

Hindawi Publishing Corporation
Journal of Marine Biology
Volume 2011, Article ID 842821, 18 pages
doi:10.1155/2011/842821

Research Article

Sexually Dimorphic Morphological Characters in Five North Atlantic Deepwater Skates (Chondrichthyes: Rajiformes)

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Received 16 March 2011; Accepted 9 May 2011

Academic Editor: Jakov Dulčić

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Skates exhibit a variety of manifestations of sexual dimorphism. However, this phenomenon has been poorly documented in deepwater species. New data on the sexual dimorphism of five species of deepwater skates from the North Atlantic Ocean are presented: *Amblyraja jenseni*, *Bathyraja pallida*, *Bathyraja richardsoni*, *Rajella bigelowi*, and *R. kukujevi*. These skates exhibit sexual dimorphism most frequently in interorbital width, disc length and width, length of the third gill slit, horizontal diameter of the orbit, length of the fifth gill slit, space between the first and fifth gill slits, length of the second dorsal fin base, mouth width, length and width of each lobe of the nasal curtain, distance from the snout to the center of anus, distance from the snout tip to the point of maximum disc width, length of the lateral fold, length of the orbit + spiracle (measured together), tail height at the pelvic fin tips, and the number of median thorns.

1. Introduction

Skates (Rajoidei) comprise an important component of shelf and continental slope benthic communities of the world's oceans. They are major consumers of cephalopods, decapods, and fishes, often utilizing the same food resources as the apex predators, such as sea birds, marine mammals, and sharks [1]. Skates, like all chondrichthyan fishes, exhibit sexual dimorphism in the structure of the pelvic fins, which in males are modified to act as copulatory organs, or claspers [2]. Also, mature male skates have alar thorns on the edges of the disc, which help to grasp the female during copulation [3–5]. In many species sexual differences have been reported in length, body mass, size and age of sexual maturity, other external morphological features, and diet [3, 5–16]. Mature females and males of several skate species exhibit differences in the form and length of the teeth [3, 15, 17–23]. In one species, differences were observed in the shape and size of the shoulder and pelvic girdle [24]. Sexual differences in size and shape of the olfactory and electrical organs have also been found in some skates [3, 25–27]. Even with this variety of manifestations of sexual dimorphism in skates,

the phenomenon has been poorly documented in deepwater species. This study presents new data on sexually dimorphic morphological characters of five deepwater skate species from the North Atlantic Ocean: Jensen's skate, *Amblyraja jenseni* [28]; pale ray, *Bathyraja pallida* [29]; Richardson's ray, *Bathyraja richardsoni* [30]; Bigelow's ray, *Rajella bigelowi* [31]; Mid-Atlantic skate, *R. kukujevi* [32].

2. Materials and Methods

Our comparative analysis of skate morphology was based on the measurement of 45–47 morphometric and 2–15 meristic characters, according to protocols used in recent years [33–35]. For some meristic characters (preorbital thorns, postorbital thorns, orbital thorns, interspiracular thorns, and scapular thorns) we observed differences in thorn counts on the left and right side of each specimen. Therefore, we present maximum, minimum, and mean values for one side for each character. The material examined by the authors during 2005–2006 consisted of the majority of specimens of five deepwater skate species available from ichthyological collections worldwide (MCZ-Museum of

Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA; ZMUB-Zoological Museum, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway; USNM-National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institute, Washington DC, USA; VIMS-Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Gloucester Point, Virginia, USA; NMSZ-National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland; BMNH-British Museum of Natural History, London, Great Britain; NMHN-Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; ZISP-Zoological Institute, Sankt-Peterburg, Russia). All measurements were conducted in accordance with conventional procedures [3, 36–38]. The following juvenile, adolescent, and mature specimens were examined (the numbers of females and males, resp., of each species are indicated in parenthesis).

Amblyraja jenseni (7/6)—MCZ 37899, 38354, 55011, 138020-1, 138020-2, 155628; ZMUB 19529, 19462, 19463; VIMS 11757; USNM 35592, 23483, 33457. The USNM specimens were not examined in this study but the morphological data were taken from Bigelow and Schroeder [28, 36, 39].

Bathyraja pallida (3/7)—ZMUB 19465, VIMS 11577, VIMS 11758, NMSZ 2000.130.462, NMSZ 2000.130.80, BMNH 1967.2.13.2, BMNH 1985.11.14.1, BMNH 1985.11.14.2, BMNH 1985.11.14.3, BMNH 1985.11.14.4.

Bathyraja richardsoni (14/13)—BMNH 1999.2.2.1, BMNH 1999.2.2.2, BMNH 1999.2.2.3, BMNH 1999.2.2.4, BMNH 1999.10.1.1, BMNH 1999.10.1.2, NMHN 1999-1156, NMSZ 2000.130.260, ZMUB 19522-1, ZMUB 19522-2, ZMUB 19522-3, ZMUB 19514-1, ZMUB 19514-2, ZMUB 19514-3, ZMUB 19514-4, ZMUB 19476, ZMUB 17600, ZMUB 19448, ZMUB 19464, ZMUB 19364, ZMUB 19446, ZMUB 19528, ZMUB 19535, VIMS 11756.

Rajella bigelowi (8/10)—NMHN 1988-361, NMHN 1987-482, NMHN 1999-1162; ZMUB 18406, ZMUB 18405; MCZ 55316(A), MCZ 55316(B), MCZ 55316(C), MCZ 58444, MCZ 55314, MCZ 158964, MCZ 57327, VIMS 5562 ($n = 3$), VIMS 8444, VIMS 3347, VIMS 5424.

Rajella kukujevi (2/6)—ZISP 46195, ZMUB 15709, NMHN 1998-0727, NMHN 1999-1165, NMHN 1996-1157, NMHN 1996-1153, NMHN 1996-235, NMHN 1996-1154.

Furthermore, for our comparative analyses of *B. richardsoni* and *A. jenseni*, we also included published data [28, 30, 36, 39, 40]. We used conventional abbreviations to denote museum collections [41, 42].

Because of the small number of deepwater skates available in ichthyological collections we had an opportunity to examine only 13 specimens of *A. jenseni*, 10 specimens of *B. pallida*, 27 specimens of *B. richardsoni*, 12 specimens of *R. bigelowi*, and eight specimens of *R. kukujevi*. Since sample size was too small, the statistical significance of the compared material was not evaluated using standard statistical tests. Instead, we evaluated the significance of variation in morphological characters between males and females by comparing the mean (M) and standard error (m) for each set of measurements. If the standard errors of the means did not overlap ($M \pm m$) between males and females, such differences were considered significant.

3. Results and Discussion

Amblyraja jenseni was described in the middle of the past century [28] and since then, several records of this skate have been reported from the North Atlantic [43–47]. Until recently, morphometric and meristic data were limited to three specimens [28, 36, 39]. Although a recent study [35] considerably expanded the knowledge of morphological features of *A. jenseni*, information about sexual dimorphism of this species, until now, was absent.

Our results show that the greatest differences in male and female *A. jenseni* are found in the disc length, horizontal diameter of the orbit, height of the tail at the pelvic fin tips, length of the third gill slit, space between the fifth gill slits, distances from the center of the anus to the first and second dorsal fins (Table 1).

Bathyraja pallida was described in the second half of the past century [29]. Although there have been eight subsequent specimens collected [34, 45, 48–50], morphometric and meristic data are limited to two specimens, and these accompanied the original description of the species [29]. A recent publication [35] contributed to the existing morphological data available for this species; however, that study did not include information about sexual dimorphism. Furthermore, these data were based on the examination of only three specimens.

Maximum differences between male and female *B. pallida* were found in the following characters (Table 2): interorbital width, interspiracular width, height of the first dorsal fin, lengths of the first and second dorsal fin bases, tail height at the pelvic fin tips, mouth width, nasal curtain length and width, width of each lobe of the nasal curtain, length of first gill slit, space between the first gill slits and the fifth gill slits, distance from the snout tip to the center of the anus, distance from the center of the anus to the tail tip, and the number of teeth in the lower jaw.

The morphological and meristic characters of *Bathyraja richardsoni* have been examined more thoroughly than most other species in our study. Information on the morphology of 16 mature individuals of this species has been published in several early papers [30, 40, 51, 52]. However, these studies omitted many of the morphometric and meristic characters used in our study. More recently [34], a similar measurement scheme on four advanced embryos of this species was used, and the same measurement scheme was used on several specimens caught on the Mid-Atlantic ridge during the MAR-ECO expedition (www.mar-eco.no), as well as material from the BMNH and MNHN collections [35]. Nevertheless, none of these prior studies offer information about sexual dimorphism of *B. richardsoni*.

Our results show *B. richardsoni* to be sexually dimorphic in the following characters (Table 3): disc width, disc length, horizontal diameter of the orbit, length of the orbit + spiracle (measured together), tail width at the pelvic fin tips, length of the lateral fold, mouth width, lengths of the third and fifth gill slits, distance from the snout tip to the center of the anus, distance from the snout tip to the line of maximum disk

TABLE 1: Morphometrics and meristics of male and female Jensen's ray *Amblyraja jenseni* from different areas of the North Atlantic (significant differences are given in bold, number of specimens examined are shown in parentheses, m = standard error).

Character	Females (7)					Males (6)				
	Min	Max	Absolute	Mean	% TL	Min	Max	Absolute	Mean	% TL
TL, mm	369.0	1065.0	686.6	686.6	223.0	1113.0	635.0	635.0	635.0	73.3 ± 0.91
Disc width	264.0	795.0	510.4	510.4	69.5	81.3	74.2 ± 1.51	466.4	466.4	75.5
length	207.0	593.0	390.5	390.5	55.7	60.0	57.1 ± 0.60	351.5	351.5	56.8
Snout length, preorbital	61.2	157.0	103.3	103.3	14.0	16.6	15.2 ± 0.31	89.6	89.6	15.8
preoral	54.9	135.0	92.9	92.9	11.6	16.3	13.6 ± 0.71	88.7	88.7	16.9
prenasal	38.7	80.3	65.0	65.0	7.5	10.6	9.7 ± 0.72	66.8	66.8	11.1
Orbit, horizontal diameter	10.6	40.0	27.0	27.0	2.5	5.8	4.2 ± 0.52	16.1	16.1	4.7
Interorbital width	27.8	68.1	46.1	46.1	6.0	7.8	6.8 ± 0.26	47.4	47.4	11.1
Spiracle length	11.2	34.4	19.6	19.6	2.3	3.4	3.0 ± 0.16	20.4	20.4	3.8
Interspiracular width	40.8	110.0	75.8	75.8	10.3	12.0	11.1 ± 0.19	74.4	74.4	15.8
Orbit + spiracle length	20.9	56.3	42.2	42.2	5.3	6.9	6.2 ± 0.33	39.9	39.9	7.2
D1, height	6.0	42.0	17.3	17.3	1.5	4.9	2.3 ± 0.46	13.2	13.2	2.3
base length	17.8	47.0	30.7	30.7	4.3	5.4	4.7 ± 0.16	28.4	28.4	5.0
D2, height	5.6	28.0	14.4	14.4	1.3	3.3	2.0 ± 0.25	13.8	13.8	2.7
base length	19.7	44.6	32.3	32.3	4.2	5.8	5.0 ± 0.27	29.8	29.8	5.2
Interdorsal space	0.0	29.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	3.4	0.9 ± 0.44	1.3	1.3	1.1
C, base length	13.1	28.3	20.1	20.1	2.4	3.6	3.0 ± 0.28	18.0	18.0	4.0
Tail, postdorsal length	14.1	45.0	23.9	23.9	2.4	5.3	3.5 ± 0.49	18.1	18.1	5.5
height at V-tips	8.9	25.3	17.0	17.0	2.4	2.7	2.5 ± 0.06	6.8	6.8	2.5
width at V-tips	11.4	30.3	21.1	21.1	2.7	3.6	3.1 ± 0.18	21.5	21.5	3.6
height at D1 origin	4.2	9.8	7.0	7.0	0.9	1.2	1.0 ± 0.06	7.2	7.2	1.3
width at D1 origin	4.9	13.5	8.5	8.5	0.9	1.6	1.3 ± 0.12	9.1	9.1	1.6
lateral fold length	143.0	337.0	243.0	243.0	31.6	38.8	36.4 ± 1.62	235.6	235.6	39.6
Head length, ventrally	105.3	281.0	205.3	205.3	26.4	33.3	30.4 ± 1.32	212.4	212.4	34.5
Mouth width	45.5	157.0	93.3	93.3	11.9	15.9	13.3 ± 0.58	84.7	84.7	14.5

TABLE 1: Continued.

Character	Females (7)						Males (6)					
	Absolute			% TL			Absolute			% TL		
	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean ± m	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean ± m	Max
Internasal width	46.6	84.1	126.0	11.8	12.4 ± 0.22	13.0	28.5	76.5	133.0	11.1	12.3 ± 0.36	13.7
Nasal curtain, length	20.5	34.6	56.4	3.7	5.1 ± 0.35	5.6	18.0	36.3	65.3	3.4	5.4 ± 0.56	6.7
width each lobe	10.0	13.8	23.6	1.5	2.1 ± 0.24	2.8	6.8	18.5	29.0	1.9	2.6 ± 0.41	4.2
space between lobes	30.4	65.7	107.0	8.2	9.4 ± 0.34	10.1	21.8	70.5	115.0	7.8	9.7 ± 0.85	12.1
Gill slit length, first	5.2	8.7	14.2	1.3	1.3 ± 0.02	1.4	2.9	9.6	18.5	1.3	1.4 ± 0.09	1.7
third	5.4	9.9	16.8	1.3	1.5 ± 0.05	1.6	3.6	12.1	22.5	1.6	1.7 ± 0.07	2.0
fifth	4.4	7.3	14.9	0.9	1.1 ± 0.08	1.4	2.2	8.2	16.9	0.9	1.2 ± 0.12	1.5
Space btwn first gill slits	68.7	137.5	186.0	17.5	20.2 ± 0.62	22.1	42.1	135.1	225.0	16.3	20.4 ± 1.43	24.8
V-length, anterior lobe	52.3	104.9	139.0	13.1	15.6 ± 0.74	18.1	31.2	87.2	170.0	10.5	13.4 ± 1.10	16.4
posterior lobe	55.7	81.0	123.0	11.5	12.5 ± 0.54	15.1	23.9	78.2	143.0	10.7	12.4 ± 0.63	15.2
Clasper, postanus length	74.6	131.5	206.0	18.1	19.3 ± 0.36	20.2	54.0	138.3	229.0	16.7	19.0 ± 0.81	20.6
Snout tip to center of anus	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.5	116.9	240.0	7.6	13.5 ± 3.51	23.2
to max. disc width	196.0	367.8	625.0	52.8	55.2 ± 1.02	58.7	114.8	359.1	678.0	51.1	54.8 ± 1.65	60.9
Center of anus to D1	142.0	259.2	358.0	33.6	38.6 ± 1.44	42.6	105.0	255.8	400.0	31.4	36.5 ± 1.63	39.7
to D2	121.0	223.8	356.0	30.4	32.5 ± 0.52	34.8	74.9	180.8	349.0	17.1	29.3 ± 2.52	33.6
to tail tip	139.0	264.3	398.0	35.4	37.2 ± 0.59	39.7	104.0	246.4	390.0	30.2	34.9 ± 1.39	38.5
Snout angle	175.0	306.7	470.0	42.7	45.0 ± 0.81	47.4	108.2	270.5	475.0	38.1	43.7 ± 1.47	48.5
No. preorbital thorns	85	88.0 ± 3.00	91	89	89	89	89	94.0 ± 4.51	103	103	94.0 ± 4.51	103
No. postorbital thorns	1	1.6 ± 0.24	2	1	1	1	1	2.0 ± 0.32	3	3	2.0 ± 0.32	3
No. interspiracular thorns	1	1.8 ± 0.20	2	1	1	1	1	1.8 ± 0.20	2	2	1.8 ± 0.20	2
No. interspiracular thorns	1	1.6 ± 0.24	2	1	1	1	1	1.4 ± 0.24	2	2	1.4 ± 0.24	2

TABLE 1: Continued.

Character	Females (7)					Males (6)				
	Min	Absolute Max	Mean	% TL Max	Mean \pm m	Min	Absolute Max	Mean	% TL Max	Mean \pm m
No. scapular thorns	3	5	4.0 \pm 0.45			3	6	4.0 \pm 0.63		
No. nuchal thorns	1	2	1.6 \pm 0.24			0	2	1.6 \pm 0.40		
No. interscapular thorns	1	1	1.0 \pm 0.00			1	3	1.4 \pm 0.40		
No. median thorns	23	28	25.0 \pm 0.95			20	31	24.4 \pm 1.91		
No. middorsal thorns	0	1	0.2 \pm 0.20			0	1	0.2 \pm 0.20		
Tooth rows upper jaw	52	63	58.5 \pm 2.53			59	64	61.3 \pm 1.11		
lower jaw	54	61	57.3 \pm 1.89			52	64	57.8 \pm 2.53		

TABLE 2: Morphometrics and meristics of male and female pale ray *Bathyraja pallida* from different areas of the North Atlantic (significant differences are given in bold, number of specimens examined are shown in parentheses, m = standard error, na = not available).

Character	Females (3)					Males (7)				
	Min	Mean	Max	% TL	Mean ± m	Min	Mean	Max	% TL	Mean ± m
TL, mm	1285.0	1437.0	1565.0			311.0	948.3	1490.0		
Disc, width	845.0	932.2	1015.7	65.8	64.9 ± 0.50	197.0	623.0	1050.0	70.5	65.5 ± 1.19
length	672.0	791.0	859.0	58.8	55.0 ± 1.95	174.0	531.7	851.0	57.1	56.1 ± 0.48
Snout length, preorbital	246.0	253.7	261.4	16.8	16.8 ± 0.06	55.4	132.8	215.0	19.2	16.1 ± 0.89
preoral	228.5	228.5	228.5	14.6	14.6 ± na	54.3	143.1	285.0	19.2	16.8 ± 1.13
prenasal	na	na	na	na	na	45.8	111.8	184.0	15.7	13.5 ± 0.66
Orbit, horizontal diameter	36.0	56.4	68.4	5.1	4.0 ± 0.86	13.5	34.3	63.9	4.7	3.9 ± 0.49
Interorbital width	81.4	87.1	94.0	7.3	6.1 ± 0.62	18.6	47.7	80.4	6.0	5.3 ± 0.21
Spiracle length	38.5	39.2	39.9	3.0	2.9 ± 0.13	8.3	26.6	50.5	3.4	2.8 ± 0.13
Interspiracular width	125.2	138.7	161.0	12.5	9.8 ± 1.39	25.3	73.0	127.0	8.8	7.9 ± 0.27
Orbit + spiracle length	83.6	87.6	91.5	7.1	6.4 ± 0.70	17.1	49.9	85.7	6.1	5.5 ± 0.29
D1, height	23.9	25.3	26.6	1.7	1.7 ± 0.03	6.4	17.7	33.5	2.2	1.9 ± 0.12
base length	45.9	48.8	51.6	3.3	3.2 ± 0.08	12.2	34.2	56.5	4.3	3.8 ± 0.15
D2, height	25.7	29.3	32.9	2.1	1.9 ± 0.17	6.7	19.3	32.4	2.4	2.0 ± 0.07
base length	42.6	47.9	53.2	3.4	3.2 ± 0.24	12.1	33.1	53.9	4.6	3.6 ± 0.24
Interdorsal space	9.9	16.7	23.5	1.5	1.1 ± 0.41	6.4	14.2	27.8	2.4	1.7 ± 0.27
C, base length	21.9	na	na	na	1.5 ± na	12.2	18.8	34.5	3.9	2.2 ± 0.59
Tail, postdorsal length	34.4	na	na	na	2.2 ± na	17.0	24.6	32.1	2.7	2.4 ± 0.26
height at V-tips	32.9	34.9	36.8	2.6	2.5 ± 0.02	6.8	22.2	36.3	2.5	2.3 ± 0.05
width at V-tips	38.2	41.1	43.9	3.4	3.0 ± 0.40	8.5	28.7	52.0	3.6	2.9 ± 0.15
height at D1 origin	16.1	na	na	na	1.1 ± na	3.4	10.3	17.1	1.2	1.1 ± 0.04
width at D1 origin	22.4	na	na	na	1.5 ± na	3.2	13.0	25.3	1.7	1.2 ± 0.13
lateral fold length	455.0	na	na	na	31.1 ± na	129.0	360.0	544.0	41.5	35.1 ± 3.15
Head length, ventrally	351.0	403.0	455.0	31.1	29.2 ± 1.90	92.5	276.7	429.0	30.7	29.5 ± 0.34
Mouth width	140.0	150.9	170.6	10.9	10.5 ± 0.39	23.1	87.4	142.0	9.5	8.8 ± 0.44

TABLE 2: Continued.

Character	Females (3)					Males (7)				
	Min	Absolute Max	Mean	% TL Min	% TL Max	Min	Absolute Max	Mean	% TL Min	% TL Max
Internasal width	134.6	147.0	140.0	8.6	10.8	26.6	157.0	86.6	8.2	10.5
Nasal curtain, length	44.2	45.6	44.9	3.0	3.5	14.1	70.6	37.4	3.5	4.7
width	145.0	149.0	147.0	10.2	11.3	28.9	155.0	87.9	9.2	10.8
width each lobe	24.4	33.7	29.1	1.9	2.3	5.0	28.2	17.0	0.8	2.5
space between lobes	na	na	na	na	na	10.0	86.3	48.2	1.6	5.8
Gill slit length, first	21.8	25.1	24.0	1.6	1.7	4.2	29.0	14.8	1.3	1.9
third	23.7	30.4	27.4	1.8	2.1	5.0	37.2	18.1	1.4	2.5
fifth	17.1	23.5	20.3	1.3	1.6	3.6	23.9	12.8	0.9	1.6
Space between first gill slits	246.0	270.7	256.9	17.3	19.1	48.6	241.0	141.8	12.6	16.7
fifth gill slits	186.0	190.9	188.0	12.2	14.6	34.2	166.0	99.3	8.7	11.5
V-length, anterior lobe	87.0	167.0	127.0	6.8	11.4	43.9	177.0	106.8	9.9	15.4
posterior lobe	174.0	255.0	214.5	13.5	17.4	46.3	269.0	156.6	14.5	18.1
Clasper, postanus length	na	na	na	na	na	24.5	402.0	212.3	7.9	27.6
Snout tip to center of anus	702.0	890.5	812.5	54.6	57.8	151.1	855.0	504.6	48.6	57.4
to max. disc width	435.0	539.0	487.0	33.9	36.9	110.3	545.0	331.8	31.8	37.5
Center of anus to D1	505.0	519.6	512.3	33.2	34.5	109.0	529.0	332.5	32.6	36.9
to D2	599.0	na	na	41.0	na	129.0	602.0	378.0	36.9	42.7
to tail tip	621.0	694.9	657.9	42.5	44.4	156.0	674.0	490.2	44.3	50.2
No median thorns	16	na	16.0 ± na	16	na	17.6 ± 0.60	19	17.6 ± 0.60	na	na
No middorsal thorns	1	na	1.0 ± na	0	na	0.8 ± 0.31	2	0.8 ± 0.31	na	na
Tooth rows upper jaw	25	31	28.0 ± 3.00	24	na	26.2 ± 0.95	30	26.2 ± 0.95	na	na
lower jaw	25	35	30.0 ± 5.00	22	na	24.0 ± 0.73	26	24.0 ± 0.73	na	na

TABLE 3: Continued.

Character	Females (14)					Males (13)				
	Min	Max	Absolute	Mean	% TL	Min	Max	Absolute	Mean	% TL
Internasal width	26.4	174.6		99.6	12.8	8.0	12.8	11.0 ± 0.31	16.0	14.2
Nasal curtain, length	11.8	70.6		37.3	5.5	3.0	4.6 ± 0.17	6.6	6.6	12.0
width each lobe	5.0	77.7		22.0	12.4	1.6	2.9 ± 0.87	2.2	10.3	2.4
space between lobes	13.8	117.7		61.0	8.5	2.2	7.0 ± 0.48	12.7	42.2	8.3
Gill slit length, first	2.6	26.2		14.9	1.9	1.1	1.5 ± 0.06	2.0	8.7	1.8
third	3.1	30.2		17.3	2.2	1.3	1.8 ± 0.08	2.2	9.5	2.1
fifth	2.2	25.5		14.0	1.9	0.8	1.5 ± 0.09	1.3	8.1	1.7
Space between first gill slits	46.6	308.5		171.7	21.4	13.6	18.5 ± 0.59	27.5	102.8	20.8
fifth gill slits	36.5	227.2		129.9	16.6	10.3	14.2 ± 0.51	20.9	80.2	15.9
V-length, anterior lobe	19.2	149.0		77.9	10.1	6.2	8.7 ± 0.38	11.5	55.2	11.7
posterior lobe	33.4	238.0		132.5	18.7	12.9	15.6 ± 0.56	20.7	79.5	18.6
Clasper, postanus length	na	na		na	na	na	na	12.2	48.6	12.0
Snout tip to center of anus	113.8	1010.0		539.9	66.0	46.1	56.0 ± 1.56	75.0	299.1	61.0
to max. disc width	91.0	570.0		293.9	39.0	31.0	35.0 ± 0.74	32.4	170.2	36.4
Center of anus to D1	90.5	566.0		298.1	37.7	25.1	31.5 ± 0.96	68.4	171.9	38.2
to D2	103.0	471.0		276.4	42.9	29.3	35.3 ± 1.22	80.4	176.3	44.2
to tail tip	129.1	601.0		358.4	53.8	37.4	43.1 ± 1.42	109.6	236.7	60.2
Number of median thorns	12	21		16.5 ± 0.74				13	18	15.2 ± 0.46
Snout angle	70	120		90.8 ± 3.69				70	133	96.4 ± 5.41

TABLE 4: Continued.

Character	Females (4)					Males (8)									
	Min	Max	Absolute	Mean	% TL	Min	Max	Absolute	Mean	% TL	Min	Max	Absolute	Mean	% TL
Internasal width	7.2	33.2		19.0	5.8	7.3	8.0	29.0	14.5	5.5	7.9	6.9 \pm 0.23			
Nasal curtain, length	3.1	15.3		8.7	2.6	3.7	2.0	13.0	6.0	2.0	3.3	2.5 \pm 0.14			
width each lobe	1.6	7.7		4.6	1.4	1.9	1.0	6.5	3.2	0.8	2.0	1.4 \pm 0.11			
space between lobes	5.2	13.0		9.8	2.9	5.7	4.8	16.0	9.6	3.0	5.9	4.6 \pm 0.44			
Gill slit length, first	1.0	8.8		4.2	1.0	1.9	1.5	5.0	2.8	0.9	1.6	1.3 \pm 0.07			
third	0.7	9.3		4.4	0.7	2.1	1.0	6.0	3.0	0.9	1.6	1.2 \pm 0.08			
fifth	1.0	7.1		3.3	1.0	1.6	1.0	4.8	2.3	0.7	1.6	0.9 \pm 0.09			
Space between first gill slits	13.8	62.9		37.6	12.4	14.0	14.0	58.0	30.5	12.3	14.2	13.3 \pm 0.19			
fifth gill slits	9.7	38.6		24.3	7.7	9.5	9.0	35.0	18.4	6.8	9.1	8.2 \pm 0.23			
V-length, anterior lobe	11.0	62.3		36.2	10.7	13.8	13.0	56.0	29.7	11.5	13.8	12.8 \pm 0.25			
posterior lobe	14.5	81.2		43.0	12.8	17.9	13.0	61.0	32.6	11.9	16.0	13.8 \pm 0.42			
Clasper, postanus length	na	na		na	na	na	7.0	45.0	17.7	5.4	10.3	7.2 \pm 0.43			
Snout tip to center of anus	38.0	195.0		116.1	37.3	43.4	39.0	180.0	91.3	36.0	41.3	39.4 \pm 0.49			
to max. disc width	31.5	125.0		73.1	12.5	32.8	23.3	130.0	56.5	10.2	30.1	24.5 \pm 2.30			
Center of anus to D1	40.0	199.0		128.9	39.2	48.5	47.0	190.0	106.5	43.0	48.9	46.1 \pm 0.61			
to D2	46.0	222.0		144.5	45.1	53.6	53.0	215.0	119.5	49.3	54.5	51.9 \pm 0.43			
to tail tip	62.0	254.0		166.2	56.1	63.2	59.0	249.0	137.4	57.1	61.7	59.5 \pm 0.50			
Snout angle	106.0	111.0		108.5 \pm 2.50			107.0	110.0	108.3 \pm 0.88						
No. preorbital thorns	2	6		3.1 \pm 0.52			1	5	2.1 \pm 0.39						
No. postorbital thorns	2	4		2.4 \pm 0.26			1	4	2.1 \pm 0.26						

TABLE 4: Continued.

Character	Females (4)				Males (8)			
	Min	Absolute Max	Mean	% TL Max	Min	Absolute Max	Mean	% TL Max
No. interspiracular thorns	0	4	1.3 ± 0.53		0	3	0.8 ± 0.42	
No. scapular thorns	2	8	4.6 ± 0.75		2	10	3.6 ± 0.79	
No. nuchal thorns	2	4	2.6 ± 0.32		2	4	2.4 ± 0.22	
No. interscapular thorns	1	1	1.0 ± na		1	1	1.0 ± na	
No. median thorns	25	33	29.4 ± 0.96		26	33	28.6 ± 0.69	
No. middorsal thorns	0	1	0.1 ± 0.13		0	1	0.1 ± 0.10	
Tooth rows upper jaw	22	38	30.7 ± 2.35		22	40	32.3 ± 2.63	
lower jaw	24	36	29.2 ± 2.15		22	38	30.3 ± 2.60	

TABLE 5: Morphometrics and meristics of male and female Mid-Atlantic skate *Rajella kukuevi* from different areas of the North Atlantic (significant differences are given in bold, number of specimens examined are shown in parentheses, m = standard error, m = not available).

Character	Females (2)					Males (6)				
	Min	Mean	Max	% TL	Absolute	Min	Mean	Max	% TL	Absolute
TL, mm	602.0	603.0	604.0			597.0	716.2	757.0		
Disc, width	335.0	337.5	340.0	56.3	56.0 ± 0.32	337.0	412.2	442.0	58.5	57.5 ± 0.44
length	301.0	304.5	308.0	51.0	50.5 ± 0.50	299.0	366.5	394.0	52.3	51.1 ± 0.35
Snout length, preorbital	83.3	85.0	86.6	14.3	14.1 ± 0.25	83.8	99.4	111.0	15.0	13.9 ± 0.26
preoral	85.7	88.2	90.7	15.0	14.6 ± 0.39	94.2	103.9	111.5	16.0	14.6 ± 0.48
prenasal	74.5	77.9	81.2	13.4	12.9 ± 0.53	80.1	89.1	96.9	13.4	12.5 ± 0.27
Orbit, horizontal diameter	21.8	24.7	27.5	4.6	4.1 ± 0.47	24.0	29.0	37.2	4.9	4.1 ± 0.26
Interorbital width	24.2	24.8	25.4	4.0	4.1 ± 0.09	23.9	27.7	32.1	4.2	3.9 ± 0.09
Spiracle length	15.7	16.8	17.8	2.9	2.8 ± 0.17	14.0	19.1	21.7	3.1	2.7 ± 0.19
Interspiracular width	40.8	41.7	42.5	7.0	6.9 ± 0.13	42.4	51.0	56.8	7.5	7.1 ± 0.14
Orbit + spiracle length	28.6	29.8	30.9	5.1	4.9 ± 0.18	33.3	36.3	42.9	5.7	5.1 ± 0.19
D1, height	14.7	16.5	18.3	3.0	2.7 ± 0.30	14.0	22.2	27.6	3.7	3.1 ± 0.19
base length	29.0	30.3	31.6	5.2	5.0 ± 0.22	31.0	34.6	38.0	5.9	4.9 ± 0.24
D2, height	17.1	17.7	18.2	3.0	2.9 ± 0.10	17.9	22.0	28.6	3.8	3.1 ± 0.16
base length	33.3	34.8	36.2	6.0	5.8 ± 0.25	27.3	36.1	42.3	5.6	5.0 ± 0.15
Interdorsal space	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C, base length	8.9	9.9	10.8	1.8	1.6 ± 0.16	8.2	10.2	12.0	1.6	1.4 ± 0.06
Tail, postdorsal length	8.9	9.9	10.8	1.8	1.6 ± 0.16	8.2	10.2	12.0	1.6	1.4 ± 0.06
height at V-tips	17.2	17.3	17.4	2.9	2.9 ± 0.02	15.9	20.2	23.0	3.0	2.8 ± 0.10
width at V-tips	25.2	25.6	26.0	4.3	4.2 ± 0.06	20.7	29.1	38.9	5.1	4.0 ± 0.34
height at D1 origin	6.7	7.0	7.2	1.2	1.2 ± 0.04	6.2	8.0	11.0	1.5	1.1 ± 0.07
width at D1 origin	11.3	11.4	11.4	1.9	1.9 ± 0.01	9.2	13.3	16.4	2.2	1.8 ± 0.12
lateral fold length	124.0	126.0	128.0	21.2	20.9 ± 0.30	78.6	133.1	170.0	22.5	18.4 ± 1.47
Head length, ventrally	151.4	156.7	162.0	26.8	26.0 ± 0.84	156.6	182.9	203.5	26.9	25.6 ± 0.63
Mouth width	45.0	45.4	45.8	7.6	7.5 ± 0.05	45.5	54.4	57.8	7.8	7.6 ± 0.06

TABLE 5: Continued.

Character	Females (2)						Males (6)					
	Absolute			% TL			Absolute			% TL		
	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean \pm m	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean \pm m	Max
Internasal width	58.0	61.1	64.2	9.6	10.1 \pm 0.50	10.6	58.0	67.6	79.0	7.7	9.5 \pm 0.44	10.5
Nasal curtain, length	25.6	26.3	26.9	4.2	4.4 \pm 0.12	4.5	22.9	31.1	35.9	3.8	4.3 \pm 0.13	4.8
width	48.4	49.5	50.6	8.0	8.2 \pm 0.17	8.4	42.5	57.4	67.5	7.1	8.2 \pm 0.40	9.0
width each lobe	11.2	12.1	12.9	1.9	2.0 \pm 0.14	2.1	8.6	13.9	16.0	1.4	1.9 \pm 0.11	2.1
space between lobes	na	na	na	na	na	na	33.0	33.4	33.7	4.4	4.5 \pm 0.09	4.5
Gill slit length, first	8.5	9.2	9.8	1.4	1.5 \pm 0.11	1.6	8.9	10.8	12.8	1.3	1.5 \pm 0.06	1.7
third	8.8	10.5	12.2	1.5	1.7 \pm 0.28	2.0	9.0	11.7	13.1	1.2	1.6 \pm 0.10	1.8
fifth	7.0	8.3	9.6	1.2	1.4 \pm 0.21	1.6	7.0	8.5	10.5	1.0	1.2 \pm 0.06	1.4
Space between first gill slits	82.0	83.5	84.9	13.6	13.8 \pm 0.22	14.1	80.5	92.9	103.5	11.4	13.0 \pm 0.35	13.7
fifth gill slits	51.4	52.6	53.8	8.5	8.7 \pm 0.18	8.9	62.9	64.9	68.7	8.3	9.1 \pm 0.33	10.6
V-length, anterior lobe	79.4	81.3	83.2	13.1	13.5 \pm 0.34	13.8	85.0	98.4	109.1	11.2	13.8 \pm 0.56	14.9
posterior lobe	103.0	104.1	105.2	17.1	17.3 \pm 0.21	17.5	101.2	129.6	149.0	15.2	18.1 \pm 0.71	19.8
Clasper, postanus length	na	na	na	na	na	na	49.9	118.4	168.0	8.4	16.2 \pm 2.43	22.2
Snout tip to center of anus	275.0	279.0	283.0	45.7	46.3 \pm 0.59	46.9	276.0	335.7	367.0	44.9	46.9 \pm 0.53	48.7
to max. disc width	87.4	88.7	90.0	14.5	14.7 \pm 0.24	15.0	78.2	150.7	244.0	11.3	20.9 \pm 3.29	32.2
Center of anus to D1	237.0	242.5	248.0	39.2	40.2 \pm 0.98	41.2	243.0	289.5	317.0	39.0	40.4 \pm 0.38	41.9
to D2	269.0	274.0	279.0	44.5	45.4 \pm 0.90	46.3	273.0	322.5	351.0	43.4	45.0 \pm 0.43	46.4
to tail tip	311.0	316.0	321.0	51.5	52.4 \pm 0.92	53.3	315.0	364.5	403.0	47.2	51.0 \pm 0.88	53.2
Snout angle	87.0	89.0 \pm 2.00	91.0				79.0	87.0 \pm 2.44	96.0			
No. of preorbital thorns	2	3.5 \pm 1.00	6				3	4.1 \pm 0.54	6			
No. of postorbital thorns	2	2.8 \pm 0.75	4				0	3.0 \pm 0.79	5			
No. of orbital thorns	5	6.3 \pm 0.25	8				2	6.6 \pm 1.21	10			
No. of interspiracular thorns	1	1.8 \pm 0.25	2				0	1.2 \pm 0.17	2			
No. of nuchal thorns	4	6.0 \pm 2.00	8				2	3.8 \pm 0.54	5			

TABLE 5: Continued.

Character	Females (2)					Males (6)				
	Min	Absolute Max	Mean	% TL Max	Mean \pm m	Min	Absolute Max	Mean	% TL Max	Mean \pm m
No. of scapular thorns	2	4	3.0 \pm 1.00			0	5	2.4 \pm 0.62		
No. of interscapular thorns	0	2	1.0 \pm 1.00			0	4	2.0 \pm 0.63		
Total no. of median thorns	21	29	25.0 \pm 4.00			0	25	14.0 \pm 3.79		
Lateral spines right	57	58	57.5 \pm 0.50			55	79	66.3 \pm 3.55		
Lateral spines left	39	56	47.5 \pm 8.50			57	89	68.8 \pm 5.09		
No. trunk vertebrae	25	25	25.0 \pm 0.00			25	28	26.2 \pm 0.58		
No. caudal vertebrae	105	113	109.0 \pm 4.00			99	118	106.4 \pm 3.44		
Tooth rows upper jaw	40	na	40.0 \pm na			35	43	38.7 \pm 1.17		
Tooth rows lower jaw	38	40	39.0 \pm 1.00			31	44	39.7 \pm 1.91		

width, and the number of median thorns.

The morphology of *Rajella bigelowi* has been documented better than all the other species in our study, with published data on 30 specimens [31, 33]. In a recent study, additional data on the morphology and meristics of *R. bigelowi* from the North Atlantic was provided [35], based on specimens from the MCZ and MHNH and two neonates collected from the Mid-Atlantic Ridge (ZMUB). However, there have been no investigations concerning the sexual dimorphism of this species. Our analysis of 18 specimens of *R. bigelowi* showed that males and females of this species differ significantly in the following characters (Table 4): interorbital width, length of the orbit + spiracle (measured together), head length, length of the nasal curtain, width of each nasal curtain lobe, length of the third and fifth gill slits, and the number of preorbital thorns. Some of the thorn counts for this species varied on the left and right sides of the specimen (i.e., orbital thorns, scapular thorns, etc.). Therefore, the maximum, minimum, and mean values for these characters are shown for one side of the animal. Apparent sexual dimorphism of meristic characters could be due to our small sample size or low variation among the specimens observed.

Morphometric and meristic data from *Rajella kukujevi* are published in a single paper, which is the original description of the species [32]. Unfortunately the description of this species included only a small number of characters. Since then, only three specimens have been collected [50, 53], but these subsequent records lack any reporting of morphometric or meristic data. Therefore, the morphology of this species has been scantily reported and no data on sexual dimorphism are available.

The males and females we examined differ in the following characters (Table 5): disc width, interorbital width, length of the second dorsal fin base, lateral fold length, space between the first gill slits, distance between the snout and the point of maximum disc width, number of interspiracular and median thorns, number of lateral spines on the right and left sides of the tail, and the number of trunk vertebrae. Like *R. bigelowi*, the apparent sexual dimorphism of meristic characters could be due to our small sample size (only two females examined) or low variation among the specimens observed. Conversely, other characters might be sexually dimorphic but not detected by our analysis, owing to very high variation in some characters (i.e., median thorns and lateral spines). Also, like *R. bigelowi*, the maximum, minimum, and mean values for some of the thorn counts were given for one side of the animal.

Studies of sexual dimorphism in batoids are limited. However, these previous studies found sexual dimorphism in various morphological characters. For example, males and females of the South American apron ray, *Discopyge tshudii*, and Patagonian skate, *Bathyraja macloviana*, differ in disc length [15, 26]. Male and female zipper sand skates, *Psammobatis extenta*, from Argentinean waters exhibit sexual dimorphism in the prenasal snout length, distance between the anus and tail tip, and distance between the snout tip and anus [14]. The thorny skate, *Raja clavata*, from the Adriatic Sea exhibits sexual dimorphism in the disc length and

maximum eye diameter [6]. Also, many North Pacific skate species from Japanese waters have shown sexual dimorphism in snout lengths, lengths of the pelvic fins, and tail lengths [3].

Our study shows that North Atlantic deepwater skates from the genera *Amblyraja*, *Bathyraja*, and *Rajella* exhibit sexual dimorphism most frequently in the following characters: interorbital width and length of the third gill slit (three of five species), disc length and width, horizontal diameter of the orbit, length of the fifth gill slit, space between first gill slits, space between fifth gill slits, length of the second dorsal fin base, mouth width, length and width of each lobe of the nasal curtain, distance from the snout tip to the center of the anus, distance from the snout to the point of maximum disc width, length of lateral fold, length of the orbit + spiracle (measured together), tail height at the pelvic fin tips, and the number of median thorns (two of five species).

Sexual dimorphism in disc length and the distance from the snout tip to the anus has been noted for other skate species [6, 14, 15, 26]. This is probably due to the larger size attained by females, compared to males of the same age [8–11, 16]. The same reason may cause differences between males and females in the length of the lateral fold, distance from the snout tip to the point of maximum disc width, and the number of median thorns.

Our study shows that females of some species have a relatively wider disc compared to males and this is likely responsible for the observed differences in interorbital width, length of gill slits, length of the orbit + spiracle (measured together), and the space between the gill slits. Differences in mouth width in some species may be caused by sexual dimorphism of the shape and number of teeth in adult skates, as well as differences in diet [3, 9–11, 15, 17–23]. The same cause might be responsible for differences between males and females in size of the nasal curtain.

We also observed differences between males and females in the tail height at the tips of pelvic fins. Since the tail is used in courtship and copulation, it is reasonable to assume that these differences can be attributed to reproductive behaviour.

Forster [37] noted the existence of minor sexual differences in colour patterns of *Bathyraja richardsoni* that may be related to limited observations (single male and single female examined) and is likely attributable to individual variation. Our study did not reveal significant differences in colouration between males and females in any of the five species examined. However, ontogenetic changes in colour pattern were observed in four of the five species (*A. jenseni*, *B. pallida*, *B. richardsoni*, *R. bigelowi*), while *R. kukujevi* demonstrated considerable individual variation in colouration.

Acknowledgments

This paper would not have been possible without the input of our many colleagues. Matthias Stehmann (ICHTHYS, Hamburg, Germany) helped with the ID of skates. James Orr (Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle, USA) and Hajime Ishihara, (W & I Associates Corporation, Fujisawa, Japan)

explained some specific measurements. Romain Causse (Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France) made X-ray images of *Rajella kukuevi* and *R. bigelowi* from museum specimens. Ingvar Byrkjedal, (Zoological Museum, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway), Bernard Séret, (Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France), Karsten Hartel and Andy Williston, (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard, USA), Patrick Campbell and Roberto Miguez, (British Museum of Natural History, London, Great Britain), Geoff Swinney, (National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland), and Monty Priede, (Oceanlab, University of Aberdeen, Newburgh, Scotland) made possible the examination of museum material and provided the facilities and equipment for these analyses. Boris Shieko (Zoological Institute Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg, Russia) made measurements of the *R. kukuevi* holotype. Natalia Popova (VNIRO) made the meristic calculations from X-ray images. The authors are grateful to these colleagues for their valuable contributions to this paper.

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