0.093,Etmop terus_spinax:0.093):0.093,(Centroselachus_crepidater:0.1,Dalattia s_licha:0.1):0.086):0.3597,((Centrophorus_acus:0.113575,Centroph orus_granulosus:0.113575,Centrophorus_squamosus:0.113575):0.205, Deania_calcea:0.318):0.22715,((Squalus_acanthias:0.265,Squalus_b lainvillei:0.265,Squalus_megalops:0.265,Squalus_mitsukurii:0.265 ):0.265,(Squatina_californica:0.265,Squatina_guggenheim:0.265,Sq uatina_occulata:0.265):0.265):0.0157):0.1313,Notorynchus_cepedian us:0.677):0.004):0.04,((Torpedo_marmorata:0.118,Torpedo_californ ica:0.118,Torpedo_torpedo:0.118):0.4245,(Pristis_perotteti:0.364 ,((((((Raja_clavata:0.025,Raja_asterias:0.025):0.025,Raja_monta gui:0.05):0.025,Raja_microocellata:0.076,Raja_miraletus:0.076,Ra ja_brachyura:0.076):0.076,Raja_binoculata:0.152,(Dipturus_chilen sis:0.076,Dipturus_trachydermus:0.076):0.076):0.076,(Amblyraja_r adiated:0.152,(Leucoraja_naevus:0.076,Leucoraja_ocellata:0.076,Le ucoraja_erinacea:0.076):0.076):0.076):0.0958,(Rhinobatos_horkeli i:0.085,Rhinobatos_productus:0.085):0.24):0.0198,((Myliobatis_c alifornicus:0.0271,Aetobatus_flagellum:0.0271,Rhinoptera_bonatus :0.0271):0.04,((Dasyatis_pastinaca:0.01355,Dasyatis_americana:0. 01355,Dasyatis_chrysonota:0.01355,Dasyatis_dipterura:0.01355):0. 0136,Pteroplatytrygon_violacea:0.0271):0.04):0.105,((Trygonopter a_mucosa:0.03605,Trygonoptera_personata:0.03605):0.03605,(Urolop hus_paucimaculatus:0.03605,Urolophus_lobatus:0.03605):0.03605):0 .1):0.1721):0.0198):0.1785):0.1785):0.279,(Chimaera_monstrosa:0. 609,(Callorhynchus_milli:0.592,Callorhynchus_capensis:0.592):0.0 17):0.391);",file="chondros",sep="\n")
```

```
treechon<-read.tree("chondros")
```

```
#Code to compute correlograms for
```

```
#Age at maturity (age)
```

```

correlogram.formula(age~subclass/cohort/order/family/genus)

#Growth completion rate (k)

correlogram.formula(k~subclass/cohort/order/family/genus)

#Longevity

correlogram.formula(longevity~subclass/cohort/order/family/genus
)

#Extinction risk (Fext)

correlogram.formula(Fext~subclass/cohort/order/family/genus)

#Code for phylogenetic models for

#Growth completion rate (k)

compar.gee(k~habitat+maturity.size,phy=treechon,family="Gamma"(l
ink="log"))

#Age at maturity (age)

compar.gee(age~habitat+maturity.size,phy=treechon,family="Gamma"
(link="log"))

#Longevity

compar.gee(longevity~habitat+maturity.size,phy=treechon,family="
Gamma"(link="log"))

#Extinction risk (Fext)

compar.gee(Fext~habitat+reproductive.mode+maturity.size,phy=tree
chon,family="Gamma"(link="log"))

#Code for taxonomy models for

#Growth completion rate (k)

summary(lme(log(k)~habitat+maturity.size,random=~1|subclass/coho
rt/order/family/genus/species))

#Age at maturity (age)

```

```
summary(lme(log(age)~habitat+maturity.size,random=~1|subclass/cohort/order/family/genus/species))
```

```
#Longevity
```

```
summary(lme(log(longevity)~habitat+maturity.size,random=~1|subclass/cohort/order/family/genus/species))
```

```
#Extinction risk (Fext)
```

```
summary(lme(log(Fext)~habitat+reproductive.mode,random=~1|subclass/cohort/order/family/genus/species))
```

```
#Code to model extinction risk (Fext) by taxonomic order
```

```
compar.gee(Fext~order,phy=arbchon,family="Gamma"(link="log"))
```

FIGURES

Figure S1. Phylogenetic tree of Chondrichthyes (sharks, rays and chimaeras) used in the generalized estimating equation model to control for phylogenetic correlation. The tree is a composite from published partial trees (see References for phylogenetic relationships).

Figure S2. Correlogram of normalized Moran's I autocorrelation index of age at maturity, growth completion rate (von Bertalanffy's k), longevity and extinction risk (F_{extinct}) for taxonomic groups of the class Chondrichthyes (sharks, rays and chimaeras). Filled and empty circles represent significant ($p < 0.05$) and non significant correlations, respectively. G = genus, F = family, O = order, C = cohort and S = subclass.

Figure S3. Relationship between age at maturity, growth completion rate and longevity (estimated as maximum observed age) with maximum body size in chondrichthyans from continental shelves (open circles), open ocean (grey circles) and deep sea (black circles). The axis for maximum size has a log scale to improve visualization.

Table S1. Life history and environmental data for 105 chondrichthyan species. m_{rep} = reproductive mode (O = oviparous; V_a , V_p , V_l , V_o , and V_h indicate adelphophagic, placental, lecithotrophic, oophagic, and histotrophic viviparity, respectively); s_{max} = maximum size; s_{mat} = size at maturity; k = growth completion rate from the von Bertalanffy growth model; a_{max} = maximum observed age; a_{mat} = age at maturity; l = litter size; i = interbirth interval; and F_{extinct} = fishery mortality to drive a species to extinction. Sizes are given in total length except for those of the orders Myliobatiformes and Chimaeriformes, which correspond to disc width and fork length, respectively.

Order Family	Species	Common name	Habitat	m_{rep}	s_{max} (cm)	s_{mat} (cm)	k	a_{max} (yr)	a_{mat} (yr)	l	i (yr)	F_{extinct}	Source
SUBCLASS: ELASMOBRANCHII													
Cohort: Selachii													
Carchariniiformes													
Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus acronotus</i>	blacknose shark	shelf	V_p	132.4	102.4	0.266	19	3.8	3.9	2	0.197	1-4
	<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i>	gray reef shark	shelf	V_p	190	125	0.294	12	6	4.1	2	0.174	5, 6
	<i>Carcharhinus brachyurus</i>	copper shark	shelf	V_p	275	206.1	0.049	34.5	20.9	16.6	2	0.145	7-11
	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	spinner shark	shelf	V_p	294.1	217	0.1	19	9	8.5	2	0.209	4, 12-15
	<i>Carcharhinus cautus</i>	nervous shark	shelf	V_p	133	100.7	0.198	16.4	6	4.2	2	0.177	16
	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	silky shark	oceanic	V_p	305	225	0.148	17.9	9	6.5	2	0.209	17-19
	<i>Carcharhinus galapagensis</i>	Galapagos shark	shelf	V_p	300	227.5	0.172	15	7.8	8.7	2	0.232	5, 20
	<i>Carcharhinus isodon</i>	finetooth shark	shelf	V_p	159.6	123	0.244	8	4.3	4	2	0.192	21, 22
	<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>	bull shark	shelf	V_p	300.2	225	0.076	28	18	9.9	2	0.126	4, 23-26
	<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	blacktip shark	shelf	V_p	191	160	0.21	10	6.5	4.6	2	0.182	4, 27-30
	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	oceanic whitetip shark	oceanic	V_p	285	183.3	0.101	14	5.5	6.1	2	0.240	31-33
	<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i>	dusky shark	shelf	V_p	357.2	279.3	0.043	34	20.5	10	3	0.110	34-38
	<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>	sandbar shark	shelf	V_p	226.5	176	0.093	22.4	11.4	7.9	2	0.181	39-42
	<i>Carcharhinus porosus</i>	smalltail shark	shelf	V_p	128	70	0.076	24	6	4.5	1	0.278	43, 44
	<i>Carcharhinus signatus</i>	night shark	oceanic	V_p	260	202.5	0.114	31.7	10	11.1	2	0.217	45, 46
	<i>Carcharhinus sorrah</i>	spottail shark	shelf	V_p	151.8	95	0.34	7	2.5	3.1	1	0.355	47, 48
	<i>Carcharhinus tilstoni</i>	Australian blacktip shark	shelf	V_p	196	115	0.14	12	3.5	3	1	0.295	47, 48
	<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	tiger shark	shelf	V_l	410	333.5	0.184	22.5	10	31.5	2	0.317	4, 35, 49-52
	<i>Isogomphodon oxyrhynchus</i>	daggernose shark	shelf	V_p	160	115	0.121	20	6.5	5	2	0.192	53, 54
	<i>Negaprion brevirostris</i>	lemon shark	shelf	V_p	293.6	239	0.06	20	12.7	7.4	2	0.158	55-57
	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	blue shark	oceanic	V_p	341.8	206.5	0.146	14	5	30	1	0.637	58-61
	<i>Rhizoprionodon taylori</i>	Australian sharpnose shark	shelf	V_p	78.4	57.5	1.013	7	1	4.5	1	0.893	62-64
	<i>Rhizoprionodon terraenovae</i>	Atlantic sharpnose shark	shelf	V_p	108.9	78.5	0.56	10.2	2.3	4.4	1	0.540	65, 66
Scyliorhinidae	<i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i>	lesser-spotted catshark	shelf	O	71	57	0.15	12	7.6	45.5	1	0.497	67-71

Myliobatiformes													
Dasyatidae	<i>Dasyatis americana</i>	southern stingray	shelf	V _h	200	77.5	0.2 ^a	18	5.5	4.2	1	0.283	145, 146
	<i>Dasyatis chrysonota</i>	blue stingray	shelf	V _h	71.9	50	0.07	10	7	6.2	1	0.289	147, 148
	<i>Dasyatis dipterura</i>	diamond stingray	shelf	V _h	83	57.3	0.05	28	9.5	2	1	0.138	149
	<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i>	common stingray	shelf	V _h	51	24	0.089	10	3.7	6.2	1	0.448	150, 151
	<i>Pteroplatytrygon violacea</i>	pelagic stingray	oceanic	V _h	96	45	0.41	24	3	4.5	1	0.428	152, 153
Myliobatidae	<i>Aetobatus flagellum</i>	longheaded eagle ray	shelf	V _h	150	90	0.111	16	6	3.5	1	0.215	154, 155
	<i>Myliobatis californicus</i>	bat ray	shelf	V _h	140	88.1	0.099	24	5	3.8	1	0.282	156, 157
Rhinopteridae	<i>Rhinoptera bonasus</i>	cownose ray	shelf	V _h	104.8	77.7	0.097	15.5	6	1	1	0.085	158-160
Urolophidae	<i>Trygonoptera mucosa</i>	western shovelnose stingaree	shelf	V _h	36.9	25.3	0.241	16	5	1.1	1	0.093	161
	<i>Trygonoptera personata</i>	masked stingaree	shelf	V _h	31.1	22.8	0.143	14	4	1.2	1	0.101	161
	<i>Urolophus lobatus</i>	lobed stingaree	shelf	V _h	27.7	20.1	0.369	14	3	1.3	1	0.102	162
	<i>Urolophus paucimaculatus</i>	sparsely-spotted stingaree	shelf	V _h	29.8	20.4	0.237	12	4	2.5	1	0.241	163, 164
	Pristiformes												
Pristidae	<i>Pristis perotteti</i>	large-tooth sawfish	shelf	V ₁	430	300	0.089	30	10	7.3	2	0.183	165-167
Rajiformes													
Rajidae	<i>Amblyraja radiata</i>	thorny skate	shelf	O	105	91.7	0.13	16	11	31	1	0.336	168-170
	<i>Bathyraja albomaculata</i>	white-dotted skate	shelf	O	76.2	59.4	0.09	17	10	--	1	--	171, 172
	<i>Bathyraja parmifera</i>	Alaska skate	shelf	O	119	93	0.087	17	10	--	1	--	173
	<i>Bathyraja trachura</i>	rougthead skate	deep	O	91	74	0.08	17	14.5	--	1	--	174
	<i>Dipturus batis</i>	common skate	shelf	O	235	130.8	0.057	50	11	--	1	--	175
	<i>Dipturus chilensis</i>	beaked skate	shelf	O	168	106	0.084	22.5	14	48.2	1	0.304	176, 177
	<i>Dipturus innominatus</i>	New Zealand smooth skate	shelf	O	240	112.2	0.095	24	13	--	1	--	178
	<i>Dipturus nasutus</i>	New Zealand rough skate	shelf	O	118	59.1	0.16	9	5.7	--	1	--	178
	<i>Dipturus pullopunctatus</i>	slime skate	shelf	O	113.7	99.1	0.05	18	12.5	--	1	--	179
	<i>Dipturus trachydermus</i>	roughskin skate	deep	O	253	215	0.079	26	17	48.7	1	0.259	180
	<i>Leucoraja erinacea</i>	little skate	shelf	O	54	40	0.352	8	4	30	1	0.769	181, 182
	<i>Leucoraja naevus</i>	cuckoo ray	shelf	O	72	59	0.108	14	9	90	1	0.501	175, 183
	<i>Leucoraja ocellata</i>	winter skate	shelf	O	100	76	0.059	29	11.5	35	1	0.333	182, 184-186
	<i>Malacoraja senta</i>	smooth skate	shelf	O	66	40.5	0.125	14	5.7	--	1	--	187, 188
	<i>Raja asterias</i>	starry ray	shelf	O	64	56.1	0.454	6.3	3.7	73	1	1.043	189, 190
	<i>Raja binoculata</i>	big skate	shelf	O	203.9	90	0.09	26	8	1260	1	0.858	191, 192
	<i>Raja brachyura</i>	blonde ray	shelf	O	109	83.6	0.129	8	5.5	90	1	0.768	193, 194
	<i>Raja clavata</i>	thornback ray	shelf	O	104.4	66.2	0.091	10	5.6	142	1	0.843	194, 195, 196
	<i>Raja microocellata</i>	small-eyed ray	shelf	O	87.5	58	0.086	9	5	57.5	1	0.754	195
<i>Raja miraletus</i>	brown ray	shelf	O	71.7	35	0.172	8.2	2.3	61	1	1.522	197, 198	
<i>Raja montagui</i>	spotted ray	shelf	O	74	56.8	0.204	7	4.6	60	1	0.831	192-195	
<i>Raja rhina</i>	longnose skate	shelf	O	132.2	83	0.04	26	10	--	1	--	191	
<i>Raja texana</i>	roundel skate	shelf	O	63	53.7	0.229	9	5.8	--	1	--	199	
<i>Raja undulata</i>	undulate ray	shelf	O	100	76.2	0.11	13	9	--	1	--	200,201	

Rhinobatiformes													
Rhinobatidae	<i>Rhinobatos horkelii</i>	Brazilian guitarfish	shelf	V ₁	135	100.5	0.194	28	6.5	6	1	0.291	202, 203
	<i>Rhinobatos productus</i>	shovelnose guitarfish	shelf	V ₁	130	99	0.016	11	7	9	1	0.334	204, 205
Torpediniformes													
Torpedinidae	<i>Torpedo californica</i>	Pacific electric ray	shelf	V ₁	102	73.1	0.073	16	9	17	1	0.338	206
	<i>Torpedo marmorata</i>	spotted torpedo	shelf	V ₁	63	44	0.088 ^a	20	12.5	11	3	0.159	207, 208
	<i>Torpedo torpedo</i>	common torpedo	shelf	V ₁	41	22	0.275 ^a	10	4	3.4	1	0.300	209
<hr/> SUBCLASS: HOLOCEPHALI <hr/>													
Chimaeriformes													
Callorhynchidae	<i>Callorhynchus capensis</i>	Cape elephantfish	shelf	O	60	49.6	0.051	12	4.2	22	1	0.672	210-212
	<i>Callorhynchus milii</i>	elephant fish	shelf	O	97	71	0.224	15	4.5	13	1	0.532	213-215
Chimaeridae	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	rabbit fish	deep	O	74	45.9	0.084	29.4	11.5	22 ^b	1	0.299	211, 216, 217

^a taken from the fecundity of *Callorhynchus capensis*. ^b calculated from equations 7 and 8 of source 218.

Table S2. Coefficients (standard error within brackets) of linear models relating the fishing mortality required to drive a population to extinction (F_{extinct}) with habitat and life history traits. F_{extinct} was calculated with $a_{\text{sel}} = 0$. Habitat and reproductive mode coefficients are relative to deep-sea species and adelphophagic species, respectively. * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** $p \leq 0.001$.

Variables	Taxonomy	Phylogeny
Intercept	-3.153 (0.485)***	-2.643 (0.486)***
Habitat (oceanic)	0.803 (0.216)***	0.972 (0.139)***
(shelf)	0.593 (0.163)***	0.439 (0.134)**
Size at maturity	—	-0.002 (<0.001)***
Reproductive mode (histotrophic)	0.714 (0.489)	0.435 (0.502)
(lecitotrophic)	1.045 (0.472)*	1.135 (0.415)**
(oophagic)	0.440 (0.529)	0.375 (0.353)
(placental)	1.211 (0.484)*	1.035 (0.420)
(oviparous)	1.855 (0.491)***	1.611 (0.440)**

Table S3. Coefficients (standard error within brackets) of linear models relating the fishing mortality required to drive a population to extinction (F_{extinct}) with habitat and life history traits. F_{extinct} was calculated with a_{sel} = age at maturity. Habitat and reproductive mode coefficients are relative to deep-sea species and adelphophagic species, respectively. * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** $p \leq 0.001$.

Variables	Taxonomy	Phylogeny
Intercept	-1.892 (0.599)**	-2.184 (0.477)**
Habitat (oceanic)	0.879 (0.258)**	0.751 (0.136)***
(shelf)	0.512 (0.202)*	0.352 (0.132)*
Size at maturity	—	-0.002 (<0.001)***
Reproductive mode (histotrophic)	0.749 (0.613)	1.136 (0.493)
(lecitotrophic)	1.731 (0.585)***	1.881 (0.408)***
(oophagic)	0.862 (0.671)	0.765 (0.347)
(placental)	1.469 (0.600)	1.622 (0.412)
(oviparous)	2.548 (0.619)***	2.856 (0.431)***

REFERENCES FOR PHYLOGENETIC RELATIONSHIPS

- Dunn, K. A., McEachran, J. D. & Honeycutt, R. L. 2003 Molecular phylogenetics of myliobatiform fishes (Chondrichthyes: Myliobatiformes), with comments on the effects of missing data on parsimony and likelihood. *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* **27**, 259-270.
- Garland Jr., T., Bennett, A. J. & Rezende, E. L. 2005 Phylogenetic approaches in comparative physiology. *J. Exp. Biol.* **208**, 3015-3035.
- Iglésias, S., Lecointre, G. & Sellos, D. Y. 2005 Extensive paraphylies within sharks of the order Carcharhiniformes inferred from nuclear and mitochondrial genes. *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* **34**, 569-583.
- McEachran, J. D. & Aschliman, N. 2004 Phylogeny of Batoidea. In *Biology of sharks and their relatives* (ed. J. C. Carrier, J. A. Musick & M. R. Heithaus), pp. 79-113. Boca Raton: CRC Press.
- McEachran, J. D. & Dunn, K. A. 1998 Phylogenetic analysis of skates, a morphologically conservative clade of elasmobranchs (Chondrichthyes: Rajidae). *Copeia* **1998**, 271-290.
- McEachran, J. D., Dunn, K. A. & Miyake, T. 1996 Interrelationships of the batoid fishes (Chondrichthyes: Batoidea). In *Interrelationships of fishes* (ed. M. L. J. Stiassny, L. R. Parenti & G. D. Johnson), pp. 63-84. San Diego: Academic Press.
- Naylor, G. J. P. 1992 The phylogenetic relationships among requiem and hammerhead sharks: inferring phylogeny when thousands of equally most parsimonious trees result. *Cladistics* **8**, 295-318.
- Naylor, G. J. P., Martin, A. P., Mattison, E. G. & Brown, W. M. 1997 Interrelationships of lamniform sharks: testing phylogenetic hypotheses with sequence data. In *Molecular systematics of fishes* (ed. T. D. Kocher & C. A. Stepien), pp. 199-218. San Diego: Academic Press.

- Naylor, G. J. P., Ryburn, J. A., Fedrigo, O. & López, J. A. 2005 Phylogenetic relationships among the major lineages of modern elasmobranchs. In *Reproductive biology and phylogeny of Chondrichthyes: sharks, batoids and chimaeras* (ed. W. C. Hamlett), pp. 1-25. Enfield: Science Publishers.
- Rosenberger, L. J. 2001 Phylogenetic relationships within the stingray genus *Dasyatis* (Chondrichthyes: Dasyatidae). *Copeia* **2001**, 615-627.
- Shirai, S. 1996 Phylogenetic interrelationships of neoselachians (Chondrichthyes: Euselachii). In *Interrelationships of fishes* (ed. M. L. J. Stiassny, L. R. Parenti & G. D. Johnson), pp. 9-34. San Diego: Academic Press.
- Shirai, S. & Nakaya, K. 1990 Interrelationships of the Etmopterinae (Chondrichthyes, Squaliformes). In *Elasmobranchs as living resources: advances in the biology, ecology, systematics, and the status of the fisheries* (ed. H. L. Pratt Jr., S. H. Gruber & T. Taniuchi). *NOAA Tech. Rep. NMFS* **90**, 347-356.
- Tinti, F., Ungaro, N., Pasolini, P., De Panfilis, M., Garoia, F., Guarniero, I., Sabelli, B., Marano, G. & Piccinetti, C. 2003 Development of molecular and morphological markers to improve species-specific monitoring and systematics of Northeast Atlantic and Mediterranean skates (Rajiformes). *J. Exp. Mar. Biol. Ecol.* **288**, 149-165.

REFERENCES FOR TABLE 1

1. Driggers III, W. B., Oakley, D. A., Ulrich, G., Carlson, J. K., Cullum, B. J. & Dean J. M. 2004 Reproductive biology of *Carcharhinus acronotus* in the coastal waters of South Carolina. *J. Fish Biol.* **64**, 1540-1551.
2. Driggers III, W. B., Carlson, J. K., Cullum, B. J., Dean, J. M., Oakley, D. A. & Ulrich, G. 2004 Age and growth of the blacknose shark, *Carcharhinus acronotus*, in the western North Atlantic Ocean with comments on regional variation in growth rates. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **71**, 171-178.
3. Carlson, J. K., Cortés, E. & Johnson A. G. 1999 Age and growth of the blacknose shark, *Carcharhinus acronotus*, in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico. *Copeia* **1999** (3), 684:691.
4. Branstetter, S. 1981 Biological notes on the sharks of the north central Gulf of Mexico. *Contr. Mar. Sci.* **24**, 13-34.
5. De Crosta, M. A., Taylor, L. R. & Parrish, J. D. 1984 Age determination, growth and energetics of three species of carcharinid sharks in Hawaii. *Proc. Res. Invest. NWHI-UNIH-SeaGrant-MR-84-01* **2**, 75-95.
6. Wetherbee, B. M., Crow, G. L. & Lowe, C.G. 1997. Distribution, reproduction and diet of the gray reef shark *Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos* in Hawaii. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* **151**, 181-189.
7. Walter, J. P. & Ebert, D. A. 1991 Preliminary estimates of age of the bronze whaler *Carcharhinus brachyurus* (Chondrichthyes: Carcharhinidae) from southern Africa, with a review of some life history parameters. *S. Afr. J. Mar. Sci.* **10**, 37-44.
8. Cliff, G. & Dudley, S. F. J. 1992 Sharks caught in the protective gill nets off Natal, South Africa. 6. The copper shark *Carcharhinus brachyurus* (Günther). *S. Afr. J. Mar. Sci.* **12**, 663-674.

9. Lucifora L. O., Menni, R. C. & Escalante, A. H. 2005 Reproduction and seasonal occurrence of the cooper shark, *Carcharhinus brachyurus*, from north Patagonia, Argentina. *ICES J. Mar. Sci.* **62**, 107-115.
10. Lucifora, L. O. 2003 Ecología y conservación de los grandes tiburones costeros de Bahía Anegada, Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina. PhD Thesis Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Mar del Plata.
11. Chiamonte, G. E. 1996 Placentación de la “bacota”, *Carcharhinus brachyurus* (Chondrichthyes: Carcharhinidae): tipificación, descripción macroscópica y otros aspectos evolutivos. *Rev. Arg. Mus. Cienc. Nat. Bernardino Rivadavia Extra NS 130-145*, 1-7.
12. Joung, S.-J., Liao, Y.-Y., Liu, K.-M., Chen, C.-T. & Leu, L.-C. 2005 Age, growth, and reproduction of the spinner shark, *Carcharhinus brevipinna*, in the northeastern waters of Taiwan. *Zool. Stud.* **44**, 102-110.
13. Carlson, J. K. & Baremore, I. E. 2005 Growth dynamics of the spinner shark (*Carcharhinus brevipinna*) off the United States southeast and Gulf of Mexico coasts: a comparison of methods. *Fish. Bull.* **103**, 280-291.
14. Allen, B. R. & Wintner, S. P. 2002 Age and growth of the spinner shark *Carcharhinus brevipinna* (Muller & Henle, 1839) off the Kwazulu-Natal coast, South Africa. *S. Afr. J. Mar. Sci.* **24**, 1-8.
15. Allen, B. R. & Cliff, G. 2000 Sharks caught in the protective gillnets off KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 9. The spinner shark *Carcharhinus brevipinna* (Müller & Henle) *S. Afr. J. Mar. Sci.* **22**, 199-215.
16. White, W. T., Hall, N. G. & Potter, I. C. 2002 Size and age compositions and reproductive biology of the nervous shark *Carcharhinus cautus* in a large subtropical

- embayment, including an analysis of growth during pre- and postnatal life. *Mar. Biol.* **141**, 1153-1164.
17. Oshitani S., Nakano, H. & Tanaka, S. 2003 Age and growth of the silky shark *Carcharhinus falciformis* from the Pacific Ocean. *Fish. Sci.* **69** 456-464.
 18. Branstetter, S. 1987. Age, growth and reproductive biology of the silky shark, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, and the scalloped hammerhead, *Sphyrna lewini* from the northwestern Gulf of Mexico. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **19**, 161-173.
 19. Bonfil, R., Mena, R. & de Anda, D. 1993 Biological parameters of commercially exploited silky sharks, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, from the Campeche Bank, Mexico. In *Conservation Biology of Sharks* (ed. S. Branstetter). *NOAA Tech. Rep. NMFS* **115**, 73-86.
 20. Wetherbee, B. M., Crow, G. L. & Lowe, C. G. 1996 Biology of the Galapagos shark, *Carcharhinus galapagensis*, in Hawaii. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **45**, 299-310.
 21. Carlson, J. K., Cortés, E. & Bethea, D. M. 2003 Life history and population dynamics of the finetooth shark (*Carcharhinus isodon*) in the northeastern Gulf of Mexico. *Fish. Bull.* **101**, 281-292.
 22. Castro, J. I. 1993 The biology of the finetooth shark, *Carcharhinus isodon*. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **36**, 219-232.
 23. Branstetter, S. & Stiles, R. 1987 Age and growth estimates of the bull shark, *Carcharhinus leucas*, from the northern Gulf of Mexico. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **20**, 169-181.
 24. Wintner, S. P., Dudley, S. F. J., Kistnasamy, N. & Everett, B. 2002 Age and growth estimates for the Zambezi shark, *Carcharhinus leucas*, from the east coast of South Africa. *Mar. Freshw. Res.* **53**, 557-566.

25. Cliff, G. & Dudley, S. F. J. 1991 Sharks caught in the protective net off Natal, South Africa. 4. The bull shark *Carcharhinus leucas* Valenciennes. *S. Afr. J. Mar. Sci.* **10**, 253-270.
26. Cruz-Martinez , A., Chiappa-Carrara, X. & Arenas-Fuentes, V. 2004 Age and growth of the bull shark, *Carcharhinus leucas*, from Southern Gulf of Mexico. *J. Northw. Atl. Fish. Sci.* **35**, 367-374.
27. Wintner, S. B. & Cliff, G. 1996 Age and growth determination of the blacktip shark, *Carcharhinus limbatus*, from the east coast of South Africa. *Fish. Bull.* **94**,135-144.
28. Dudley, S. F. J. & Cliff, G. 1993 Sharks caught in the protective gills nets off Natal, South Africa. 7. The blacktip shark *Carcharhinus limbatus* (Valenciennes). *S. Afr. J. Mar. Sci.* **13**, 237-254.
29. Killam, K. A. & Parsons, G. R. 1989 Age and growth of the blacktip shark, *Carcharhinus limbatus*, near Tampa Bay, Florida. *Fish. Bull.* **87**, 845-857.
30. Branstetter, S. & McEachran, J. D. 1986 Age and growth of four carcharhinid sharks common to the Gulf of Mexico: a summary paper. In *Indo-Pacific Fish Biology: Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Indo-Pacific Fishes* (ed. T. Uyeno, R. Arai, T. Taniuchi & K. Matsuura), pp. 361-371. Ichthyological Society of Japan.
31. Lessa, R., Santana, F. M. & Paglerani, R. 1999 Age, growth and stock structure of the oceanic whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*, from the southwestern Equatorial Atlantic. *Fish. Res.* **42**, 21-30.
32. Backus, R. H., Springer, S. & Arnold, Jr E. L. 1956 A contribution to the natural history of the white-tip shark *Pterolamiops longimanus*. *Deep Sea Res.* **3**, 178-188.
33. Seki, T., Taniuchi, T., Nakano, H. & Shimizu, M. 1998 Age, growth and reproduction of the oceanic whitetip shark from the Pacific Ocean. *Fish. Sci.* **64**, 14-20.

34. Natanson, L. J., Casey, J. G. & Kohler, N. E. 1995 Age and growth estimates for the dusky shark, *Carcharhinus obscurus*, in the western North Atlantic Ocean. *Fish. Bull.* **93**, 116-126.
35. Clark, E. & von Schmidt, K. 1965 Sharks of the central Gulf coast of Florida. *Bull. Mar. Sci.* **15**, 13-83.
36. Simpfendorfer, C. A., McAuley, R. B., Chidlow, J. & Unsworth, P. 2002 Validated age and growth of the dusky shark, *Carcharhinus obscurus*, from Western Australia waters. *Mar. Freshw. Res.* **53**, 567-573.
37. Dudley, S. F. J., Cliff, G., Zungu, M. P. Smale, M. J. 2005 Sharks caught in the protective gill nets off KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 10. The dusky shark *Carcharhinus obscurus* (Lesueur 1818). *Afr. J. Mar. Sci.* **27**, 107-127.
38. Natanson, L. J. & Kohler, N. E. 1996 A preliminary estimate of age and growth of the dusky shark *Carcharhinus obscurus* from the South-west Indian Ocean, with comparisons to the Western North Atlantic population. *S. Afr. J. Mar. Sci.* **17**, 217-224.
39. Joung, S. J., Liao, Y. Y. & Chen, C. T. 2004 Age and growth of sandbar shark, *Carcharhinus plumbeus*, in northwestern Taiwan waters. *Fish. Res.* **70**, 83-96.
40. Joung, S. J., & Chen, C. T. 1995 Reproduction in the sandbar shark, *Carcharhinus plumbeus*, in the waters off northeastern Taiwan. *Copeia* **1995**, 650-665.
41. Sminkey, T. R. & Musick, J. A. 1995 Age and growth of the sandbar shark, *Carcharhinus plumbeus*, before and after population depletion. *Copeia* **1995**, 871-883.
42. Sminkey, T. R. & Musick, J. A. 1996 Demographic analysis of the sandbar shark, *Carcharhinus plumbeus*, in the western North Atlantic. *Fish. Bull.* **94**, 341-347
43. Lessa, R. & Santana, F. M. 1998 Age determination and growth of the smalltail shark, *Carcharhinus porosus*, from northern Brazil. *Mar. Fresh. Res.* **49**, 705-711.

44. Lessa, R., Santana, F., Menni, R. C. & Almeida, Z. 1999 Population structure and reproductive biology of the smalltail shark (*Carcharhinus porosus*) off Maranhão (Brazil). *Mar. Freshw. Res.* **50**, 383-388.
45. Hazin, F. H., Lucena, F., Souza, T. S. L., Boeckman, C., Broadhurst, M. & Menni R. 2000 Maturation of the night shark, *Carcharhinus signatus*, in the south-western equatorial Atlantic Ocean. *Bull. Mar. Sci.* **86**, 173-185.
46. Santana, F. M. & Lessa, R. 2004 Age determination and growth of the night shark (*Carcharhinus signatus*) off the northeastern Brazilian coast. *Fish. Bull.* **102**, 156-167.
47. Davenport, S. & Stevens, J. D. 1988. Age and growth of two commercially important sharks (*Carcharhinus tilstoni* and *C. sorrah*) from Northern Australia. *Austr. J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **39**, 417-433.
48. Stevens, J. D. & Wiley, P. D. 1986 The biology of two commercially important carcharhinid sharks from northern Australia. *Aust. J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **37**, 671-688.
49. Branstetter, S., Musick, J.A. & Colvocoresses, J.A. 1987. A comparison of the age and growth of the tiger shark, *Galeocerdo cuvier*, from off Virginia and from the northwestern Gulf of Mexico. *Fish. Bull.* **85**, 269-279.
50. Simpfendorfer, C.A. 1992 Biology of tiger sharks (*Galeocerdo cuvier*) caught by the Queensland Shark Meshing Program off Townsville, Australia. *Aust. J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **43**, 33-43.
51. Natanson, L. J., Casey, J. G., Kohler, N. E., & Colket IV, T. 1999 Growth of the tiger shark, *Galeocerdo cuvier*, in the western North Atlantic based on tag returns and length frequencies; and a note of effects of tagging. *Fish. Bull.* **97**, 944-953.
52. Wintner S P & Dudley S F J 2000 Age and growth estimates for the tiger shark, *Galeocerdo cuvier*, from east coast of South Africa. *Mar. Freshw. Res.* **51**, 43-53

53. Lessa, R., Batista, V. & Almeida, Z. 1999. Occurrence and biology of the daggernose shark *Isogomphodon oxyrinchus* (Chondrichthyes: Carcharhinidae) off the Maranhão coast (Brazil). *Bull. Mar. Sci.* **64**, 115-128.
54. Lessa, R., Santana, F. M., Batista, V. & Almeida, Z. 2000 Age and growth of the daggernose shark, *Isogomphodon oxyrinchus*, from northern Brazil. *Mar. Freshw. Res.* **51**, 339-347.
55. Brown, C. A. & Gruber, S. H. 1999 Age assessment of the lemon shark, *Negaprion brevirostris*, using tetracycline validated vertebral centra. *Copeia* **1999**, 747-753.
56. Compagno, L. J. V., 1984 FAO Species Catalogue. Vol 4. Sharks of the world. An annotated and illustrated catalogue of shark species known to date. Part 2. Carcharhiniformes. *FAO Fish. Synop.* **125**, 251-655.
57. Feldheim, K. A., Gruber, S. H. & Ashley, M. V. 2002 The breeding biology of lemon sharks at a tropical nursery lagoon. *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B* **269**, 1655-1661.
58. Lessa, R., Santana, F. M. & Hazin, F. H. 2004 Age and growth of the blue shark *Prionace glauca* (Linnaeus, 1758) off northeastern Brazil. *Fish. Res.* **66**, 19-30.
59. Hazin F. H. V., Kihara, K., Otsuka, K., Boeckman, C. E. & Leal, E. C. 1994 Reproduction of the blue shark *Prionace glauca* in the south-western equatorial Atlantic Ocean. *Fish. Sci.* **60**, 487-491.
60. Skomal, G. B. & Natanson, L. J. 2003 Age and growth of the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) in the North Atlantic Ocean. *Fish. Bull.* **101**, 627-639.
61. Pratt, H. L. 1979 Reproduction in the blue shark, *Prionace glauca*. *Fish. Bull.* **77**, 445-470.
62. Simpfendorfer, C. A. 1992 Reproductive strategy of the Australian sharpnose shark, *Rhizoprionodon taylori* (Elasmobranchii: Carcharhinidae), from Cleveland Bay, Northern Queensland. *Aust. J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **43**, 67-75.

63. Simpfendorfer, C. A. 1993 Age and growth of the Australian sharpnose shark, *Rhizoprionodon taylori*, from north Queensland, Australia. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **36**, 233-241.
64. Stevens, J. D. & McLoughlin, K. J. 1991 Distribution, size, and sex composition, reproductive biology and diet of sharks from northern Australia. *Aust. J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **42**, 151-199.
65. Carlson, J. K. & Baremore, I. E. 2003 Changes in biological parameters of Atlantic sharpnose shark *Rhizoprionodon terranovae* in the Gulf of Mexico: evidence for density-dependent growth and maturity? *Mar. Freshw. Res.* **54**, 227-234
66. Loefer, J. K. & Sedberry, G. R. 2003 Life history of the Atlantic sharpnose shark (*Rhizoprionodon terranovae*) (Richardson, 1836) off the southeastern United States. *Fish. Bull.* **101**, 75-88.
67. Ivory, P., Jeal, F. & Nolan, C. P. 2004 Age determination, growth and reproduction in the lesser-spotted dogfish, *Scyliorhinus canicula* (L.). *J. Northw. Atl. Fish. Sci.* **35**, 89-106.
68. Ellis, J. R. & Shackley, S. E. 1997 The reproductive biology of *Scyliorhinus canicula* in the Bristol Channel, U.K. *J. Fish Biol.* **51**, 361-372.
69. Henderson, A. C. & Casey, A. 2001 Reproduction and growth in the lesser-spotted dogfish *Scyliorhinus canicula* (Elasmobranchii; Scyliorhinidae), from the west coast of Ireland. *Cah. Biol. Mar.* **42**, 397-405.
70. Rodriguez-Cabello, C., Sánchez, F. & Velasco, F. 2005 Growth of lesser spotted dogfish (*Scyliorhinus canicula* L., 1758) in the Cantabrian Sea, based on recapture data. *J. Northw. Atl. Fish. Sci.* **35**, 131-140.
71. Rodriguez-Cabello, C., Velasco, F. & Olaso, I. 1998. Reproductive biology of the lesser-spotted dogfish *Scyliorhinus canicula* (L. 1758) in the Cantabrian Sea. *Sci. Mar.* **62**, 187-191.

72. Anislado-Tolentino, V. & Robinson-Mendoza, C. 2001 Edad y crecimiento del tiburón martillo *Sphyrna lewini* (Griffith y Smith, 1834) en el Pacífico central de México. *Cienc. Mar.* **27**, 501-520.
73. Chen, C.-T., Leu, T.-C. & Joung, S.-J. 1988 Notes on reproduction in the scalloped hammerhead, *Sphyrna lewini*, in Northeastern Taiwan waters. *Fish. Bull.* **86**, 389-393.
74. Mazzoleni, R. C., Oliveira, M. L. D. & Kotas, J. E. 2004 Estudo da idade e crescimento do tubarão-martelo, *Sphyrna lewini* (Griffith y Smith, 1834), no sudeste e sul do Brasil, através de cortes em vértebras inteiras. *IV Reunião da SBEEL Livro de Resumos, Recife, Pernambuco, Brasil.*
75. Hazin, F., Fischer, A. & Broadhurst, M. 2001 Apects of reproductive biology of the scalloped hammerhead shark, *Sphyrna lewini*, off northeastern Brazil. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **61**, 151-159.
76. Chen, C. T., Lu, T. C., Joung, S. J. & Lo, N. C. H. 1990 Age and growth of the scalloped hammerhead, *Sphyrna lewini*, in Northeastern Taiwan waters. *Pac. Sci.* **44**, 156-170.
77. Liu, K.-M. & Chen, C.-T. 1999 Demographic analysis of the scalloped hammerhead, *Sphyrna lewini*, in the Northwestern Pacific. *Fish. Sci.* **65**, 218-223.
78. Lombardi-Carlson, L. A., Cortés, E., Parsons, G. R. & Manire, C. A. 2003 Latitudinal variation in life-history traits of bonnethead sharks, *Sphyrna tiburo*, (Carcharhiniformes: Sphyrnidae) from the eastern Gulf of Mexico. *Mar. Freshw. Res.* **54**, 875-883.
79. Simpfendorfer, C. A., Chidlow J., McAuley, R. & Unsworth, P. 2000 Age and growth of the whiskery shark, *Furgaleus macki*, from southwestern Australia. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **58**, 335-343.
80. Simpfendorfer, C. A. & Unsworth, P. 1998 Reproductive biology of the whiskery shark, *Furgaleus macki*, off south-western Australia. *Mar. Freshw. Res.* **49**, 687-693.

81. Peres, M. B. & Vooren, C. M. 1991 Sexual development, reproductive cycle, and fecundity of the school shark *Galeorhinus galeus* off Southern Brazil. *Fish. Bull.* **89**, 655-667.
82. Ferreira, B. P. & Vooren, C. M. 1991 Age, growth, and structure of vertebra in the school shark *Galeorhinus galeus* (Linnaeus, 1758) from Southern Brazil. *Fish. Bull.* **89**, 19-31.
83. Francis, M. P. & Mulligan, K. P. 1998 Age and growth of New Zealand school shark, *Galeorhinus galeus*. *NZ J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **32** 427-440
84. Lucifora, L. O., Menni, R. C. & Escalante, A. H. 2004 Reproductive biology of the school shark, *Galeorhinus galeus*, off Argentina: support for a single south western Atlantic population with synchronized migratory movements. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **71**, 199-209.
85. Moulton, P. L., Walker, T. I. & Saddler, S. R. 1992 Age and growth studies of gummy shark, *Mustelus antarcticus* Gunther, and school shark, *Galeorhinus galeus* (Linnaeus), from southern Australian waters. *Aust. J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **43**, 1241-1267.
86. Olsen, A. M. 1954 The biology, migration, and growth rate of the school shark, *Galeorhinus australis* (MacLeay) (Carcharhanidae) in south-eastern Australian waters. *Aust. J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **5**, 353-410.
87. Moulton, P. L., Saddler, S. R. & Knuckey, I. A. 1989 New time-at-liberty recorded set by tagged school shark *Galeorhinus galeus* caught off southern Australia. *N. Am. J. Fish. Manage.* **9**, 254-255.
88. Lenanton, R. C. J., Heald, D. I., Platell, M., Cliff, M. & Shae, J. 1990. Aspects of the reproductive biology of the gummy shark, *Mustelus antarcticus*, Gunther, from water off the south coast of Western Australia. *Aust. J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **41**, 807-822.

89. Yudin, K. G. & Cailliet, G. M. 1990 Age and growth of the gray smoothhound, *Mustelus californicus*, and the brown smoothhound, *M. henlei*, from central California. *Copeia* **1990**, 191-204.
90. Talent, L. G. 1985 The occurrence, seasonal distribution, and reproductive condition of elasmobranch fishes in Elkhorn Slough, California. *Calif. Fish Game* **71**, 210-219.
91. Conrath, C. L. & Musick, J. A. 2002 Reproductive biology of the smooth dogfish, *Mustelus canis*, in the northwest Atlantic Ocean. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **64**, 367-377.
92. Conrath, C. L., Gelsleichter, J. & Musick, J. A. 2002 Age and growth of the smooth dogfish (*Mustelus canis*) in the northwest Atlantic Ocean. *Fish. Bull.* **100**, 674-682.
93. Francis, M. P. & Maolagáin, C. Ó. 2000 Age, growth and maturity of a New Zealand endemic shark (*Mustelus lenticulatus*) estimated from vertebral bands. *Mar. Freshw. Res.* **51**, 35-42.
94. Francis, M. P. & Mace, J. T. 1980 Reproductive biology of *Mustelus lenticulatus* from Kaikoura and Nelson. *NZ J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **14**, 303-311.
95. Yamaguchi, A., Taniuchi, T. & Shimizu, M. 1998 Geographic variation in growth of the starspotted dogfish *Mustelus manazo* from five localities in Japan and Taiwan. *Fish. Sci.* **64**, 732-769.
96. Yamaguchi, A., Taniuchi, T. & Shimizu, M. 2000 Geographic variations in reproductive parameters of the starspotted dogfish, *Mustelus manazo*, from five localities in Japan and in Taiwan. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **57**, 221-233.
97. Smale, M. J. & Compagno, L. J. V. 1997 Life history and diet of two southern African smoothhound sharks, *Mustelus mustelus* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Mustelus palumbes* Smith, 1957 (Pisces: Triakidae). *S. Afr. J. Mar. Sci.* **18**, 229-248.
98. Goosen, A. J. J. & Smale, M. J. A. preliminary study of age and growth of the smoothhound shark *Mustelus mustelus* (Triakidae). *S. Afr. J. Mar. Sci.* **15**, 85-91.

99. Kusher, D. I., Smith, S. E., & Cailliet, G. M. 1992 Validated age and growth of the leopard shark, *Triakis semifasciata*, with comments on reproduction. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **35**, 187-203.
100. Smith, S. E., Mitchell, R. A. & Fuller, D. 2003 Age-validation of a leopard shark (*Triakis semifasciata*) recaptured after 20 years. *Fish. Bull.* **101**, 194-198.
101. Van Dykhuizen, G. & Mollet, H. F. 1992 Growth, age estimation and feeding of captive sevengill sharks, *Notorynchus cepedianus*, at the Monterey Bay Aquarium. *Aust. J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **43**, 297-318.
102. Ebert, D. A. 1989 Life history of the sevengill shark, *Notorhynchus cepedianus* Peron, in two Northern California bays. *Calif. Fish Game* **75**, 102-112.
103. Liu, K.-M., Chen, C.-T., Liao, T.-H. & Joung, S.-J. 1999 Age, growth, and reproduction of the pelagic thresher shark, *Alopias pelagicus* in the Northwestern Pacific. *Copeia* **1999**, 68-74.
104. Liu, K.-M., Chiang, P.-J. & Chen, C.-T. 1998. Age and growth estimates of the bigeye thresher shark, *Alopias superciliosus*, in northeastern Taiwan waters. *U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv. Fish. Bull.* **96**, 482-491.
105. Chen, C.-T., Liu, K.-M. & Chang, Y.-C. 1997 Reproductive biology of the bigeye thresher shark, *Alopias superciliosus* (Lowe, 1839) (Chondrichthyes: Alopiidae), in the northwestern Pacific. *Ichthyol. Res.* **44**, 227-235.
106. Wintner, S. P. & Cliff, G. 1999 Age and growth determination of the white shark, *Carcharodon carcharias*, from the east coast of South Africa. *Fish. Bull.* **97**, 153-169.
107. Compagno, L., Dando, M. & Fowler, S. 2004 *A field guide to the sharks of the world*. Harper Collins Publishers Ltd. London.

108. Ribot-Carballal, M. C., Galvan-Magaña, F. & Quiñónez-Velázquez, C. 2005 Age and growth of the shortfin mako shark, *Isurus oxyrinchus*, from the western coast of Baja California Sur, Mexico. *Fish. Res.* **76**, 14-21.
109. Mollet, H. F., Cliff, G., Pratt Jr., H. L. & Stevens, J. D. 2000 Reproductive biology of the female shortfin mako, *Isurus oxyrinchus* Rafinesque, 1810, with comments on the embryonic development of lamnoids. *Fish. Bull.* **98**, 299-318.
110. Campana, S. E., Natanson, L. J. & Myklevoll, S. 2002 Bomb dating and age determination of large pelagic sharks. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* **59**, 450-455.
111. Goldman, K. J. & Musick, J. A. 2006 Growth and maturity of salmon sharks (*Lamna ditropis*) in the eastern and western North Pacific, and comments on back-calculation methods. *Fish. Bull.* **104**, 278-292.
112. Nagasawa, K. 1998 Predation by salmon sharks (*Lamna ditropis*) on Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.) in the North Pacific Ocean. *Bull. N. Pac. Anadromous Fish. Comm.* **1**, 419-433.
113. Jensen, C. F., Natanson, L. J., Pratt Jr., H. L., Kohler, N. E. & Campana, S. E. 2002 The reproductive biology of the porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*) in the western North Atlantic Ocean. *Fish. Bull.* **100**, 727-738.
114. Natanson, L. J., Mello, J. J. & Campana, S. 2002 Validated age and growth of the porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*) in the western North Atlantic Ocean. *Fish. Bull.* **100**, 266-278.
115. Branstetter, S. & Musick, J. A. 1994 Age and growth estimates for the sand tiger in the Northwestern Atlantic Ocean. *Trans. Am. Fish. Soc.* **123**, 242-254.
116. Duffy, C. A. J. 2002 Distribution, seasonality, lengths, and feeding of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*) in New Zealand waters. *NZ J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **36**, 565-570.

117. Colman, J. G. 1997 A review of the biology and ecology of the whale shark. *J. Fish. Biol.* **51**, 1219-1234.
118. Irvine, S. B., Stevens, J. D. & Laurenson, L. J. B. 2006 Surface bands of deepwater squalid dorsal-fin spines: an alternative method for ageing *Centroselachus crepidater*. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* **63**, 617-627.
119. Tanaka, S. 1990 The structure of the dorsal spine of the deep sea squaloid shark *Centrophorus acus* and its utility for age determination. *Nippon Suisan Gakkaishi* **56**, 903-909.
120. Guallart, J. 1998 Contribució al coneixement de la biologia i la taxonomia del tiburó batial *Centrophorus granulosus* (Bloch y Schneider, 1801) (Elasmobranchii, Squalidae) en el Mar Balear (Mediterráneo occidental). PhD Thesis, Universitat de Valencia, 291 pp.
121. Capapé, C. 1985 Nouvelle description de *Centrophorus granulosus* (Schneider, 1801) (Pisces, Squalidae). Données sur la biologie de la reproduction et le régime alimentaire des spécimens des côtes tunisiennes. *Bull. Inst. Natn. Scient. Tech. Océanogr. Pêche Salambô* **12**, 97-141.
122. Clarke, M. W., Connolly, P. L. & Bracken, J. J. 2001 Aspects of reproduction of the deep water sharks *Centroscymnus coelolepis* and *Centrophorus squamosus* from west of Ireland and Scotland. *J. Mar. Biol. Ass. UK* **81**, 1019-1029.
123. Clarke, M. W., Connolly, P. L. & Bracken, J. J. 2002 Age estimation of the exploited deepwater shark *Centrophorus squamosus* from the continental slopes of the Rockall Trough and Porcupine Bank. *J. Fish. Biol.* **60**, 501-514.
124. Clarke, M. W., Connolly, P. L. & Bracken, J. J. 2002 Catch, discarding, age estimation, growth and maturity of the squalid shark *Deania calceus* west and north of Ireland. *Fish. Res.* **56**, 139-153.

125. Clarke, N. W., Kelly, C.J., Connolly, P. L. & Molloy, J. P. 2003 A life history approach to the assessment and management of deepwater fisheries in the Northeast Atlantic. *J. Northw. Atl. Fish. Sci.* **31**, 401-411.
126. Silva, H. M. 1988 Growth and reproduction of kitefin shark *Dalatias licha* (Bonn, 1788) in Azorean waters. *ICES CM* **1988**, G21.
127. Irvine, S. B., Stevens, J. D. & Laurenson, L. J. B. 2005 Age, growth and maturity of *Etmopterus baxteri* (Squaliformes: Etmopteridae) from southeastern Australia. American Elasmobranch Society, Annual Meeting, Tampa, Florida.
128. Sion, L., D'Onghia, G. & Carlucci, R. 2002 A simple technique for ageing the velvet belly, *Etmopterus spinax* (Squalidae). *Proc 4th Europ. Elasm. Assoc. Meet. Livorno, 2000*, **2002**, 135-139.
129. Vacchi, M. & Relini Orsi, L. 1980 Riproduzione di *Etmopterus spinax* (L.) (Chondrichthyes, Squalidae). *Mem. Biol. Mar. Ocean. NS Suppl.* **X**, 341-342.
130. Capapé, C., Bradai, M. N., Seck, A. A., Diata, Y., Tomasini, J. A. & Quignard, J. P. 2001 Aspects of the reproductive biology of the velvet belly, *Etmopterus spinax* (Elasmobranchii: Squalidae). *Bull. Inst. Natn. Scien. Mer Salammbô* **28**, 55-63.
131. Henderson, A. C.; Flannery, K., Dunne, J. 2002 Growth and reproduction in spiny dogfish *Squalus acanthias* L. (Elasmobranchii: Squalidae), from the west coast of Ireland. *Sarsia* **87**, 350-361.
132. Stenberg, C. 2005 Life history of the piked dogfish (*Squalus acanthias* L.) in Swedish waters. *e-J. Northw. Atl. Fish. Sci.* **35**, 25.
133. Saunders, M. W. & McFarlane, G. A. 1993 Age and length at maturity of the female spiny dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*, in the Strait of Georgia, British Columbia, Canada. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **38**, 49-57.

134. Ketchen, K. S. 1972 Size at maturity, fecundity, and embryonic growth of the spiny dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*) in British Columbia waters. *J. Fish. Res. Bd. Canada* **29**, 1717-1723.
135. Nammack, M. F., Musick, J. A. & Colvocoresses, J. A. 1985 Life history of spiny dogfish off the Northeastern United States. *Trans. Am. Fish. Soc.* **114**, 367-376.
136. Avsar, D. 2001 Age, growth, reproduction and feeding of the spurdog (*Squalus acanthias* Linnaeus, 1758) in the South-eastern Black Sea. *Est. Coast. Shelf Sci.* **52**, 269-278.
137. Cannizzaro, L., Rizzo, P., Levi, D. & Gancitano, S. 1995 Age determination and growth of *Squalus blainvillei* (Risso, 1826). *Fish. Res.* **23**, 113-125.
138. Sion, L., D'Onghia, G., Tursi, A. & Mytilineou, C. 2003 First data on distribution and biology of *Squalus blainvillei* (Risso, 1826) from the Eastern Mediterranean Sea. *J. Northw. Atl. Fish. Sci.* **21**: 213-219.
139. Watson, G. & Smale, M. J. 1999 Age and growth of the shortnose spiny dogfish *Squalus megalops* from the Agulhas Bank, South Africa. *S. Afr. J. Mar. Sci.* **21**, 9-18.
140. Watson, G. & Smale, M. J. 1998 Reproductive biology of shortnose spiny dogfish, *Squalus megalops*, from the Agulhas bank, South Africa. *Mar. Freshw. Res.* **49**, 695-703.
141. Wilson, C. D. & Seki, M. S. 1994 Biology and population characteristics of *Squalus mitsukurii* from a seamount in the central North Pacific Ocean. *Fish. Bull.* **92**, 851-864.
142. Cailliet, G. M., Mollet, H. F., Pittenger, G. G., Bedford, D. & Natanson, L. J. 1992. Growth and demography of the Pacific angel shark, (*Squatina californica*), based upon tag returns off California. *Aust. J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **43**, 1313-1330.
143. Natanson, L. J. & Cailliet, G. M. 1986 Reproduction and development of the Pacific angel shark, *Squatina californica*, off Santa Barbara, California. *Copeia* **1986**, 987-994.

144. Vooren, C. M. & Klippel, S. 2005 Biologia e status de conservação dos cações-anjo *Squatina guggenheim*, *S. occulta* e *S. argentina*. In *Ações para a conservação de tubarões e raias no sul do Brasil* (ed. C. M. Vooren & S. Klippel.). Igaré, Porto Alegre.
145. Henningsen, A. D. 2000 Notes on reproduction in the southern stingray, *Dasyatis americana* (Chondrichthyes: Dasyatidae), in a captive environment. *Copeia* **2000**, 826-828.
146. Henningsen, A. D. 2002 Age and growth in captive southern stingrays, *Dasyatis americana*. 2002 Annual Meeting American Elasmobranch Society, Kansas, Missouri.
147. Cowley, P. D. 1997. Age and growth of the blue stingray *Dasyatis chrysonota chrysonota* from the south-eastern Cape coast of South Africa. *S. Afr. J. Mar. Sci.* **18**, 31-38.
148. Michael, S. W. 1993 *Reef sharks and rays of the world. A guide to their identification, behavior, and ecology*. Sea Challengers, Monterey, California.
149. Smith, W. D., Cailliet, G. M. & Melendez, E. M. 2007 Maturity and growth characteristics of a commercially exploited stingray, *Dasyatis dipterura*. *Mar. Freshw. Res.* **58**, 54-66.
150. Ismen, A. 2003 Age, growth, reproduction and food of common stingray (*Dasyatis pastinaca* L., 1758) in İskenderun Bay, the eastern Mediterranean. *Fish. Res.* **60**, 169-176.
151. Capapé, C. 1976 Contribution à la biologie des Dasyatidae des Côtes Tunisiennes. 1. *Dasyatis pastinaca* (Linne, 1758). Répartition géographique et bathymétrie, sexualité, reproduction, fécondité. *Ann. Mus. Civ. Sto. Nat Giacomo Doria, Genova* **81**, 22-32.
152. Mollet, H. F., Ezcurra, J. M., & O'Sullivan, J. B. 2002 Captive biology of the pelagic stingray, *Dasyatis violacea* (Bonaparte, 1832). *Mar. Freshw. Res.* **53**, 531-541.
153. Hemida, F., Seridji, R., Ennajar, S., Bradaï, M. N., Collier, E., Guélorget, O., Capapé, C. 2003 New observations on the reproductive biology of the pelagic stingray, *Dasyatis*

- violacea* Bonaparte, 1832 (Chondrichthyes: Dasyatidae) from the Mediterranean Sea. *Acta Adriat.* **44**, 193-204.
154. Yamaguchi, A., Kawahara, I. & Ito, S. 2005 Occurrence, growth and food of longheaded eagle ray, *Aetobatus flagellum*, in Ariake Sound, Kyushu, Japan. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **74**, 229-238.
155. Yamaguchi, A. 2006 Reproductive biology of longheaded eagle ray, *Aetobatus flagellum*, in Ariake Sound, Kyushu, Japan. 2006 Joint Meeting of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, July 12-17, 2006, New Orleans.
156. Martin, L. K. & Cailliet, G. M. 1988. Age and growth determination of the bat ray, *Myliobatis californica* Gill, in Central California. *Copeia* **1988**, 762-773.
157. Martin, L. K. & Cailliet, G. M. 1988 Aspects of the reproduction of the bat ray, *Myliobatis californica* Gill, in Central California. *Copeia* **1988**, 754-762.
158. Smith, J. W. & Merriner, J. V. 1987 Age and growth, movements and distribution of the cownose ray, *Rhinoptera bonasus*, in Chesapeake Bay. *Estuaries* **10**, 153-164.
159. Smith, J. W. & Merriner, J. V. 1986 Observations on the reproductive biology of the cownose ray, *Rhinoptera bonasus*, in Chesapeake Bay. *Fish. Bull.* **84**, 871-877.
160. Neer, J. A. & Thompson, B. A. 2005 Life history of the cownose ray, *Rhinoptera bonasus*, in the northern Gulf of Mexico, with comments on geographic variability in life history traits. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **73**, 321-331.
161. White, W. T., Hall, N. G. & Potter, I. C. 2002 Reproductive biology and growth pre- and postnatal life of *Trygonoptera personata* and *T. mucosa* (Batoidea: Urolophidae). *Mar. Biol.* **140**, 699-712.
162. White, W. T., Platell, M. E., & Potter, I. C. 2001 Relationship between reproductive biology and age composition and growth in *Urolophus lobatus* (Batoidea: Urolophidae). *Mar. Biol.* **138**, 135-147.

163. Edwards, P. R. C. 1980 Aspects of the population dynamics and ecology of the white spotted stingaree, *Urolophus paucimaculatus* Dixon, in Port Phillip Bay, Victoria. *Mar. Freshwater. Res.* **31**, 459-67.
164. White, W. T. & Potter, I. C. 2005 Reproductive biology, size and age compositions and growth of the batoid *Urolophus paucimaculatus*, including comparisons with other species of the Urolophidae. *Mar. Freshw. Res.* **56**, 101-110.
165. Thorson, T. B. 1982 Life history implications of a tagging study of the largetooth sawfish, *Pristis perotteti*, in the Lake Nicaragua-Río San Juan System. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **7**, 207-228.
166. Simpfendorfer, C. A. 2000 Predicting population recovery rates for endangered western Atlantic sawfishes using demographic analysis. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **58**, 371-377.
167. Thorson, T. B. 1982 The impact of commercial exploitation on sawfish and shark populations in Lake Nicaragua. *Fisheries* **7**, 2-10.
168. Sulikowski, J. A., Kneebone, J., Elzey, S., Danley, P., Howell, W.H. & Tsang, P.W.C. 2005 Age and growth estimates of the thorny skate, (*Amblyraja radiata*), in the western Gulf of Maine. *Fish. Bull.* **103**, 161-168.
169. Sulikowski, J. A., Kneebone, J., Elzey, S., Danley, P., Howell, W.H. & Tsang, P.W.C. 2005 The reproductive cycle of the thorny skate, *Amblyraja radiata*, in the western Gulf of Maine. *Fish. Bull.* **103**, 536-543.
170. Del Rio, J. L. 2002 Some aspects of the thorny skate, *Amblyraja radiata*, reproductive biology in NAFO Division 3N. *NAFO SCR Doc.* **02**, 118.
171. Henderson, A. C., Arkhipkin, A. I., Chtcherbich, J. N. 2004 Distribution, growth and reproduction of the white-spotted skate *Bathyraja albomaculata* (Norman, 1937) around the Falkland Islands. *J. Northw. Atl. Fish. Sci.* **35**, 79-87.

172. Ruocco, N. L., Lucifora, L. O., Díaz de Astarloa, J. M. & Wöhler, O. 2005 Reproductive biology and abundance of the white-dotted skate, *Bathyraja albomaculata*, in the Southwest Atlantic. *ICES J. Mar. Sci.* **63**, 105-116.
173. Matta, M. E. & Gunderson, D. R. 2007 Age, growth, maturity, and mortality of the Alaska skate, *Bathyraja parmifera*, in the eastern Bering Sea. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* In press.
174. Davis, C. D., Cailliet, G. M. & Ebert, D. A. 2007 Age and growth of the rougtail skate *Bathyraja trachura* (Gilbert 1892) from the eastern North Pacific. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* In press.
175. Du Buit, M. H. 1977 Age et croissance de *Raja batis* et de *Raja naevus* en Mer Celtique. *J. Cons. Int. Explor. Mer.* **37**, 261-265.
176. Quiroz, J. C. & Wiff, R. 2005 Demographic analysis and exploitation vulnerability of beaked skate (*Dipturus chilensis*) off the Chilean austral zone. *ICES CM* **2005**, 19.
177. Licandeo, R. R., Lamilla, J. G., Rubilar, P. G. & Vega, R. M. 2006 Age, growth, and sexual maturity of the yellownose skate *Dipturus chilensis* in the south-eastern Pacific. *J. Fish Biol.* **68**, 488-506.
178. Francis, M. P., Ó Maolagáin, C., & Stevens, D. 2001 Age, growth, and sexual maturity of two New Zealand endemic skates, *Dipturus nasutus* & *D. innominatus*. *NZ J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **35**, 831-842.
179. Walmsley-Hart, S. A., Sauer, W. H. H. & Buxton, C. D. 1999 The biology of the skates *Raja wallacei* and *R. pullopunctata* (Batoidea: Rajidae) on the Agulhas Bank, South Africa. *S. Afr. J. Mar. Sci.* **21**, 165-180.
180. Licandeo, R., Cerna, F. & Céspedes, R. 2006 Age, growth, and reproduction of the roughskin skate, *Dipturus trachyderma*, from the southeastern Pacific. *ICES J. Mar. Sci.* **64**, 141-148.

181. Waring, G. T. 1984 Age, growth, and mortality of the little skate off the Northeast coast of the United States. *Trans. Am. Fish. Soc.* **113**, 314-321.
182. Frisk, M. G., Miller, T. J., & Fogarty, M. J. 2002 The population dynamics of little skate *Leucoraja erinacea*, winter skate *Leucoraja ocellata*, and barndoor skate *Dipturus laevis*: predicting exploitation limits using matrix analyses. *ICES J. Mar. Sci.* **59**, 576-586.
183. Du Buit, M. H. 1976 The ovarian cycle of the cuckoo ray, *Raja naevus* (Müller & Henle), in the Celtic Sea. *J. Fish. Biol.* **8**, 199-207.
184. Sulikowski, J. A., Morin, M. D., Suk, S. H., & Howell, W. H. 2003 Age and growth of the winter skate, *Leucoraja ocellata*, in the Gulf of Maine. *Fish. Bull.* **101**, 405-413.
185. Sulikowski, J. A., Tsang, P. C. & Howell, W. H. 2004 An annual cycle of steroid hormone concentrations and gonad development in the winter skate, *Leucoraja ocellata*, from the western Gulf of Maine. *Mar. Biol.* **144**, 845-853.
186. Sulikowski, J. A., Tsang, P. C. & Howell, W. H. 2005 Age and size at sexual maturity for the winter skate, *Leucoraja ocellata*, in the western Gulf of Maine based on morphological, histological and steroid hormone analyses. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* **72** 429-441.
187. Natanson, L. J., Sulikowski, J. A., Kneebone, J. R. & Tsang, P. C. 2007 Age and growth estimates for the smooth skate, *Malacoraja senta*, in the Gulf of Maine. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* In Press.
188. Sosebee, K. A. 2002 Maturity of skates in Northeast United States waters. *NAFO SCR Doc.* 02/134.
189. Serena, F., Barone, M., Mancusi, C., & Abella, A. J. 2005 Reproductive biology, growth and feeding habits of *Raja asterias* Delaroché, 1809, from the North Tyrrhenian and South Ligurian Sea (Italy), with some notes on trend in landings *ICES CM* **2005**, 12.

190. Capapé, C. 1977 Contribution à la biologie des Rajidae des côtes tunisiennes. 4. *Raja asterias* Delaroché, 1809: Répartition géographique et bathymétrique, sexualité, reproduction et fécondité. Bulletin du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, *Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 3e Ser. (Zool)* **435**, 305-326.
191. McFarlane, G. A. & King, J. R. 2006 Age and growth of the big skate (*Raja binoculata*) and longnose skate (*Raja rhina*) in British Columbia waters. *Fish. Res.* **78**, 169-178.
192. Ebert, D. A. & Davis, C. D. 2007 Descriptions of skate egg cases (Chondrichthyes: Rajiformes: Rajoidei) from the eastern North Pacific. *Zootaxa* **1393**, 1-18.
193. Gallagher, M. J., Nolan, C. P., & Jeal, F. 2004 Age, growth and maturity of the commercial ray species from the Irish Sea. *J. Northw. Atl. Fish. Sci.* **35**, 47-66.
194. Holden, M. J., Rout, D. W. & Humphreys, C. N. 1971 The rate of egg laying by three species of ray. *J. Cons. Int. Explor. Mer.* **33**, 335-339.
195. Ryland, J. S. & Ajayi, T. O. 1984 Growth and population dynamics of three *Raja* species (Batoidei) in Carmarthen Bay, British Isles. *J. Cons. Int. Explor. Mer.* **41**, 111-121.
196. Holden, M. J. 1975 The fecundity of *Raja clavata* in British waters. *J. Cons. Int. Explor. Mer.* **36**, 110-118.
197. Abdel-Aziz, S. H. 1992 The use of vertebral rings of the brown ray *Raja miraletus* (Linnaeus, 1758) off Egyptian Mediterranean Coast for estimation of age and growth. *Cybium*, **16**, 121-132.
198. Abdel-Aziz, S. H., Ezzat, A. & Hussein, M. O. 1987 Sexuality, reproduction and fecundity of *Raja miraletus* (L) from the Mediterranean waters off Alexandria. *Bull. Inst. Oceanogr. Fish. ARE*, **13**, 119-132.
199. Sulikowski, J. A., Irvine, S. B., DeValerio, K. C. & Carlson, J. K. 2007 Age, growth and maturity of the roundel skate, *Raja texana*, from the Gulf of Mexico, USA. *Mar. Freshw. Res.* In Press.

200. Coelho, R. & Erzini, K. 2006 Reproductive aspects of the undulate ray, *Raja undulata*, from the south coast of Portugal. *Fish. Res.* **81**, 80-85.
201. Coelho, R. & Erzini, K. 2002 Age and growth of the undulate ray, *Raja undulata*, in the Algarve (southern Portugal). *J. Mar. Biol. Ass. U.K.* **82**, 987-990.
202. Lessa, R. P. T., Vooren, C. M., Lahaye, J. 1986 Desenvolvimento e ciclo sexual das fêmeas, migrações e fecundidade da viola *Rhinobatos horkelii* (Müller & Henle, 1841) do Sul do Brasil. *Atlântica* **8**, 5-34.
203. Vooren, C. M., Lessa, R. P. T. & Klippel, S. 2005 Biologia e status de conservação da viola *Rhinobatos horkelii*. In *Ações para a conservação de tubarões e raias no sul do Brasil* (ed C. M. Vooren & S. Klippel). Igaré, Porto Alegre.
204. Timmons, M. & Bray, R. N. 1997 Age, growth, and sexual maturity of shovelnose guitarfish, *Rhinobatos productus* (Ayres). *Fish. Bull.* **95**, 349-359.
205. Villavicencio-Garayzar, C. J., 1993 Biología reproductiva de *Rhinobatos productus* (Pisces: Rhinobatidae), en Bahía Almejas, Baja California Sur, México. *Rev. Biol. Trop.* **41**, 777-782.
206. Neer, J. A., & Cailliet, G. M. 2001 Aspects of the life history of the Pacific electric ray, *Torpedo californica* (Ayres). *Copeia*, **2001**, 842-847.
207. Mellinger, J. 1971 Croissance et reproduction de la torpille (*Torpedo marmorata*). 1. Introduction, ecologie, croissance generale et dimorphisme sexual. Cycle. Fecondite. *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* **105**, 165-218.
208. Capapé, C. 1979 The marble ray, *Torpedo marmorata* Risso 1810 (Pisces, Rajiformes) of the Tunisian coasts: new data on ecology and biology of reproduction of the species with a comparison between Mediterranean and Atlantic populations. *Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool.* **1**, 79-97.

209. Mellinger, J. 1981 Biologie et physiologie du développement, de la croissance et de la reproduction des torpilles. Un aperçu des recherches depuis 1965. *Archs Inst. Pasteur Tunis* **58**, 441-463.
210. Compagno, L. J. V., 1986 Callorhynchidae. In *Smiths' sea fishes* (ed. M.M. Smith & P.C. Heemstra), pp. 147. Springer-Verlag, Berlin.
211. Freer, D. W. L. & Griffiths, C. L. 1993 The fishery for, and general biology of, the St Joseph *Callorhinchus capensis* (Dumeril) off the South-Western Cape, South Africa. *S. Afr. J. Mar. Sci.* **13**, 63-74.
212. Freer, D. W. L. & Griffiths, C. L. 1993 Estimation of age and growth in the St Joseph *Callorhinchus capensis* (Dumeril). *S. Afr. J. Mar. Sci.* **13**, 75-81.
213. Sullivan, K. J. 1977 Age and growth of the elephant fish *Callorhinchus milii* (Elasmobranchii: Callorhynchidae). *NZ J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **11**, 745-753.
214. Francis, M. P. 1997 Spatial and temporal variation in the growth rate of elephantfish (*Callorhinchus milii*). *NZ J. Mar. Freshw. Res.* **31**, 9-23.
215. Reardon, M., Walker, T. I. & Francis, M. P. 2003 *Callorhinchus milii*. In: IUCN 2006. 2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. <www.iucnredlist.org>.
216. Calis, E., Jackson, E. H., Nolan, C. P. & Jeal, F. 2005 Preliminary age and growth estimates of the rabbitfish, *Chimaera monstrosa*, with implications for future resource management. *J. Northw. Atl. Fish. Sci.* **35**, 15,26.
217. Moura, T., Figueiredo, I., Machado, P. B. & Gordo, L. S. 2004 Growth pattern and reproductive strategy of the holocephalan *Chimaera monstrosa* along the Portuguese continental slope. *J. Mar. Biol. Ass. UK* **84**, 801-804.
218. Jensen, A. L. 1996 Beverton and Holt life history invariants result from optimal trade-off of reproduction and survival. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* **53**, 820-822.