

First Recorded Case of Leucism in the Velvet Belly Lantern Shark Etmopterus spinax (Squaliformes: Etmopteridae) †

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Abstract: Albinism and leucism are genetically inherited conditions in which the pigment protein, melanin, is either absent or non-functional. The albino phenotype is characterized by the total lack of melanin in both the skin and iris, whereas leucism is the complete or partial loss of skin pigmentation but with a normal iris pigmentation. Colour abnormalities are known to occur in all vertebrate groups. Specifically, in Chondrichthyes, they have been reported in a wide variety of chimaera, ray, and shark species. Here, we report the occurrence of a case of leucism in the velvet squalid shark inhabiting the eastern side of the Atlantic Ocean, from Iceland and Norway to Gabon and the Mediterranean Sea. The normal coloration of E. spinax is brown on the dorsal surface, the underside of the snout, and abdomen, with abruptly black and thin black marks above and behind the pelvic fins and along the caudal fin. One specimen of 11 cm TL showing abnormal coloration was caught in the Cantabrian Sea (Northwestern Atlantic) in 2021. The individual was whitish on the body and fins, greyish on the underside of the snout, abdomen, and margin of the caudal fin, and the eyes showed a normal retinal pigmentation. Hence, it was considered a leucistic shark. This is the first record of leucism in the species and the second of hypopigmentation for the genus. In addition, a thorough review of records of albinism and leucism in Chondrichthyans was undertaken. Albinism and leucism have been reported in 61 species (37 sharks, 23 rays, and one chimaera) corresponding to

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belly lantern shark Etmopterus spinax (L. 1758), a small-sized (up to 45 cm total length) deep-water 31 families, accounting for about 4.9% of the known species.

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