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**SHORT COMMUNICATION**  
**A NEW RECORD OF *Carcharhinus leucas* IN AN AMAZONIAN RIVER SYSTEM**Leonardo Manir Feitosa<sup>1</sup>, Jorge Luiz Silva Nunes<sup>2\*</sup><sup>1</sup>Laboratório de Dinâmica de Populações Marinhas (DIMAR), Departamento de Pesca e Aquicultura, Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Recife - PE, Brazil.<sup>2</sup>Laboratório de Organismos Aquáticos, Departamento de Oceanografia e Limnologia, Universidade Federal do Maranhão, São Luís - MA, Brazil\*Corresponding author: [silvanunes@yahoo.com](mailto:silvanunes@yahoo.com)**RESUMO**

*Carcharhinus leucas* é uma espécie de tubarão cosmopolita que vive em ambientes tropicais e subtropicais. Geralmente são encontradas na maioria dos rios do mundo, mas os seus registros nas bacias hidrográficas amazônicas são escassos. Neste estudo apresentamos um novo registro de uma fêmea juvenil de tubarão cabeça-chata capturada em Cameté (PA) como fauna acompanhante da pesca de espinhel, pesando 8 kg e medindo 90 cm de comprimento total. O Litoral Amazônico Brasileiro e os seus sistemas fluviais são alguns dos únicos ambientes onde indivíduos jovens do ano e juvenis podem ser encontrados na região Neotropical do oceano Atlântico. Portanto, estas informações são importantes para delinear futuros estudos sobre o uso de habitat e padrões reprodutivos para a espécie nesta região, uma vez que esta área pode ser crucial para sua conservação desta espécie. Palavras-chave: tubarão cabeça-chata, bacia do rio Tocantins, região Neotropical.

**ABSTRACT**

*Carcharhinus leucas* is a cosmopolitan shark species in tropical and subtropical waters. Normally, individuals are found in most of the major rivers in the world but records in the Amazon basin are somewhat scarce. Here we provide a new record of a young of the year female bull shark caught in Cameté (PA) as bycatch of the bottom longline fishery, weighing 8 kg and measuring 90 cm total length. The Brazilian Amazon coast and its freshwater systems are one of the only areas where records of small young of the year and juveniles exist for the Atlantic Ocean on the Neotropical region. Therefore, this information is important to direct future research on habitat use and reproductive patterns for the species in this region, since this could be a crucial area for the species conservation. Keywords: Bull sharks, Tocantins River basin, Neotropical region.

Elasmobranchs are mostly marine fishes, but some species can withstand low salinities (e. g. *Pristis pristis* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Carcharhinus leucas* (Müller & Henle, 1839)), or are even obligate freshwater inhabitants (e. g. *Potamotrygon* spp.) (Grant et al., 2019). Indeed, the species with the most widespread records in freshwater basins in the world is the bull shark, *Carcharhinus leucas*, which has been found in several tropical and subtropical rivers (Thorson, 1972; Thomerson et al., 1977; Coad et al., 1989; Nicholls, 2017).

The bull shark is considered to be near threatened with extinction by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), but its current population trends are unknown (Simpfendorfer & Burgess, 2009). However, it is important to notice that species inhabiting both marine and freshwater

environments are subjected to a greater interaction with fisheries. In fact, the major threat to *C. leucas* is fishing (Ferreira et al., 1996; Karl et al., 2011) and possibly dams as a barriers to up and downstream migrations in freshwater systems (Lees et al., 2016; Winemiller et al., 2016). Besides that, this shark species is extremely resilient to habitat modification and extreme environmental conditions (Bangley et al., 2018).

Therefore, records of *C. leucas* in freshwater systems are important to provide a greater understanding of how this species uses non-marine habitats (Heupel et al., 2010). Many records from the Amazon basin comprise a lot of juvenile bull sharks (Starks, 1913; Thorson, 1972; Ferreira et al., 1996; Feitosa et al., 2016; Goulding et al., 2018), suggesting the region might be an important area

for this life stage. Thus, these records provide better understanding of how the species uses the Amazon biome's waters, especially since it is an important area in the Atlantic, one of the few parts of the Neotropical region where young of the year and neonates are captured.

The present study aimed at reporting the first capture of a young of the year bull shark in the Tocantins river basin, one of the largest rivers comprising the Amazon region, extending the records of this species in the Amazon River basin. We also provide a review of bull shark records in the Amazon basin based on published and on gray literature review.

The Tocantins River basin is associated with the Araguaia River basin, which together form the Tocantins-Araguaia system corresponding to the second largest drainage in the Amazon, totaling 767,164 km<sup>2</sup> (Ribeiro et al., 1995). It is located in a region with tropical climate, an annual rainfall average of 1,752 mm, and evapotranspiration potential of 768 mm (Ho et al., 2016). The average river downstream flow near Marabá city, Pará state, is of around 11,000 m<sup>3</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> (Ho et al., 2016), and the hydrological regime is defined by rain caused by the Intertropical Convergence Zone (Marengo, 2006; Valverde & Marengo, 2014).

Additionally, the Tocantins River has been under constant human induced changes from the urban agglomerations (e. g. Cameté city) and mainly for the construction of dams along its course (Akama, 2017). Currently, seven hydroelectric plants operate in the area, with a potential of energy generation up to 11,500 MW, the third largest in Brazil (<https://www.ana.gov.br/sala-de-situacao/tocantins/saiba-mais-tocantins>). However, the dams' catchments have been continually experiencing less rainfall, which has both decreased the plants' capacity of energy production and the volume of water flowing on the river (ANA, 2020). These human induced impacts have a profound effect of freshwater fishes. Five other elasmobranchs are known to occur in this river: *Paratrygon aiereba* (Müller & Henle, 1841), *Paratrygon* sp., *Potamotrygon henlei* (Castelneau, 1855), *Potamotrygon motoro* (Müller & Henle, 1841), and *Potamotrygon orbignyi* (Castelneau, 1855) (Santos et al., 2004; Lasso et al., 2013), but the impacts of dams and other anthropogenic developments on these species are mostly unknown.

In addition to these freshwater stingrays, the bull shark would be expected to occur in this habitat, although there are no documented records of a shark in this river basin so far.

In 10 August 2019 a young of the year female bull shark was caught in the Cameté municipality, Pará State (Figure 1). The specimen was captured as bycatch of the bottom longline fishery targeting the Gilded catfish (*Brachyplatystoma rousseauxii* (Castelneau, 1855)). Since the only information obtained from this specimen comes from photographic records, video and personal communications with the fishers, no samples from the specimen could be collected. The distance from a general point of capture to the river mouth was calculated using Google Earth Pro software.

Fishers in the Tocantins River caught a young of the year specimen of *Carcharhinus leucas* weighting 8 kg and measuring 90 cm total length (Figure 2). The individual was caught at 6 m depth and 273 km away from the estuary in an area with high incidence of small islands. In addition, the capture occurred in the dry season, when freshwater flow decreases, and saltwater intrusion occurs. The local community consumed the fish. Finally, the catch was shared in social media outlets generating a journalistic report by the local media posted on YouTube (<https://bit.ly/2mIphUW>).

Although commonly encountered in tropical estuaries and rivers, this record represents the first shark ever recorded in the Tocantins River basin. In fact, records of the bull shark in the Amazon basin are scarce. Thorson (1972) provides 20 records for the species in the Amazon River and its tributaries comprising juveniles and adults from both sexes. Werder & Alhanati (1981) provide three more records of sharks captured well within the river. Further records come from Soto & Nisa-Castro-Neto (1998), Karl et al. (2011), Gausmann (2018), and a record of a specimen captured in Santarém, Pará state in 2018 (<https://glo.bo/31HBxnK>). When examining records in the Brazilian Amazon biome on a wider scale, this list increases with records from the Mearim River, Maranhão state (Feitosa et al, 2016), and the present study. Therefore, we consider that there are 29 records of bull shark specimens in the Amazon biome in a span of over 50 years. From those, the vast majority comprise young of the year and juvenile specimens

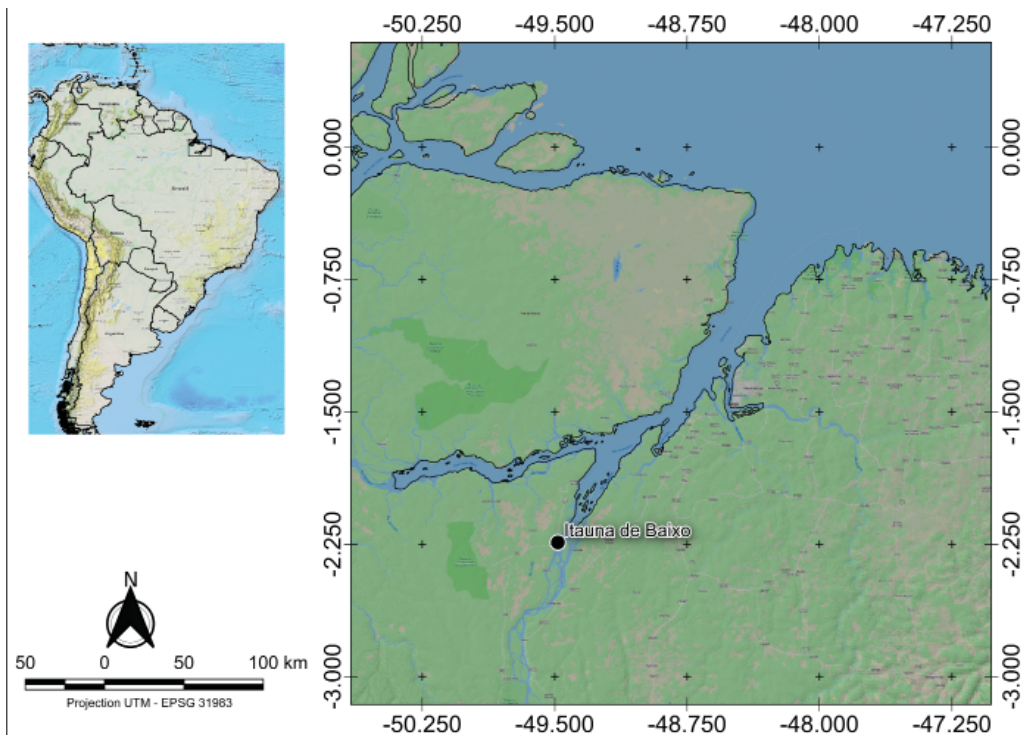


Figure 1. Itauna de Baixo, stretch of the Tocantins River where the specimen of *Carcharhinus leucas* was captured in Cameté, Pará State, Brazil.



Figure 2. Young of the year female *Carcharhinus leucas* and *Blachyplastyoma rousseauxii* specimens captured by fishers in Cameté, Pará state, Brazil.

Despite the sparse historical record, Brazil's Amazon coast and freshwater systems seem to have the most consistent record of young of the year and juvenile specimens of *C. leucas*. Other records for these life stages in Brazil come from southeastern Brazil (Cananea, São Paulo) (Sadowsky, 1967), but no recent records exist to our knowledge. Although not enough to support a hypothesis of nursery area.

For *C. leucas*, this information is important to direct future research on habitat use and reproductive patterns for the species in the Amazon biome, including its coastal waters. In fact, this is especially consistent with *C. leucas* behavior, since several rivers in the world are known to be nurseries for this species (Tillet et al., 2011).

Therefore, the existence of a nursery for the bull shark in the Amazon biome must be investigated to better understand this area's role on the species dynamics in the Neotropical region. We also reinforce the need to study the effects of fisheries in its population, since several records also exist from these juveniles on the estuarine area, where intense gillnet and longline fisheries targeting *Cynoscion acoupa* and *Scomberomorus brasiliensis* occur (Mourão et al., 2014; Almeida et al., 2014). Furthermore, Alencar et al (2001) provide records of elevated biomass of *C. leucas* on the Amazon coastal waters, especially near the Amapá state's coast, which is strongly influenced by the Amazon River discharge (Coles et al., 2013). Finally, we suggest employing vertebral microchemistry to study habitat use and juvenile residency patterns in the area.

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