

Spatial variability of Chondrichthyes in the northern Mediterranean

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Summary: Thanks to the availability of the MEDITS survey data, a standardized picture of the occurrence and abundance of demersal Chondrichthyes in the northern Mediterranean has been obtained. During the spring-summer period between 2012 and 2015, 41 Chondrichthyes, including 18 sharks (5 orders and 11 families), 22 batoids (3 orders and 4 families) and 1 chimaera, were detected from several geographical sub-areas (GSAs) established by the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. Batoids had a preferential distribution on the continental shelf (10-200 m depth), while shark species were more frequent on the slope (200-800 m depth). Only three species, the Carcharhiniformes *Galeus melastomus* and *Scyliorhinus canicula* and the Torpediniformes *Torpedo marmorata* were caught in all GSAs studied. On the continental shelf, the Rajidae family was the most abundant, being represented *in primis* by *Raja clavata* and then by *R. miraletus*, *R. polystigma* and *R. asterias*. The slope was characterized by the prevalence of *G. melastomus* in all GSAs, followed by *S. canicula*, *E. spinax* and *Squalus blainville*. Areas under higher fishing pressure, such as the Adriatic Sea and the Spanish coast (with the exception of the Balearic Islands), show a low abundance of chondrichthyans, but other areas with a high level of fishing

pressure, such as southwestern Sicily, show a high abundance, suggesting that other environmental drivers work together with fishing pressure to shape their distribution. Results of generalized additive models highlighted that depth is one of the most important environmental drivers influencing the distribution of both batoid and shark species, although temperature also showed a significant influence on their distribution. The approach explored in this work shows the possibility of producing maps modelling the distribution of demersal chondrichthyans in the Mediterranean that are useful for the management and conservation of these species at a regional scale. However, because of the vulnerability of these species to fishing exploitation, fishing pressure should be further incorporated in these models in addition to these environmental drivers.

Keywords: fish; Chondrichthyes; bottom trawl surveys; distribution; abundance; Mediterranean.

Variabilidad espacial de Chondrichthyes en el norte del Mediterráneo

Resumen: Gracias a la disponibilidad de los datos de campañas de pesca experimental MEDITS, se ha realizado una imagen estandarizada de la presencia y abundancia de Chondrichthyes demersales en el norte del Mediterráneo. Durante el período primavera-verano entre 2012 y 2015, se detectaron 41 Chondrichthyes, incluidos 18 tiburones (5 órdenes y 11 familias), 22 batoides (3 órdenes y 4 familias) y 1 quimera, de varias Subáreas Geográficas (GSA) establecidas por la Comisión General de Pesca para el Mediterráneo en la zona. Los batoides tuvieron una distribución preferencial en la plataforma continental (10-200 m de profundidad), mientras que las especies de tiburones fueron más frecuentes en la ladera (200-800 m de profundidad). Solo tres especies, Carcharhiniformes *Galeus melastomus*, *Scyliorhinus canicula* y Torpediniformes *Torpedo marmorata* fueron capturadas en todos los GSA estudiados. En la plataforma continental, la familia Rajidae fue la más abundante, representada en primer lugar por *Raja clavata* y luego por *R. miraletus*, *R. polystigma* y *R. asterias*. La pendiente se caracterizó por la prevalencia de *G. melastomus* en todos los GSA, seguido de *S. canicula*, *E. spinax* y *Squalus blainville*. Las áreas bajo mayor presión de pesca, como el Mar Adriático y la costa española (con la excepción de las Islas Baleares), registran una baja abundancia de chondrichthyanos, pero otras áreas con un alto nivel de presión de pesca, como el suroeste de Sicilia, presentan una gran abundancia de estas especies. Sugiere que otros impulsores ambientales trabajen juntos con la presión pesquera para dar forma a su distribución. Los resultados de los modelos aditivos generalizados resaltaron que la profundidad es uno de los factores ambientales más importantes que influyen en la distribución de las especies de batoides y tiburones, aunque la temperatura también mostró una influencia significativa en su distribución. El enfoque explorado en este trabajo muestra la posibilidad de producir mapas que modelen la distribución de los chondrichthyanos demersales en el Mediterráneo, útiles para el manejo y la conservación de estas especies a escala regional. Sin embargo, teniendo en cuenta la vulnerabilidad de estas especies a la explotación pesquera, la presión pesquera debería incorporarse a estos modelos, además de estos factores ambientales.

Palabras clave: Chondrichthyes; campañas de pesca experimental de arrastre; distribución; abundancia; mar Mediterráneo.

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INTRODUCTION

Chondrichthyes are one of the oldest and most ecologically diverse vertebrate lineages. They appeared about 420 million years ago occupying the upper levels of aquatic food webs (Compagno 1990, Kriwet et al. 2008). Today, they have a conspicuous number of predators playing an important role within the marine ecosystem (Stevens et al. 2000, Ferretti et al. 2010, Heithaus et al. 2012), so if these species disappear, the balance within the aquatic food webs would be compromised. It is well known that overfishing and habitat degradation have altered marine animal populations (Polidoro et al. 2012), especially those of sharks and rays (Ferretti et al. 2010, Dulvy et al. 2014). Cartilaginous fish are intrinsically sensitive to high fishing mortality because of their K-selected strategy (e.g. slow growth, late attainment of sexual maturity, long life spans and low fecundity; Stevens et al. 2000). They are frequently captured incidentally, but are often retained as valuable by-catch of fisheries that focus on more productive teleost fish species (Stevens et al. 2005). At present, fishing pressure on chondrichthyan species is increasing because of the high, and in some cases rising, value of their meat, fins, livers, and/or gill

rakers (Fowler et al. 2002, Clarke et al. 2006, Lack and Sant 2009). The landings of sharks and rays reported to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations increased to a peak in 2003 and declined by 20% afterwards (FAO 2010, Frodella et al. 2016). However, recent global data show an increase of 42% of the trade in shark meat (Dent and Clarke 2015) and the true total catch is considered to be about 3/4 times greater than reported (Clarke et al. 2006, Worm et al. 2013). Most chondrichthyan catches are unregulated and often misidentified, unrecorded, aggregated or discarded at sea, resulting in a lack of species-specific landings information (Iglésias et al. 2010, Bornatowski et al. 2013, Cariani et al. 2017).

Humans have been exploiting marine resources, including sharks, along the Mediterranean coasts since ancient times (Farrugio et al. 1993). An analysis of threat levels across all chondrichthyan species has revealed the Mediterranean as a key hotspot of extinction risk (Dulvy et al. 2014). According to the recent assessment of the International Union for the Conservation of the Nature (IUCN), 50% of rays (16 of 32 species) and 54% of sharks (22 of 41 species) in the Mediterranean are facing a high risk of extinction, whereas the only chimaera species (*Chimaera monstrosa*) is

Table 1. – Number of MEDITS hauls carried out annually during the period 2012-2015 and analysed in the present study by geographical sub-area (GSA) of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, country and depth strata (total, 10-800 m; continental shelf, 10-200 m; slope, 201-800 m).

GSA	Country	Area	Total hauls	Shelf hauls	Slope hauls
1	Spain	Northern Alboran	187	71	116
5	Spain	Balearic Islands	218	142	76
6	Spain	Northern Spain	388	282	106
7	France	Gulf of Lions	66	55	11
8	France	Corsica	23	10	13
9	Italy	Ligurian, northern and central Tyrrhenian seas	120	55	65
10	Italy	Central and southern Tyrrhenian seas	70	29	41
11	Italy	Sardinian seas	101	63	38
16	Italy	Strait of Sicily	120	55	65
17	Italy, Slovenia, Croatia	Northern Adriatic	182	169	13
18	Italy, Albania, Montenegro	Southern Adriatic	90	63	27
19	Italy	Northwestern Ionian	70	27	43
20	Greece	Eastern Ionian Sea	50	24	26
22	Greece	Argosaronikos, northern and southern Aegean	123	63	60
23	Greece	Cretan Sea	21	14	7
25	Cyprus	Cyprus	26	19	7

considered as least concern (Dulvy et al. 2016). As highlighted above, the principal driver of decline and local extinction is overfishing. Most species are taken as retained valuable by-catch in the bottom trawl and the small-scale multispecies fisheries. However, by-catch volumes and species composition of chondrichthyans are poorly documented in the Mediterranean and data are rarely incorporated into national and international statistics. Therefore, sharks and rays caught as by-catch can be only delivered as an approximation (Camhi et al. 1998, GFCM 2014). Moreover, despite being banned in 2002, illegal driftnetting is widespread throughout the basin: fleets from Algeria, Italy, Morocco, Turkey, among others, continue to fish illegally with pelagic driftnets (Notarbartolo Di Sciara 2014), and this represents an important and largely hidden source of mortality for pelagic sharks. More recently, a significant decline in chondrichthyan species richness has been reported throughout the Mediterranean, due to increasing threats and local extinctions (Nieto et al. 2015, Davidson et al. 2016, Dulvy et al. 2016).

Starting from 2010, the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) has adopted measures to reduce the by-catch of pelagic sharks, has banned finning practices and has also prohibited the capture and sale of the sharks and rays species listed in Annex II of the Protocol of the Barcelona Convention (FAO 2016). However, no effective management measures against the overexploitation of many commercial species have been successfully implemented or enforced (Vasilakopoulos et al. 2014, Osio et al. 2015). In addition, data on the stock status of sharks and rays remain poor or non-existent (Polidoro et al. 2008, Worm et al. 2013, Colloca et al. 2017).

Numerous studies on chondrichthyan species were made during the first decade of the 21st century in the western (e.g. Carbonell et al. 2003, Moranta et al. 2008a, b), central (e.g. Sion et al. 2004, Abella and Serena 2005, Ferretti et al. 2005) and eastern Mediterranean (e.g. Megalofonou et al. 2005, Tserpes et al. 2006, Peristeraki et al. 2008). However, only a few of them have been updated, mainly those related to Span-

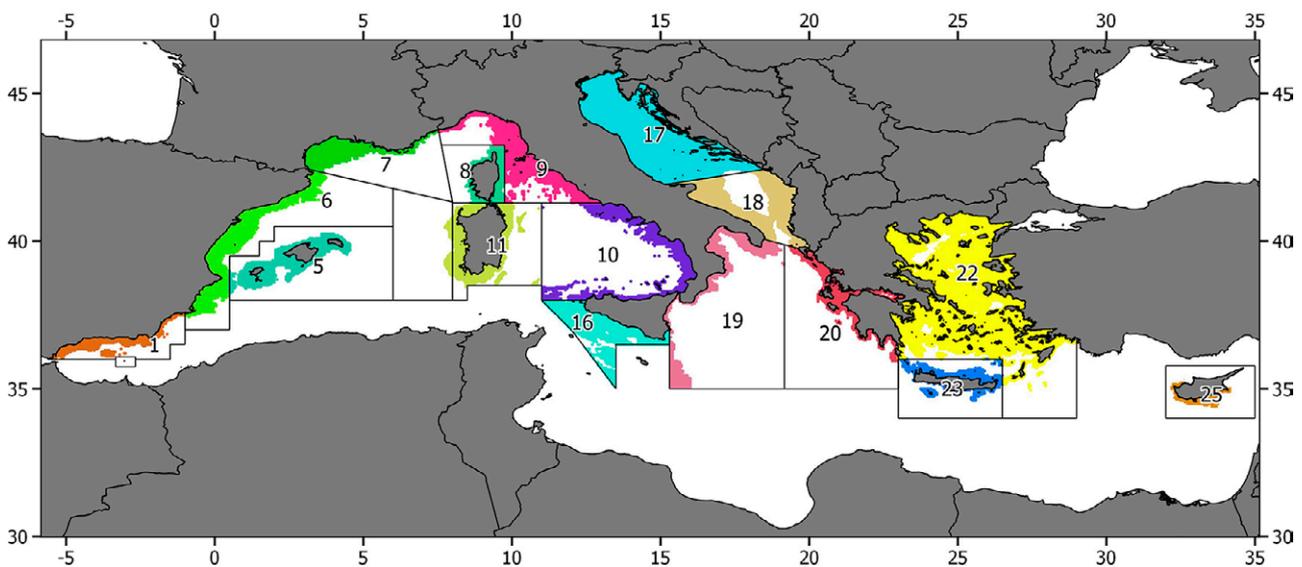


Fig. 1. – Map of the study area showing the sampling stations of the MEDITS surveys during the period 2012-2015 and numbers of the geographical sub-areas (GSAs) established by the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM). The names of the GSAs are shown in Table 1.

ish (Guijarro et al. 2012, Barría et al. 2015, Ramírez-Amaro et al. 2015), Italian (Follesa et al. 2011, Ligas et al. 2013, Marongiu et al. 2017) and Greek waters (Maravelias et al. 2012, Tserpes et al. 2013). These studies have been carried out on the northern Mediterranean coast and very few have been carried out on the southern coast off Africa (e.g. Ordines et al. 2011).

The aim of this work is to give updated information on the distribution and abundance of demersal chondrichthyans on a wide Mediterranean scale and to compare findings among different areas in relation to environmental factors. Abundance indices and frequency of occurrence of the species were estimated from data obtained from the International Mediterranean Trawl Survey (MEDITS), which aims to produce information on population distribution and demographic structure of demersal species inhabiting the continental shelf and the upper slope (Bertrand et al. 2002). Thanks to the adoption of a common standardized sampling protocol, this scientific survey provides comparable species-specific data in several parts of the Mediterranean.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data were collected during the bottom trawl MEDITS surveys, which have been performed annually in spring-summer since 1994. This research programme involves several institutes and teams across different geographical sub-areas (GSAs) established by the GFCM. More specifically, data of chondrichthyans at species level were provided by 16 GSAs from 9 different countries (Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Albania, Montenegro, Greece and Cyprus), covering wide areas of the western, central and eastern Mediterranean (Table 1; Fig. 1). Considering that not all chondrichthyan species were included in the list of MEDITS target species until 2008, there were no complete data time series available for all study areas. For this reason, only data of four recent years (from 2012 to 2015) were analysed. For the Greek GSAs (20, 22 and 23), data were available only for the year 2014, as the MEDITS survey was performed only in this year.

As described in the MEDITS Handbook (Anonymous 2017), these surveys were carried out from May to July, with the exception of 2015 when some Italian GSAs postponed the survey to early autumn due to bureaucratic problems. Samples were taken during daylight using the experimental bottom trawl GOC-73, with 10 mm cod-end mesh size, which corresponds to a mesh opening of about 20 mm. This gear was specially designed to be highly selective in all sampled areas and depths, allowing a representative sampling of demersal megafauna species. Sampling station selection was based on a stratified sampling scheme including five bathymetric strata: 10-50 m, 51-100 m, 101-200 m, 201-500 m and 501-800 m, except for GSA 17 in which the deepest stratum was not present. The duration of hauls was 30' at stations at less than 200 m depth and 60' at deeper stations. The number and weight of all specimens captured were recorded. For each species, the frequency of occurrence within their preferential

Table 2. – Demersal chondrichthyans sampled in MEDITS surveys during the period 2012-2015 and frequency of occurrence (%), estimated within their preferential depth range (overall, 10-800 m; continental shelf, 10-200 m; slope, 201-800 m), by GFCM geographical sub-area (GSA). The codes of these species and their IUCN status in the Mediterranean (Dulvy et al. 2016; DD, data deficient; LC, least concern; NT, near threatened; VU, vulnerable; EN, endangered; CR, critically endangered) are also shown.

Species	Code	IUCN status	Depth range (m)	GSA															
				1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	25
Sharks																			
Order Carcharhiniformes																			
Family Pentanchidae																			
<i>Galeus atlanticus</i> (Vaillant, 1888)	GALEATL	NT	200-800	32.1															
<i>Galeus melastomus</i> Rafinesque, 1810	GALUMEL	LC	200-800	87.6	85.9	70.3	95.5	94.2	85.5	86.6	79	78.3	11	81.5	71	33.3	52.5	33.3	47.6
Family Scyliorhinidae																			
<i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SCYOCAN	LC	10-800	65.9	73.1	61.2	49.2	84.0	30.8	10.4	54.1	31.8	25.8	28.9	7.9	33.3	66.7	35.0	20.8
<i>Scyliorhinus stellaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SCYOSTE	NT	10-200					0.4				1.5	2.5						
Family Triakidae																			
<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	GALEGAL	VU	200-800									0.5							
<i>Mustelus asterias</i> Cloquet, 1819	MUSTAST	VU	10-200							0.9		17.3	1.9	0.8	3.7	4.8	4.4		
<i>Mustelus mustelus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	MUSTMUS	VU	10-200	2.8					0.4			5.0	4.9						
<i>Mustelus punctulatus</i> Risso, 1827	MUSTMED	VU	10-200																
Order Hexanchiformes																			
Family Hexanchidae																			
<i>Heptanchias perlo</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	HEPTPER	DD	200-800									1.9		1.9	0.6	6.7	13.1	16.7	38.1
<i>Hexanchus griseus</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	HEXAGRI	LC	200-800					0.9				0.5					1.6		9.5
Order Lamniformes																			
Family Alopiidae																			
<i>Alopias vulpinus</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	ALOPVUL	EN	10-200																1.0

Table 2 (Cont.) – Demersal chondrichthyans sampled in MEDITS surveys during the period 2012-2015 and frequency of occurrence (%), estimated within their preferential depth range (overall, 10-800 m; continental shelf, 10-200 m; slope, 201-800 m), by GFCM geographical sub-area (GSA). The codes of these species and their IUCN status in the Mediterranean (Dulvy et al. 2016; DD, data deficient; LC, least concern; NT, near threatened; VU, vulnerable; EN, endangered; CR, critically endangered) are also shown.

Species	Code	IUCN status	Depth range (m)	GSA																					
				1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	25						
Order Squaliformes																									
Family Centrophoridae																									
<i>Centrophorus cf. granulosus</i> (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)	CENTGRA	CR	200-800	5.1				5.8	1.8		2.0	12.3		0.9	0.6	13.3	1.6								
<i>Centrophorus uyato</i> (Rafinesque, 1810)	CENTUYA	DD	200-800	2.9																					
Family Dalatiidae																									
<i>Dalatias licha</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	SCYMLIC	VU	200-800	14.6	1.1	2.9	2.3	13.5	4.8	7.9	4.0	15.6		11.1	7.6		1.6								
Family Etmopteridae																									
<i>Etmopterus spinax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ETMOSPI	LC	200-800	59.9	42.4	21.7	52.3	61.5	50.0	54.9	52.0	51.0	3.1	66.7	63.4	6.7	18.0							57.1	
Family Oxynotidae																									
<i>Oxynotus centrina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	OXYNCEN	CR	10-800	0.8			0.8	2.1		0.9	0.5	1.4				5.6	1.6							3.9	
Family Squalidae																									
<i>Squalus acanthias</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SQUAACA	EN	200-800				4.5						1.6											9.8	23.8
<i>Squalus blainvillae</i> (Risso, 1827)	SQUABLA	DD	200-800		4.4	2.2	2.3	48.1	2.2	2.4	15.1	18.4		3.7		46.7	47.5	33.3	28.6						
Order Squatiniformes																									
Family Squatinidae																									
<i>Squatina aculeata</i> Cuvier, 1829	SQUTACU	CR	200-800																					3.3	
Chimaerids																									
Order Chimaeriformes																									
Family Chimaeridae																									
<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i> Linnaeus, 1758	CHIMMON	NT	200-800				77.3	46.2	16.7	4.9	6.6	29.7	1.6	48.1	18.6		18								
Batoids																									
Order Myliobatiformes																									
Family Dasyatidae																									
<i>Bathyshia centroura</i> (Mitchill, 1815)	DASICEN	VU	10-200					9.5		0.4	0.4		0.2												
<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	DASIPAS	VU	10-200							1.7	10.4	2	0.8			10.2	4.8	10.3	42.9	51.8					
<i>Pteroplatygon violacea</i> (Bonaparte, 1832)	DASIVIO	LC	10-200	2.7			1.4		0.4		0.5		2	0.8	1.9										
Family Myliobatidae																									
<i>Myliobatis aquila</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	MYLIAQU	VU	10-200		5.6			4.8		2.6	2.8	3.0	6.2	0.8		1.5	7.1								
<i>Atomylaeus bovinus</i> (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817)	PTEOBOV	CR	10-200								1.0			4.6											
Order Rajiformes																									
Family Rajidae																									
<i>Dipturus oxyrinchus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	RAJAOXY	NT	200-800	1.5	21.7		2.3	82.7	6.6	2.4	38.8	24.1		2.8	2.3	33.3	23.0	50.0	23.8						
<i>Leucoraja circularis</i> (Couch, 1838)	RAJACIR	CR	200-800	4.4	4.3			2.0	0.9		8.6	1.4		8.3	1.7										
<i>Leucoraja fullonica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	RAJAFUL	CR	200-800																						
<i>Leucoraja melitensis</i> (Clark, 1926)	RAJAMEL	CR	10-800																						
<i>Leucoraja naevus</i> (Müller and Henle, 1841)	RAJANAE	NT	10-800	10.1	16.2	2.9	1.5																		
<i>Raja asterias</i> Delaroche, 1809	RAJAAST	NT	10-200	13.6		9.2	6.0	23.8	8.0	6.1	18.7	10.3	3	2.8	13.0										
<i>Raja brachyura</i> Lafont, 1873	RAJABRA	NT	10-200								18.3	1.5													
<i>Raja clavata</i> Linnaeus, 1758	RAJACLA	NT	10-800	0.4	33.9	4.8	15.0	66.0	12.3	7.2	29.8	22.9	13.2	9.4		50.0	45.0	25.0	35.1						
<i>Raja miraletus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	RAJAMIR	LC	10-200		22.9	0.9	0.5	76.2	6.0	10.4	39.4	42.4	13.0	22.6	8.3	14.3	20.6	57.1	8.9						
<i>Raja montagui</i> Fowler, 1910	RAJAMON	LC	10-800	1.2	2.0	3.3		2.1	0.2		6.5					22.5	25.0	7.8							
<i>Raja polystigma</i> Regan, 1923	RAJAPOL	LC	10-800		25.8		1.5	22.3	1.9	0.4	26.1	1.0	0.7			2.8	14.0	27.3							
<i>Raja radula</i> Delaroche, 1809	RAJARDA	EN	10-200	16.8												4.8	8.8	1.8							
<i>Raja undulata</i> Lacepède, 1802	RAJAUUN	NT	10-200																						
<i>Rostroraja alba</i> (Lacepède, 1803)	RAJALALB	EN	10-200	1.7				7.1			4.4	0.1				3	7.1								
Order Torpediniformes																									
Family Torpedinidae																									
<i>Torpedo marmorata</i> Risso, 1810	TORPMAR	LC	10-200	25.9	2.2	16.8	10.2	16.7	10	2.6	10	9.9	3.7	6.1	6.5	23.8	17.6	7.1	7.1						
<i>Tetronarce nobilitana</i> Bonaparte, 1835	TORPNOB	LC	200-800	9.5				0.3			2.4			1.7											
<i>Torpedo torpeda</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	TORPTOR	LC	10-200	2.7				5.2	0.7	0.8	2			3.7											

depth range was calculated by GSAs as percentage of hauls where it was present in respect to the total hauls of the stratum during the four-year study period (Table 2). Abundance indexes (biomass index as B in kg km^{-2} and density index as D in ind. km^{-2}) were calculated for each species by GSAs for the following depth ranges: overall range (10–800 m), continental shelf (10–200 m) and slope (201–800 m).

GAM analysis

For each haul, biomass (kg km^{-2}) and density (ind. km^{-2}) indexes were calculated for two species groups (sharks and batoids) and then modelled separately by generalized additive models (GAMs). The variables to be included in the GAM analysis were checked first for the variance inflation factor (VIF) and then for the correlations with the other variables from the Pearson correlation coefficient. The variables were then selected considering whether the contribute of each variable was significant for the improvement of the model's fit and also whether the estimation of the variables' smoothing term was significant.

In each GAM model, the following explanatory variables were used: geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude), depth, sea surface temperature (SST) and sea bottom temperature (BotTemp). Depth derived from the EMODnet Bathymetry portal (<http://www.emodnet.eu>) was post-processed with GIS software (QGIS Development Team 2017) to obtain the bottom slope layer. SST and BotTemp data were obtained from Copernicus portal (<http://marine.copernicus.eu>) and used as a mean value in spring-summer (the MEDITS survey period) in the four years considered (2012–2015). Covariates data were associated with sampling station by mean of QGIS software.

To assess collinearity, the VIF was used, and covariates showing VIF values greater than 3 and high Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) (>0.5 ; absolute value) were rejected (Zuur et al. 2010). The covariates were rejected from the analysis following three criteria: (i) if the estimated degrees of freedom of the variable was close to 1; (ii) if the interval of confidence was zero; and (iii) if the generalized cross-validation (GCV) score (Gu and Wahba 1991) decreased when the covariate was eliminated from the model.

Non-normally distributed data were log-transformed. The models were estimated with the *mgcv* library from R software (R Development Core Team 2018, Wood 2006) using the Gaussian distribution from the exponential family. The spatial analysis prediction was performed using a 0.03° resolution grid and the resulting maps were produced with QGIS software (QGIS Development Team 2017).

RESULTS

Following the last taxonomic structure suggested by Eschmeyer et al. (2018), 41 species of chondrichthyans were detected from all the GSAs. They included 18 sharks (5 orders and 11 families), 22 batoids (3 orders and 4 families) and 1 chimaera (Table 2).

Occurrence

Except in some cases, batoids had a preferential distribution on the continental shelf (10–200 m depth), while sharks were more frequent on the slope (Table 2). Few species showed a wide distribution in all GSAs (Fig. 2): the sharks *Galeus melastomus*, with a frequency of occurrence between 201 and 800 m depth close to 90% in GSAs 1, 5, 9 and 10 and greater than 90% in GSAs 7 and 8, and *Scyliorhinus canicula*, with a frequency of occurrence in the whole depth range (10–800 m) of 73% in GSA 5 and 84% in GSA 8; and the batoid *T. marmorata*, with the highest frequency of occurrence (26%) in GSA 1 and the lowest (2%) in GSA 5 (Table 2). Also in the eastern basin, the two sharks were the most present species, but with frequencies of occurrence lower than those recorded in the western basin: 52%, 33% and 48% in GSAs 22, 23 and 25, respectively, for *G. melastomus* and 67%, 35% and 21% in GSAs 22, 23 and 25, respectively, for *S. canicula*. *T. marmorata* showed a frequency of occurrence of 24% in GSA 20, similar to that obtained in GSA 1, but in the other GSAs of the eastern basin these values did not exceed 15% (Table 2).

Among Rajiformes, *Raja clavata* was present in all GSAs, except in GSA 19, showing the highest frequency of occurrence (66%) in GSA 8 for the western basin and in GSAs 20 and 22 (50% and 45%, respectively) for the eastern basin, while the lowest one (0.4%) was recorded in GSA 1 (Table 2, Fig. 2). *Raja miraletus* was representative of the central eastern Mediterranean, while *Raja asterias* showed higher values of occurrence in the western than in the eastern basin. By contrast, *Raja undulata* was rarely encountered in the central and eastern part of the Mediterranean, similarly to the Carcharhiniformes *Mustelus asterias*, *Mustelus punctulatus* and *Scyliorhinus stellaris* and the Myliobatiformes *Bathytoshia centroura* and *Aetomylaeus bovinus* (Table 2).

On the continental shelf, the most present species were *T. marmorata* and *R. miraletus*. On the slope, apart from the already mentioned *G. melastomus*, the Squaliformes *Etmopterus spinax* was the second most sampled species, especially in the western and central basins, followed by *Dipturus oxyrinchus* and *Squalus blainville*, which showed a peak in GSA 8, with values of 83% and 48%, respectively (Table 2, Fig. 2). A wide distribution was also shown for the deep water *Dalatias licha* and *Chimaera monstrosa*, while other species were more sparsely scattered throughout the Mediterranean. In particular, *Galeus atlanticus* was detected in a very restricted area of the western basin (GSA 1), but with an occurrence of 32%, while *Galeorhinus galeus* was only found in GSA 16, with low occurrence (0.5%). In the eastern basin, *Leucoraja fullonica* and *Squatina aculeata* were rare species (Table 2).

Abundance

Considering the overall depth range surveyed (10–800 m), density (D) and biomass (B) values of sharks, batoids and the only chimaera were more variable be-

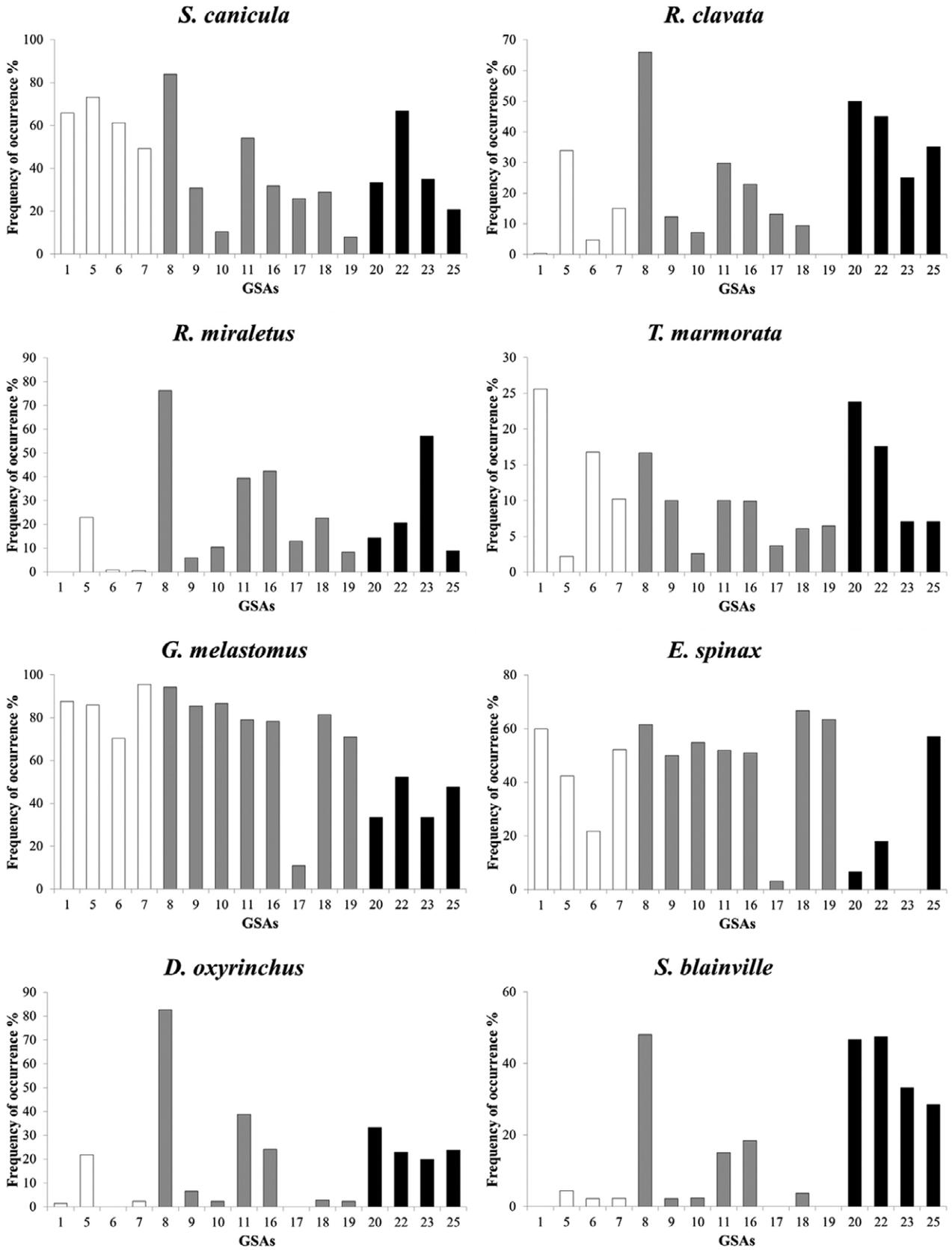


Fig. 2. – Frequency of occurrence by GFCM geographical sub-area (GSA) of the most common species of sharks and batoids within their preferential depth range: *Scyliorhinus canicula* and *Raja clavata* for the overall range (10-800 m); *Raja miraletus* and *Torpedo marmorata* for the continental shelf (10-200 m); and *Galeus melastomus*, *Etmopterus spinax*, *Dipturus oxyrinchus* and *Squalus blainville* for the slope (200-800 m). White bars, western GSAs; grey bars, central GSAs; black bars, eastern GSAs.

Table 3. – Average values (\pm standard deviation) of density (D, ind. km⁻²) and biomass (B, kg km⁻²) indices estimated in the overall depth stratum (10–800 m, except 10–500 m for GSA 17) for all sharks and the only chimaera sampled during the 2012–2015 MEDITS surveys, by GFCM geographical sub-area (GSA). The codes of these species are shown in Table 2.

Species	GSA 1	GSA 5	GSA 6	GSA 7	GSA 8	GSA 9	GSA 10	GSA 11	GSA 16	GSA 17	GSA 18	GSA 19	GSA 20	GSA 22	GSA 23	GSA 25	
GALEATL	D=16 \pm 17 B=2 \pm 1.9																
GALUMEL	D=296 \pm 65 B=53.2 \pm 5.2	D=90 \pm 25.9 B=2.2 \pm 0.7	D=49 \pm 9 B=4.5 \pm 1	D=297 \pm 180 B=40 \pm 18.4	D=1607 \pm 436 B=71.6 \pm 9.2	D=205 \pm 35 B=22.4 \pm 4.3	D=134 \pm 44 B=18.2 \pm 5.3	D=199 \pm 64 B=14 \pm 5.4	D=146 \pm 68 B=22.3 \pm 9.5	D=4 \pm 2 B=0.3 \pm 0.1	D=100 \pm 50 B=12.7 \pm 5	D=116 \pm 46 B=19.4 \pm 7.4	D=52 B=5.2	D=238 B=26.5	D=59 B=2.5	D=149 \pm 69 B=21 \pm 8.8	
SCYOCAN	D=101 \pm 55 B=12.8 \pm 4.9	D=155 \pm 21 B=48.5 \pm 20.6	D=156 \pm 64 B=26.4 \pm 9.4	D=156 \pm 64 B=26.4 \pm 9.4	D=589 \pm 260 B=86.9 \pm 42.1	D=85 \pm 16 B=9.2 \pm 2.2	D=4.8 \pm 1.7 B=0.8 \pm 0.3	D=403 \pm 113 B=27.3 \pm 8.6	D=60 \pm 23 B=8.8 \pm 2.9	D=81 \pm 16 B=14 \pm 2.5	D=80 \pm 21 B=9.8 \pm 2.7	D=8 \pm 6 B=1.3 \pm 1	D=13 B=2.3	D=401 B=42	D=28 B=4	D=20 \pm 9 B=2.7 \pm 1.4	
SCYOSTE				D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=0.2 \pm 0.5	D=0.05 \pm 0.1 B=0.2 \pm 0.4				D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=0.15 \pm 0.2	D=2.6 \pm 2.7 B=1.8 \pm 1.4							
GALEGAL									D=0.03 \pm 0.05 B=0.5 \pm 1								
MUSTAST									D=0.2 \pm 0.3 B=0.5 \pm 0.47								
MUSTMUS	D=3 \pm 0.7 B=16.4 \pm 16.6			D=0.05 \pm 0.1 B=0.2 \pm 0.4	D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=0.02 \pm 0.03				D=5 \pm 3 B=4 \pm 2.1	D=2.3 \pm 2 B=1.5 \pm 2.3	D=0.4 \pm 0.7 B=0.9 \pm 1.9	D=2 \pm 3 B=0.9 \pm 1	D=1 B=1.8	D=3 B=0.9			
MUSTMED									D=0.8 \pm 0.9 B=0.9 \pm 0.8	D=7 \pm 6 B=9.5 \pm 9.9							
CHIMMON		D=15 \pm 6 B=5.5 \pm 2.5		D=19 \pm 5 B=4.3 \pm 1.6	D=2 \pm 0.6 B=0.5 \pm 0.1	D=0.5 \pm 0.4 B=0.04 \pm 0.05	D=0.5 \pm 0.3 B=0.02 \pm 0.03	D=4 \pm 2 B=1.5 \pm 0.7	D=4 \pm 2 B=1.5 \pm 0.7	D=0.03 \pm 0.1 B=0.01 \pm 0.02	D=6 \pm 2 B=1.9 \pm 0.7	D=3 \pm 1 B=0.6 \pm 0.4	D=33 B=13.3				
HEPTPER									D=0.2 \pm 0.1 B=0.4 \pm 0.3					D=6 B=7.8	D=0.8 B=3.7	D=6 \pm 3.2 B=10 \pm 6.8	
HEXAGRI					D=0.05 \pm 0.1 B=0.2 \pm 0.3				D=0.02 \pm 0.1 B=0.2 \pm 0.4					D=0.05 B=18		D=1.5 \pm 2.6 B=1.8 \pm 3.1	
ALOPVUL																	
CENTGRA	D=0.7 \pm 0.8 B=0.2 \pm 0.21			D=0.3 \pm 0.6 B=0.8 \pm 1.7	D=0.2 \pm 0.19 B=0.7 \pm 0.6				D=1 \pm 1.2 B=3.7 \pm 3.1					D=1 B=3.7			
CENTUYA	D=1.2 \pm 0.9 B=0.4 \pm 0.3								D=0.02 \pm 0.04 B=0.06 \pm 0.1								
SCYMLIC	D=2 \pm 1.3 B=1 \pm 0.9	D=0.4 \pm 0.8 B=0.1 \pm 0.2	D=0.5 \pm 0.3 B=0.4 \pm 0.5	D=0.03 \pm 0.1 B=0.1 \pm 0.2	D=1 \pm 0.2 B=0.6 \pm 0.2	D=0.3 \pm 0.1 B=0.2 \pm 0.1	D=0.6 \pm 0.2 B=0.6 \pm 0.5	D=0.2 \pm 0.15 B=0.1 \pm 0.04	D=2 \pm 1 B=3.4 \pm 1.4					D=0.3 B=0.3			
ETMOSPI	D=12 \pm 6.5 B=1.1 \pm 0.7	D=4 \pm 3 B=1.9 \pm 0.4	D=2 \pm 0.7 B=0.1 \pm 0.04	D=9 \pm 5.3 B=0.5 \pm 0.4	D=156 \pm 83 B=3.9 \pm 1.9	D=36 \pm 11 B=2.8 \pm 0.7	D=21 \pm 5 B=1.4 \pm 0.3	D=39 \pm 10 B=2.2 \pm 0.2	D=21 \pm 5 B=1.7 \pm 0.6	D=0.4 \pm 0.7 B=0.02 \pm 0.03	D=51 \pm 32 B=1.8 \pm 0.5	D=46 \pm 27 B=2 \pm 0.7	D=1 B=0.02	D=73 B=3.2	D=0.6 B=0.3	D=337 \pm 140 B=12 \pm 1.5	
OXYNCEN	D=0.2 \pm 0.22 B=0.8 \pm 1.3			D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=0.3 \pm 0.5	D=0.2 \pm 0.3 B=0.1 \pm 0.2				D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=0.2 \pm 0.16					D=0.7 B=0.5		D=0.5 \pm 0.8 B=0.5 \pm 1	
SQUAACA		D=1 \pm 2 B=2.8 \pm 5.7		D=1.5 \pm 1.54 B=0.5 \pm 0.7					D=9 \pm 3 B=8.5 \pm 6.5					D=63 B=15.8		D=22 \pm 36 B=26.7 \pm 37	
SQUABLA	D=2 \pm 0.4 B=3.3 \pm 2.3			D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=0.2 \pm 0.4	D=68 \pm 43 B=32.6 \pm 14.3	D=10 \pm 9 B=1.5 \pm 1.5	D=5 \pm 2 B=0.8 \pm 0.3	D=3 \pm 2 B=1.9 \pm 1.5	D=61 \pm 15 B=25.8 \pm 6.5	D=0.15 \pm 0.2 B=0.3 \pm 0.4	D=1.7 \pm 1.9 B=0.7 \pm 0.2	D=26 B=13.8	D=26 B=13.8	D=101 B=60.5	D=15 B=12.5		D=15 \pm 14 B=10.2 \pm 9.7
SQUATACU																	

Table 4. – Average values (\pm standard deviation) of density (D, ind. km⁻²) and biomass (B, kg km⁻²) indices estimated in the overall depth stratum (10–800 m, except 10–500 m for GSA 17) for all batoids sampled during the 2012–2015 MEDITS surveys, by GFCM geographical sub-area (GSA). The codes of these species are shown in Table 2.

Species	GSA 1	GSA 5	GSA 6	GSA 7	GSA 8	GSA 9	GSA 10	GSA 11	GSA 16	GSA 17	GSA 18	GSA 19	GSA 20	GSA 22	GSA 23	GSA 25
DASICEN					D=1.5 \pm 1.6 B=11.8 \pm 9.3			D=0.2 \pm 0.3 B=5.7 \pm 11.5		D=0.2 \pm 0.2 B=0.28 \pm 0.3						
DASIPAS	D=9 \pm 5 B=11.7 \pm 9	D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=0.7 \pm 1.4			D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=0.5 \pm 1.1	D=0.1 \pm 0.13 B=0.01 \pm 0.01	D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=0.2 \pm 0.3	D=44 \pm 20 B=23.3 \pm 9.6	D=0.3 \pm 0.34 B=1.8 \pm 2	D=0.2 \pm 0.3 B=0.7 \pm 1.2	D=2 \pm 1 B=3.3 \pm 3	D=7 B=7.1	D=8 B=11	D=9 B=13.9	D=6 \pm 3.7 B=9.8 \pm 4.7	
DASIVIO	D=0.4 \pm 0.6 B=10 \pm 13.3		D=0.2 \pm 0.3 B=1.5 \pm 2.1		D=0.2 \pm 0.4 B=0.5 \pm 1.1	D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=0.3 \pm 0.6		D=0.1 \pm 0.1 B=0.2 \pm 0.4	D=0.4 \pm 0.1 B=2 \pm 0.8	D=0.2 \pm 0.2 B=0.4 \pm 0.6	D=0.2 \pm 0.2 B=0.3 \pm 0.5	D=0.1 \pm 0.15 B=0.4 \pm 0.6				
MYLIAQU	D=5 \pm 4.6 B=6.3 \pm 6				D=0.5 \pm 0.7 B=1.8 \pm 2.9	D=0.5 \pm 0.6 B=0.7 \pm 0.8	D=0.5 \pm 0.6 B=1.4 \pm 1.9	D=2 \pm 2.4 B=1.4 \pm 1.9	D=0.2 \pm 0.1 B=1.3 \pm 1.1	D=14 \pm 14.4 B=42.5 \pm 49.6	D=0.2 \pm 0.3 B=0.2 \pm 0.4		D=0.8 B=0.2	D=6 B=6.1		
PTEOBOV								D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=2.3 \pm 4.6			D=0.1 \pm 0.7 B=0.8 \pm 0.9					
RAJAOXY	D=0.3 \pm 0.4 B=1.5 \pm 2.3	D=10 \pm 16 B=19.5 \pm 33.1		D=0.03 \pm 0.1 B=0.04 \pm 0.07	D=26 \pm 1 B=24.4 \pm 5.7	D=0.8 \pm 0.3 B=1.5 \pm 1.2	D=0.2 \pm 0.2 B=0.2 \pm 0.3	D=8 \pm 4 B=9 \pm 3.6	D=3 \pm 2 B=3.8 \pm 1.8	D=0.1 \pm 0.1 B=0.1 \pm 0.1	D=0.1 \pm 0.1 B=0.7 \pm 0.8	D=2 B=2.7	D=5 B=4.8	D=3 B=1.8	D=2 \pm 0.9 B=3 \pm 2.6	
RAJACIR	D=0.5 \pm 0.4 B=1.3 \pm 1.7	D=2 \pm 3 B=2.1 \pm 2.6		D=0.2 \pm 0.4 B=0.02 \pm 0.04	D=0.2 \pm 0.4 B=0.02 \pm 0.04	D=0.05 \pm 0.05 B=0.09 \pm 0.1		D=1 \pm 0.5 B=0.4 \pm 0.3	D=0.08 \pm 0.1 B=0.1 \pm 0.2	D=0.2 \pm 0.1 B=1.3 \pm 1.1	D=0.2 \pm 0.3 B=0.2 \pm 0.4	D=0.3 \pm 0.2 B=0.02 \pm 0.02				
RAJAFUL								D=5 \pm 1 B=1.2 \pm 0.3					D=1.4 B=0.5			D=1 \pm 0.8 B=1 \pm 0.9
RAJAMEL																
RAJANAE	D=26 \pm 29 B=12 \pm 14.9	D=20 \pm 7 B=25.7 \pm 11.7	D=2 \pm 1 B=1.7 \pm 1.3	D=1.3 \pm 1.4 B=1.36 \pm 1.35												
RAJAAST	D=5 \pm 4.8 B=5.9 \pm 4.9		D=2 \pm 0.4 B=0.7 \pm 0.3	D=1 \pm 0.6 B=1 \pm 0.7	D=4 \pm 3 B=4.7 \pm 3.3	D=2 \pm 1 B=0.8 \pm 0.3	D=0.8 \pm 0.6 B=0.5 \pm 0.5	D=12 \pm 9 B=10.7 \pm 6.9	D=2 \pm 1.4 B=0.8 \pm 0.4	D=0.8 \pm 0.7 B=0.3 \pm 0.4	D=0.6 \pm 0.6 B=0.3 \pm 0.3	D=2 \pm 1 B=0.6 \pm 0.5	D=0.2 B=0.1	D=6 B=3.3		
RAJABRA	D=6 \pm 5 B=11.3 \pm 11.5				D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=0.03 \pm 0.1			D=41 \pm 38 B=26 \pm 28.6	D=0.13 \pm 0.1 B=0.02 \pm 0.02				D=5 B=3.7	D=0.8 B=0.9		
RAJACLA	D=0.5 \pm 1 B=0.7 \pm 1.4	D=53 \pm 12 B=45.5 \pm 26.9	D=3 \pm 2 B=1.8 \pm 1.2	D=8 \pm 4 B=11.1 \pm 8.1	D=251 \pm 420 B=65.4 \pm 211.1	D=11 \pm 4 B=4.6 \pm 1.7	D=1.7 \pm 0.7 B=2 \pm 0.9	D=44 \pm 18 B=32.7 \pm 12.4	D=24 \pm 8 B=24 \pm 3.2	D=11 \pm 4 B=11 \pm 3.8	D=3 \pm 1 B=2.5 \pm 1.1	D=30 B=16.5	D=90 B=49.1	D=13 B=5.1	D=12 \pm 7.5 B=7 \pm 3.6	
RAJAMIR	D=0.3 \pm 0.5 B=0.01 \pm 0.02	D=2 \pm 2.4 B=4.5 \pm 7.2	D=0.4 \pm 0.5 B=0.11 \pm 0.14	D=0.1 \pm 0.14 B=0.002 \pm 0.004	D=35 \pm 13 B=6 \pm 2.1	D=2 \pm 1 B=0.5 \pm 0.3	D=1.2 \pm 0.4 B=0.3 \pm 0.1	D=32 \pm 21 B=4.6 \pm 2.2	D=55 \pm 17 B=10.1 \pm 3.6	D=22 \pm 3 B=4 \pm 0.4	D=10 \pm 4 B=2 \pm 0.8	D=3 \pm 1 B=0.3 \pm 0.2	D=10 B=1.6	D=23 B=3.5	D=0.4 \pm 0.3 B=0.2 \pm 0.2	
RAJAMON	D=13 \pm 8 B=37.9 \pm 35.6		D=1 \pm 0.3 B=0.6 \pm 0.4	D=1.3 \pm 0.9 B=0.1 \pm 0.09	D=19 \pm 13 B=2.9 \pm 2.1	D=3 \pm 2 B=0.3 \pm 0.1	D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=0.01 \pm 0.01	D=24 \pm 15 B=5.1 \pm 1.9	D=0.2 \pm 0.22 B=0.03 \pm 0.04	D=0.1 \pm 0.12 B=0.03 \pm 0.02		D=0.5 B=0.3	D=25 B=5.2	D=7 B=11.1	D=0.4 \pm 0.7 B=0.4 \pm 0.7	
RAJAPOL								D=2 \pm 1.6 B=0.5 \pm 0.3								
RAJARDA																
RAJAUND																
RAJALB	D=0.6 \pm 1.2 B=5.5 \pm 11				D=0.6 \pm 0.8 B=0.7 \pm 1.1	D=0.02 \pm 0.05 B=0.2 \pm 0.4		D=0.7 \pm 0.8 B=4 \pm 4.8	D=0.03 \pm 0.1 B=0.03 \pm 0.1	D=0.03 \pm 0.1 B=0.02 \pm 0.03						D=0.4 \pm 0.7 B=0.6 \pm 1
TORPMAR	D=12 \pm 4 B=5 \pm 2	D=6 \pm 7 B=6.3 \pm 5.8	D=1 \pm 0.5 B=0.3 \pm 0.1	D=2 \pm 0.6 B=0.6 \pm 0.4	D=5 \pm 2 B=3.3 \pm 1.7	D=2 \pm 1 B=0.32 \pm 0.3	D=0.3 \pm 0.2 B=0.1 \pm 0.1	D=3 \pm 1 B=1.1 \pm 0.7	D=2 \pm 1 B=0.6 \pm 0.4	D=1.2 \pm 0.1 B=0.2 \pm 0.04	D=0.8 \pm 0.3 B=0.3 \pm 0.2	D=2 \pm 2 B=0.5 \pm 0.5	D=4 B=0.4	D=5 B=1.6	D=3.4 B=0.3	D=1 \pm 0.8 B=0.1 \pm 0.1
TORPNOB	D=1 \pm 0.8 B=3.5 \pm 3.7				D=0.03 \pm 0.1 B=0.04 \pm 0.1			D=0.4 \pm 0.4 B=1.2 \pm 2.3	D=0.4 \pm 0.4 B=1.2 \pm 2.3		D=0.1 \pm 0.1 B=0.04 \pm 0.1	D=0.4 B=0.03				D=0.7 \pm 0.8 B=0.02 \pm 0.02
TORPTOR	D=3 \pm 3.5 B=1.9 \pm 2.1				D=1 \pm 0.5 B=0.1 \pm 0.05	D=0.1 \pm 0.1 B=0.03 \pm 0.1	D=0.1 \pm 0.1 B=0.1 \pm 0.2	D=0.1 \pm 0.3 B=0.02 \pm 0.04	D=0.3 \pm 0.6 B=0.02 \pm 0.04		D=1 \pm 1 B=0.1 \pm 0.1	D=1 \pm 1 B=0.1 \pm 0.1				D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=0.01 \pm 0.02

Table 5. – Average values (\pm standard deviation) of density (D, ind. km⁻²) and biomass (B, kg km⁻²) indices estimated in the continental shelf stratum (10-200 m) for all sharks and the only chimaera sampled during the 2012-2015 MEDITS surveys, by GFCM geographical sub-area (GSA). The codes of these species are shown in Table 2.

Species	GSA 1	GSA 5	GSA 6	GSA 7	GSA 8	GSA 9	GSA 10	GSA 11	GSA 16	GSA 17	GSA 18	GSA 19	GSA 20	GSA 22	GSA 23	GSA 25	
GALEATL																	
GALUMEL		D=24±32 B=4.6±6.6	D=1.1±1 B=0.4±0.3	D=52±104 B=1.9±3.9	D=6±12 B=0.5±1	D=0.2±0.2 B=0.03±0.04	D=0.1±0.2 B=0.01±0.02						D=170 B=24.4			D=11±20 B=0.9±1.5	
SCYOCAN	D=165±28 B=18.7±3.2	D=785±162 B=59.3±12.6	D=184±16 B=32±6.7	D=171±66 B=30±11.3	D=1173±744 B=215±133	D=70±15 B=10.2±3.5	D=0.8±0.6 B=0.3±0.2	D=364±84 B=34.3±13	D=88±38 B=13.9±5.1	D=86±18 B=15±2.6	D=89±28 B=13.3±4	D=3±2 B=0.8±0.7	D=5 B=1.5	D=376 B=43.3	D=2 B=0.4	D=17±24 B=1.6±2.3	
SCYOSTE						D=0.1±0.2 B=0.4±0.8			D=0.3±0.4 B=0.4±0.5	D=3±3 B=2±1.5							
GALEGAL																	
MUSTAST																	
MUSTMUS		D=36±4 B=158±141				D=0.1±0.2 B=0.4±0.7	D=0.2±0.4 B=0.05±0.1							D=7 B=1.8			
MUSTMED																	
CHIMMON																	
HEPTPER																	
HEXAGRI																	
ALOPVUL																	
CENTGRA																	
CENTUYA																	
SCYMLIC																	
ETMOSPI																	
OXYNCEN																	
SQUAACA																	
SQUABLA																	
SQUTACU																	

Table 6. – Average values (\pm standard deviation) of density (D, ind. km⁻²) and biomass (B, kg km⁻²) indices estimated in the continental shelf stratum (10-200 m) for all batoids sampled during the 2012-2015 MEDITS surveys, by GFCM geographical sub-area (GSA). The codes of these species are shown in Table 2.

Species	GSA 1	GSA 5	GSA 6	GSA 7	GSA 8	GSA 9	GSA 10	GSA 11	GSA 16	GSA 17	GSA 18	GSA 19	GSA 20	GSA 22	GSA 23	GSA 25
DASICEN				D=2±5 B=16.2±32.4				D=0.2±0.5 B=9.1±18.1		D=0.2±0.3 B=0.3±0.4						
DASIPAS	D=94±72 B=98.3±23.7		D=0.2±0.4 B=1.1±2.3	D=0.1±0.3 B=0.01±0.03	D=0.4±0.4 B=0.5±0.8	D=0.4±0.4 B=0.5±1.1	D=0.4±0.4 B=0.5±0.8	D=70±31 B=36.8±15.2	D=1±0.8 B=4.4±5	D=0.3±0.33 B=0.7±1.3	D=5±2 B=8.3±7.4	D=12 B=12.1	D=13 B=19	D=24 B=34.3	D=21±8 B=29.5±5.4	
DASIVIO	D=2±2.3 B=27.8±47.4		D=0.3±0.4 B=1.8±2.6					D=0.2±0.4 B=0.5±1.1	D=0.1±0.3 B=0.5±1	D=0.5±0.1 B=0.4±0.8	D=0.3±0.4 B=1.1±1.6		D=2 B=0.4	D=21 B=20.1		
MYLLAQU	D=35±28 B=54±38.5		D=1.7±2.2 B=5.7±9.2				D=1.3±1.6 B=1.9±2.2	D=3±4 B=2.1±3.1	D=0.6±0.3 B=3.3±2.7	D=15±16 B=45.7±53.3	D=0.3±0.4 B=0.3±0.6		D=3 B=2.3			D=0.3±0.6 B=0.1±0.1
PTEOBOV								D=4±2 B=6.1±2.6	D=0.2±0.4 B=5.7±11.4		D=2±1.9 B=2.2±2.1					
RAJAOXY	D=12±23 B=52±97		D=3±7 B=2.3±4.7	D=0.5±0.4 B=1.7±1.8												
RAJACIR	D=11±21 B=8±16.2															
RAJAFUL																
RAJAMEL									D=2±1 B=0.37±0.38				D=1 B=0.4			
RAJANAE	D=19±25 B=12±18	D=5±4 B=68±15.5	D=4±3 B=3.2±2.3													
RAJAAST	D=8±7 B=9.2±7		D=3±0.2 B=2.1±0.3	D=1±0.7 B=1.2±0.8	D=13±8 B=14.9±10.6	D=3±1.2 B=1.5±0.4	D=2.1±1.6 B=1.4±1.3	D=19±14 B=16.8±10.8	D=3±2.6 B=1.7±1	D=0.8±0.75 B=0.34±0.41	D=1±1 B=0.4±0.5	D=4±3 B=1.6±1.1	D=9 B=5.2	D=10 B=3.8	D=0.3±0.6 B=0.2±0.4	
RAJABRA	D=54±48 B=11.3±11.9							D=65±59 B=31.6±27	D=0.3±0.27 B=0.1±0.04				D=6 B=3.9			
RAJACLA	D=1±2 B=1.2±2.5	D=5±4 B=64.9±24.5	D=6±2 B=9±6	D=6±2 B=9±6	D=753±1333 B=189.2±68	D=10±3 B=6.1±2.3	D=0.7±0.6 B=1.3±2.1	D=51±21 B=41±17.1	D=46±7 B=48.8±4.7	D=12±4 B=11.7±4.1	D=3±2 B=2.9±1.8		D=33 B=21.7	D=1 B=0.1	D=20±8 B=9.5±1.4	
RAJAMIR	D=91±13 B=50.6±26.7		D=0.8±0.9 B=0.2±0.25	D=0.1±0.2 B=0.002±0.01	D=113±40 B=19±6.7	D=4±2 B=1±0.5	D=2.7±1.4 B=0.6±0.4	D=50±33 B=7.2±3.5	D=133±41 B=24.5±8.3	D=24±4 B=4.3±0.5	D=14±6 B=3±1.2	D=7±4 B=0.8±0.6	D=31 B=5.4	D=39 B=7.4	D=2±1 B=1±0.9	
RAJAMON	D=1±2 B=0.03±0.1	D=27±33 B=51.9±78.6	D=2±0.6 B=0.9±0.7	D=0.6±1.2 B=0.3±0.6	D=0.6±1.2 B=0.1±0.2				D=5±4 B=1.1±0.7				D=19 B=14.2			D=5±8 B=0.7±1.2
RAJAPOL	D=62±23 B=93.7±15.2		D=0.1±0.2 B=0.05±0.1	D=0.1±0.2 B=0.05±0.1	D=58±40 B=9.5±6.7	D=3±2 B=0.4±0.3	D=0.2±0.4 B=0.02±0.03	D=34±21 B=7.8±2.9	D=0.25±0.3 B=0.06±0.07	D=0.14±0.1 B=0.03±0.02			D=16 B=4.4			D=5±3 B=1.9±0.9
RAJARDA	D=65±24 B=11.1±52.7								D=0.1±0.2 B=0.07±0.1				D=4 B=1.8			D=0.2±0.4 B=0.01±0.01
RAJAUND														D=2 B=0.4		
RAJAALB	D=9±18 B=82.6±165.2								D=2±2 B=9.6±12.2	D=0.04±0.1 B=0.02±0.04						
TORPMAR	D=15±4 B=6±2.9	D=26±9 B=33.1±25.4	D=3±1 B=0.6±0.2	D=3±1 B=0.7±0.5	D=15±8 B=10.5±5.6	D=3±2 B=0.6±0.5	D=0.5±0.3 B=0.1±0.2	D=4±2 B=1.8±1	D=3±2 B=0.7±0.68	D=1.3±0.1 B=0.2±0.04	D=1±0.5 B=0.4±0.4	D=5±4 B=1.1±1.2	D=10 B=2.6	D=3 B=0.3	D=1±1 B=0.5±0.5	
TORPNOB									D=0.2±0.3 B=0.01±0.01				D=1 B=0.1			D=0.3±0.6 B=0.04±0.1
TORPTOR	D=7±8 B=4.6±4.9								D=0.5±1 B=0.06±0.1				D=2±2.3 B=0.2±0.3			D=0.5±1 B=0.04±0.1

Table 7. – Average values (\pm standard deviation) of density (D, individuals km^{-2}), and biomass (B, kg km^{-2}), indices estimated in the slope stratum (201–800 m, except 201–500 m for GSA 17) for all sharks and the only chimaera sampled during the 2012–2015 MEDITS surveys, by GFCM geographical sub-area (GSA). The codes of these species are shown in Table 2.

Species	GSA 1	GSA 5	GSA 6	GSA 7	GSA 8	GSA 9	GSA 10	GSA 11	GSA 16	GSA 17	GSA 18	GSA 19	GSA 20	GSA 22	GSA 23	GSA 25
GALEATL	D=180 \pm 184 B=22.1 \pm 21.9															
GALUMEL	D=2663 \pm 585 B=479 \pm 46.8	D=705 \pm 153 B=20.4 \pm 5.6	D=228 \pm 42 B=20.8 \pm 4.7	D=1573 \pm 952 B=208 \pm 97.8	D=2319 \pm 659 B=103.5 \pm 14.3	D=439 \pm 75 B=47.9 \pm 9.1	D=207 \pm 67 B=28.2 \pm 8.3	D=542 \pm 174 B=38.1 \pm 14.7	D=244 \pm 114 B=37.3 \pm 15.9	D=51 \pm 31 B=4.9 \pm 2	D=305 \pm 154 B=38.8 \pm 15.2	D=193 \pm 76 B=32.1 \pm 12.1	D=126 B=12.6	D=289 B=28	D=85 B=3.6	D=188 \pm 83 B=26.8 \pm 11.3
SCYOCAN	D=84 \pm 67 B=11.8 \pm 4.7	D=316 \pm 174 B=24.2 \pm 3.5	D=59 \pm 19 B=10.6 \pm 3.3	D=90 \pm 58.4 B=10.9 \pm 3	D=322 \pm 67 B=28.3 \pm 8.7	D=102 \pm 31 B=8.2 \pm 2.4	D=7 \pm 3 B=1 \pm 0.4	D=471 \pm 201 B=15.3 \pm 5.6	D=41 \pm 30 B=5.3 \pm 3	D=13 \pm 12 B=1 \pm 0.9	D=61 \pm 11 B=2.8 \pm 0.3	D=14 \pm 9 B=1.7 \pm 1.3	D=24 B=3.5	D=420 B=41	D=39 B=5.6	D=21 \pm 13 B=3 \pm 2.1
SCYOSTE					D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=0.4 \pm 0.7											
GALEGAL									D=0.04 \pm 0.1 B=0.09 \pm 1.7							
MUSTAST																
MUSTMUS																
MUSTMED																
CHIMMON																
HEPTPER																
HEXAGRI																
ALOPVUL																
CENTGRA	D=1.6 \pm 1.9 B=0.4 \pm 0.5															
CENTUYA	D=3 \pm 2 B=1.1 \pm 0.8															
SCYMLJC	D=13 \pm 7 B=6.2 \pm 2.2	D=3 \pm 7 B=0.7 \pm 1.3	D=1.1 \pm 0.8 B=0.9 \pm 1.2	D=0.2 \pm 0.4 B=0.6 \pm 1.2	D=2 \pm 0.4 B=0.8 \pm 0.6	D=0.6 \pm 0.2 B=0.4 \pm 0.3	D=0.9 \pm 0.3 B=1 \pm 0.8	D=0.1 \pm 0.2 B=0.05 \pm 0.1	D=2 \pm 1.9 B=6.1 \pm 5.3							
ETMOSPI	D=131 \pm 71 B=12.3 \pm 7.3	D=40 \pm 23 B=24.5 \pm 9.1	D=3.7 \pm 0.9 B=0.3 \pm 0.3	D=34 \pm 22 B=1.6 \pm 1.1	D=222 \pm 123 B=5.7 \pm 2.8	D=77 \pm 24 B=5.9 \pm 1.6	D=33.7 \pm 7.9 B=2.3 \pm 0.4	D=108 \pm 28 B=6 \pm 0.5	D=35 \pm 9 B=2.8 \pm 1	D=5 \pm 10 B=0.2 \pm 0.4	D=157 \pm 98 B=5.6 \pm 1.6	D=77 \pm 45 B=3.3 \pm 1.1	D=3 B=0.05	D=74 B=3.7		D=420 \pm 190 B=14.6 \pm 2.2
OXYNCE	D=0.5 \pm 0.6 B=1.9 \pm 3.1															
SQUAACA																
SQUABLA	D=3 \pm 6 B=4.1 \pm 8.3															
SQUITACU																

Table 8. – Average values (\pm standard deviation) of density (D, ind. km⁻²) and biomass (B, kg km⁻²) indices estimated in the slope stratum (201-800 m, except 201-500 m for GSA 17) for all batoids sampled during the 2012-2015 MEDITS surveys, by GFCM geographical sub-area (GSA). The codes of these species are shown in Table 2.

Species	GSA 1	GSA 5	GSA 6	GSA 7	GSA 8	GSA 9	GSA 10	GSA 11	GSA 16	GSA 17	GSA 18	GSA 19	GSA 20	GSA 22	GSA 23	GSA 25
DASICEN					D=2.4±4.5 B=17.6±27											
DASIPAS		D=0.5±0.9 B=10.8±21.6											D=4 B=5.1	D=2 B=5.2		D=2±3 B=4.2±5.4
DASIVIO		D=0.5±0.9 B=10.8±21.6														
MYLIAQU																
PTEOBOV																
RAJAOXY	D=1.1±1.9 B=6.8±10.2	D=2.6±10.1 B=36.1±17.3		D=0.2±0.3 B=0.2±0.4	D=37±2 B=34.5±6.3	D=1±0.5 B=1.2±1.4	D=0.3±0.3 B=0.3±0.5	D=14±9 B=14±5.3	D=5±3 B=6.3±3	D=0.3±0.2 B=0.2±0.2	D=0.3±0.2 B=1.1±1.4	D=0.2±0.2 B=1.1±1.4	D=4 B=6.4	D=6 B=6.6	D=5 B=2.6	D=3±1 B=3.8±3.7
RAJACIR	D=4±3 B=6.4±6.9	D=8±9.4 B=13.5±17.2		D=0.1±0.12 B=0.2±0.2	D=0.3±0.6 B=0.03±0.06		D=2±1 B=1±0.8	D=0.1±0.2 B=0.26±0.3		D=1±0.7 B=1±0.7		D=1±1 B=0.03±0.04	D=0.3 B=0.5			
RAJAFUL																D=1±1 B=1.2±1.1
RAJAMEL									D=7±2 B=1.8±0.6							
RAJANAE	D=3.1±2.9 B=10.3±11.6	D=1.3±5 B=79.2±37.8	D=0.4±0.9 B=0.1±0.3	D=7.1±7.2 B=7.3±7.2												
RAJAAST			D=1.4±1.2 B=0.3±0.4		D=0.1±0.2 B=0.04±0.07	D=0.2±0.4 B=0.04±0.1	D=0.1±0.1 B=0.01±0.02		D=1±2 B=0.1±0.3	D=0.1±0.3 B=0.04±0.1		D=0.2±0.22 B=0.02±0.02	D=1 B=0.4	D=4 B=1.9	D=1.2 B=1.3	
RAJABRA																
RAJACLA		D=88±29 B=52.9±38.4	D=2±3.2 B=1.4±2.5	D=20±9 B=20.2±15.8	D=21±7.6 B=8.8±3.5	D=1.3±6 B=2.9±1.3	D=2±1 B=2.3±1.1	D=31±16 B=18.1±4.6	D=10±12 B=7±6.9	D=3±2.8 B=0.9±0.6	D=2.8±0.8 B=1.7±0.6		D=27 B=9.2	D=84 B=44	D=18 B=7.3	D=10±8 B=6.1±4.2
RAJAMIR							D=0.4±0.3 B=0.1±0.1	D=0.1±0.1 B=0.01±0.03	D=2±2 B=0.4±0.5	D=0.5±0.6 B=0.03±0.04	D=0.1±0.2 B=0.01±0.03		D=17 B=2	D=2 B=10	D=16 B=8.8	D=3±5 B=0.3±0.5
RAJAMON					D=0.2±0.5 B=0.01±0.01				D=0.3±0.33 B=0.05±0.1							
RAJAPOL		D=11±2.6 B=28.4±11.6		D=6.3±4.6 B=0.3±0.2	D=2±1.3 B=0.03±0.02	D=2±1 B=0.2±0.1		D=7±3 B=0.5±0.3	D=0.1±0.3 B=0.02±0.04	D=0.1±0.3 B=0.01±0.01			D=31 B=5.7	D=10 B=10.4	D=12±11 B=2.7±2.5	
RAJARDA																
RAJAUND																
RAJAALB					D=0.1±0.2 B=7E-4E-3				D=0.1±0.1 B=0.25±0.3							
TORPMAR	D=2±1 B=0.7±0.3		D=1±0.8 B=0.2±0.22			D=0.3±0.4 B=0.06±0.1	D=0.1±0.2 B=0.02±0.04	D=0.2±0.3 B=0.01±0.02	D=1±0.8 B=0.2±0.1	D=3±2.8 B=0.9±0.6	D=2.8±0.8 B=1.7±0.6	D=0.3±0.3 B=0.07±0.1	D=1 B=0.03	D=2 B=0.8	D=4 B=0.2	D=0.6±1 B=0.7±1.2
TORPNOB	D=2±1 B=6.6±6.9					D=0.1±0.1 B=0.1±0.1			D=0.5±0.52 B=2±3.9			D=0.15±0.2 B=0.1±0.12				D=1±1 B=0.02±0.02
TORPTOR						D=0.4±0.3 B=0.1±0.04										

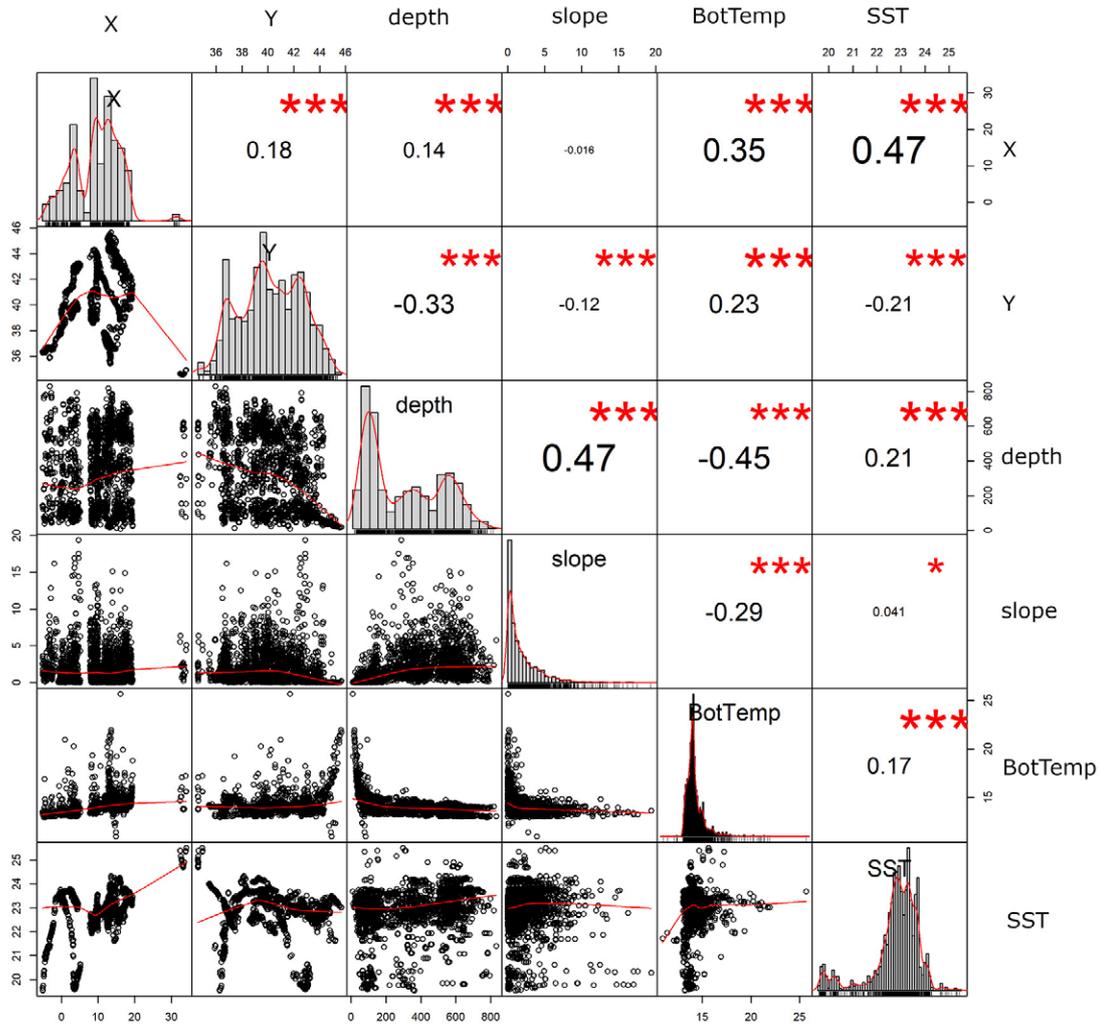


Fig. 3. – Pearson correlation matrix of the covariates used in GAM models for abundance of sharks (including also *Chimaera monstrosa* and *Squatina aculeata*) and batoids: Geographical coordinates (X: longitude; Y: latitude), depth, bottom slope, sea bottom temperature (BotTemp) and sea surface temperature (SST).

tween the GSAs (Tables 3 and 4). Two species mainly contributed to shark abundance in the basin (Table 3): *G. melastomus*, with the highest abundances in GSA8 (1607 ± 35 ind. km^{-2} and 71.6 ± 9.2 kg km^{-2}) and the lowest ones in GSA 17 (4 ± 2 ind. km^{-2} and 0.3 ± 0.1 kg km^{-2}), and *S. canicula*, with the highest density (589 ± 260 ind. km^{-2}) and biomass (86.9 ± 42.1 kg km^{-2}) in GSA8 and the lowest ones in GSA 10 (4.8 ± 1.7 ind. km^{-2} and 0.8 ± 0.3 kg km^{-2}). The third most abundant shark was *E. spinax* (Table 3), with the highest values in GSA 25 (5337 ± 140 ind. km^{-2} and 12 ± 1.5 kg km^{-2}) and the lowest ones in GSA 17 (0.4 ± 0.7 ind. km^{-2} and 0.02 ± 0.03 kg km^{-2}). Among batoids, *R. clavata* was the most abundant species, followed by *R. miraletus* (Table 4). Although *T. marmorata* was frequently encountered in all GSAs, its density and biomass were very low (≤ 12 ind. km^{-2} and ≤ 6.3 kg km^{-2} , respectively; Table 4).

Focusing on the continental shelf, apart from *S. canicula*, which was the most abundant chondrichthyan species caught in all GSAs (Tables 5 and 6), except for GSAs 10 and 19, this macro-stratum was characterized by the prevalence of batoids. Among these, the Rajidae

family was the most abundant, being represented in *primis* by *R. clavata* and then by *R. miraletus*, *R. polystigma* and *R. asterias* (Table 6). *T. marmorata* reached lower values than the above species, as did *Dasyatis pastinaca*, which showed high values only in GSAs 5 and 11.

The slope, with a high abundance of sharks, is characterized by the abundance of *G. melastomus* in all GSAs (Tables 7 and 8), followed by *S. canicula*, *E. spinax* and *S. blainville*. Among batoids, the Rajidae family was mostly represented by *R. clavata* and *D. oxyrinchus*. Myliobatidae was the only family not present on the slope, while Dasyatidae and Torpedinidae were scanty (Table 8). The highest abundance of *C. monstrosa* was registered in GSA 7 (80 ± 32 ind. km^{-2} and 29.4 ± 13 kg km^{-2}). This species was not widespread throughout the Mediterranean (Table 7).

GAM results

The covariates tested for collinearity showed no VIF values greater than 3 and none of the Pearson correlation coefficients was greater than 0.5 (Fig. 3).

Table 9. – GAM models for density (D, ind. km⁻²) and biomass (B, kg km⁻²) indices of sharks (squa) and batoids (bat), considering geographical coordinates (Lon, Lat), depth, sea surface temperature (SST) and sea bottom temperature (BotTemp) as explanatory variables; i is the index of the i -observation; α is the intercept; ε_i is the error term; AIC is the Akaike information criterion; Dev. Expl. is the deviance explained.

Model	AIC	Dev. Expl. (%)
$\log(D_squa) \sim \alpha + f_i(\text{Lon}_i, \text{Lat}_i) + f_i(\text{depth}_i) + f_i(\text{SST}_i) + f_i(\text{BotTemp}_i) + \varepsilon_i$	16494.2	58.3
$\log(B_squa) \sim \alpha + f_i(\text{Lon}_i, \text{Lat}_i) + f_i(\text{depth}_i) + f_i(\text{SST}_i) + f_i(\text{BotTemp}_i) + \varepsilon_i$	14561.8	49.2
$\log(D_bat) \sim \alpha + f_i(\text{Lon}_i, \text{Lat}_i) + f_i(\text{depth}_i) + f_i(\text{SST}_i) + f_i(\text{BotTemp}_i) + f_i(\text{slope}_i) + \varepsilon_i$	15318.3	43.8
$\log(B_bat) \sim \alpha + f_i(\text{Lon}_i, \text{Lat}_i) + f_i(\text{depth}_i) + f_i(\text{SST}_i) + f_i(\text{BotTemp}_i) + f_i(\text{slope}_i) + \varepsilon_i$	14712.9	41.2

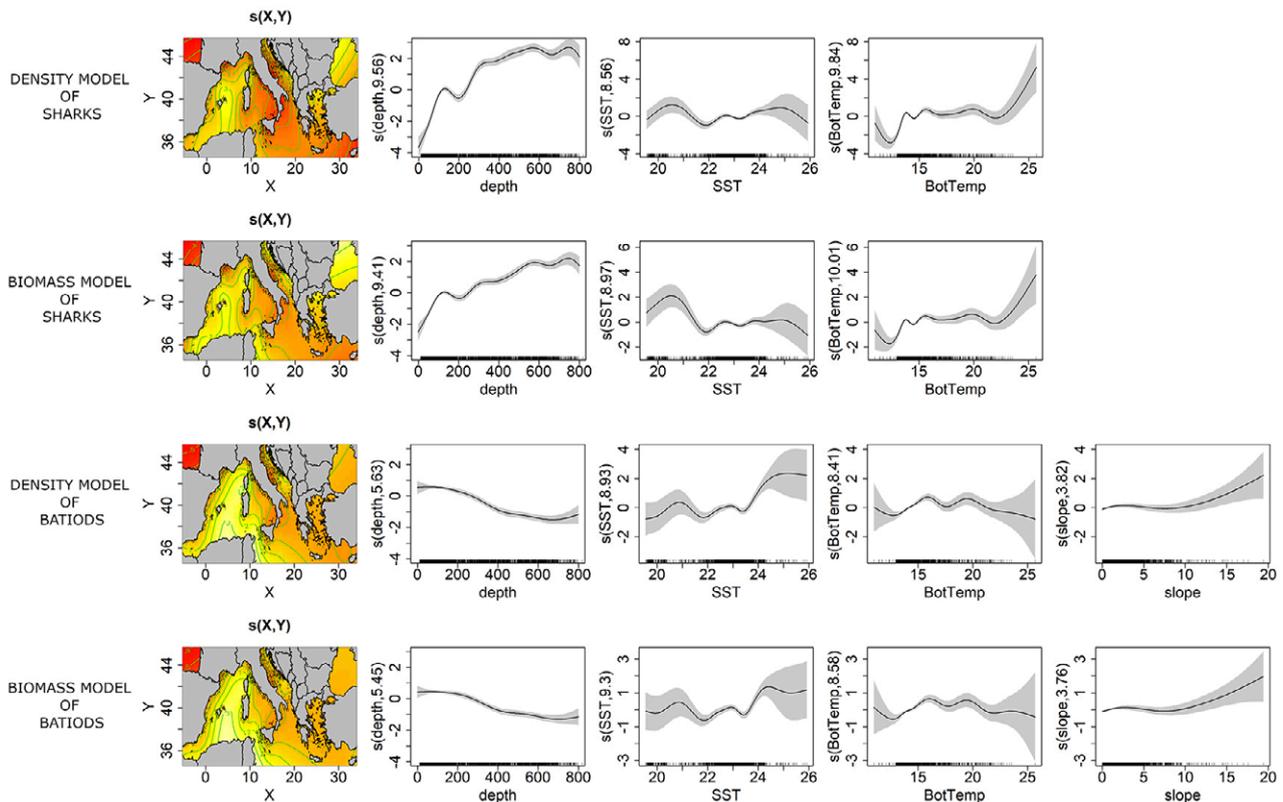


Fig. 4. – Smoother for the covariates estimated from GAM models for abundance of sharks and batoids: depth, sea surface temperature (SST), sea bottom temperature (BotTemp) and bottom slope.

As no collinearity was detected, none of the covariates was rejected from the model analysis. The bottom slope was not used in the models for sharks, as the estimated degrees of freedom values were close to one, giving no contribution to the improvement of the GCV and Aikake information criterion values of the models. The estimated degrees of freedom of the estimated smoothers used in each model were significantly different from zero (p -value < 0.05).

The best models for abundance of both sharks and batoids are shown in Table 9 and Figure 4. The residuals of the models were tested with the Shapiro-Wilk normality test ($p < 0.05$). Although the residuals of all the models were not normally distributed (Fig. 5), they could be considered symmetric enough as their skewness index was in the ± 1 range (Hair et al. 2010). The predictive maps resulting from the models are shown in Figure 6.

In each group of species, the effect of the covariates is quite the same between density and biomass (Fig. 4). Depth was the most important driver influ-

encing the distribution of both sharks and batoids, but the models described a different pattern for each group. Density and biomass of sharks increased with depth, the highest values of the response variables being estimated around the Balearic Islands (GSA 5), off the northeastern Iberian Peninsula (GSA 6), the eastern coast of Corsica (GSA 8), the northeastern coast of Sardinia (GSA 11), the northern part of GSA 16, the southern part of GSA 19, around the pit of Bari in GSA 18 and the northern part of GSA 22. The models for batoids showed a very similar distribution pattern to that of sharks, but with hotspots at lower depth. The highest values of the response variables were estimated close to the Balearic Islands (GSA 5), off eastern Corsica (GSA 8), off northern Sardinia (GSA 11) and in the Strait of Sicily (GSA 16). Temperature had a significant influence in the species distribution, but with an opposite pattern in the two groups. The SST was lower in the areas of highest biomass of sharks than in the areas of highest biomass of batoids.

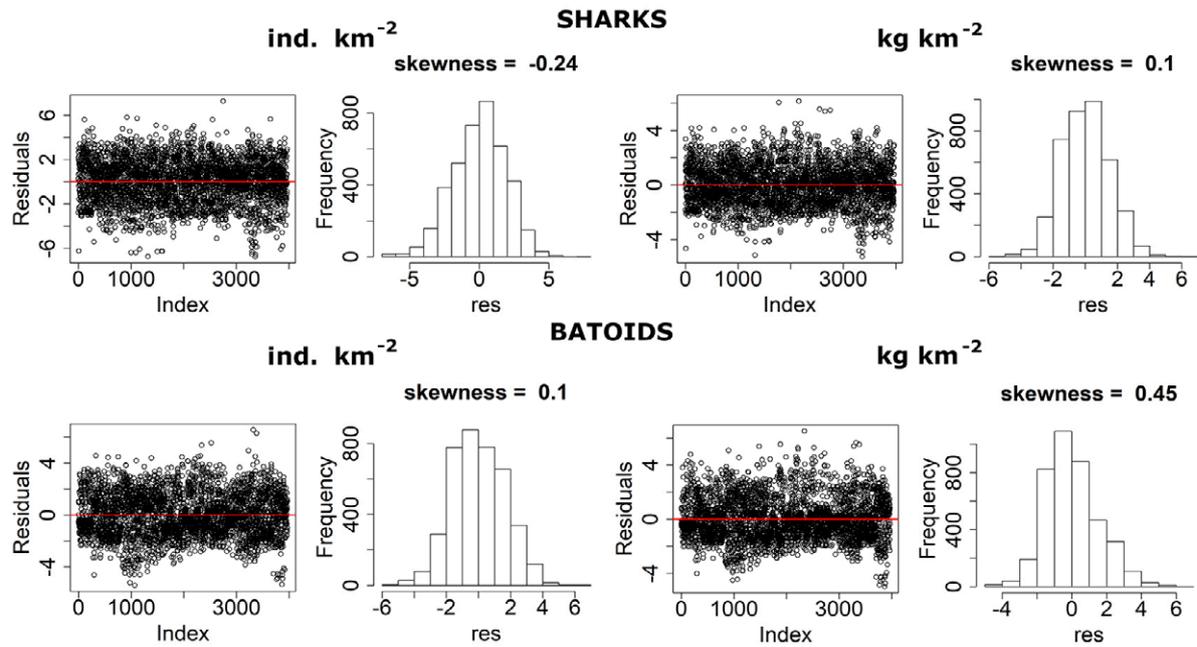


Fig. 5. – Plots and histograms of the residuals of GAM models for density (ind. km⁻²; left) and biomass (kg km⁻²; right) indices for sharks (top; including also *Chimaera monstrosa* and *Squatina aculeata*) and batoids (bottom).

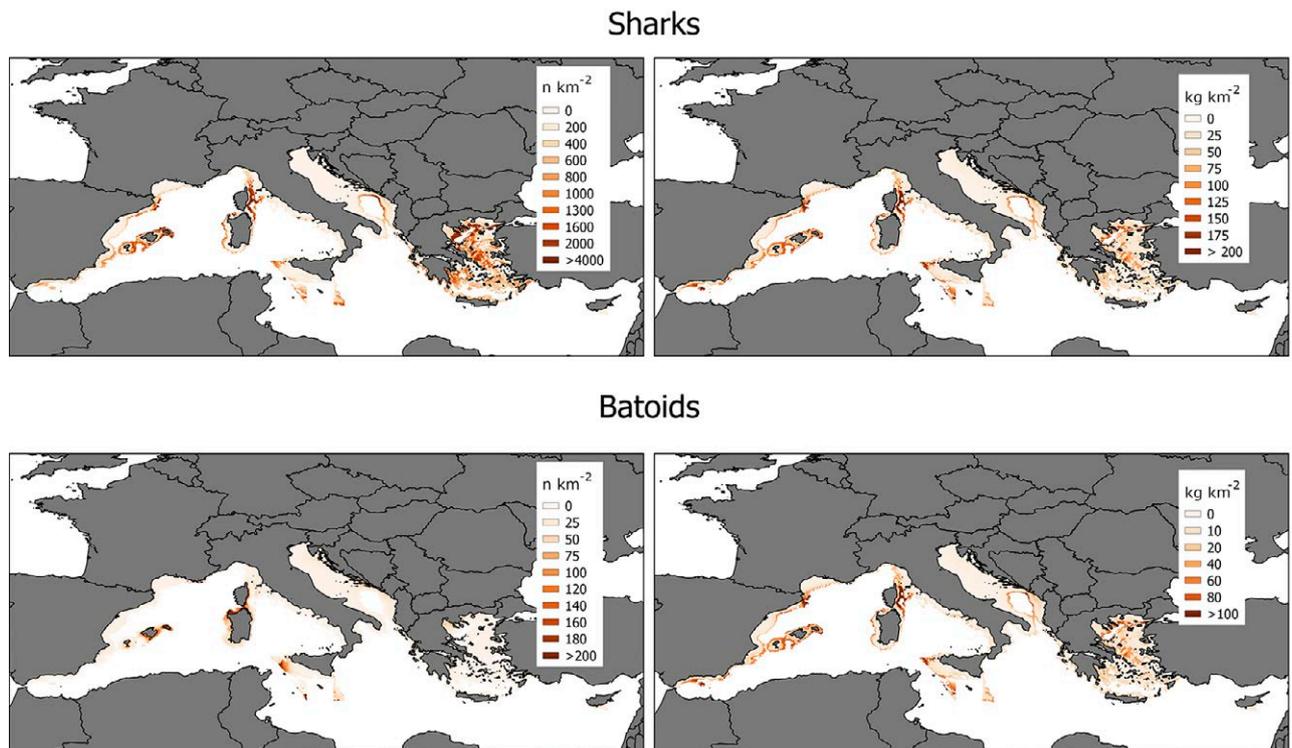


Fig. 6. – Maps from GAM models of density (ind. km⁻²; left) and biomass (kg km⁻²; right) indices for sharks (top; including also *Chimaera monstrosa* and *Squatina aculeata*) and batoids (bottom).

DISCUSSION

This work provides standardized and updated information regarding the distribution, occurrence and abundance of chondrichthyans along the whole northern Mediterranean, from west to east. Historically, their diversity has been considered greatest in the western basin, particularly in the coastal waters of Morocco,

Algeria, and Tunisia (between 57 and 69 species), and slightly lower in the northwestern countries, Spain (including the Balearic Islands), France and Italy, and in Greece. Intermediate levels of diversity have been reported for the central Mediterranean along the coasts of Libya, Malta and Sicily and in the coastal waters of the countries bordering the Adriatic and Aegean seas. This longitudinal gradient in the species richness

of chondrichthyans has been suggested by several authors (Dulvy et al. 2016, Melendez et al. 2017, Bradai et al. 2018). However, the results of the present work seemed not to confirm this pattern (the Strait of Sicily and the Aegean showed the largest number of species), probably because North Africa is not involved in the MEDITS programme, so diversity in this area could not be considered.

Comparing our results with the literature, an abrupt decrease in the number of chondrichthyan species has been detected in the northern Adriatic (GSA 17): from 33 demersal, meso-predatory elasmobranchs in 1948 (Jukić-Peladić et al. 2001, Coll et al. 2009, Ferretti et al. 2013) to 20 species found in this study during recent years (2012-2015). This confirms the known structural depletion of the demersal community in terms of diversity during the last few decades.

A previous study conducted by Bertrand et al. (2000) involving almost the same GSAs as those analysed in this work pointed out that the most widespread species in the basin were *Scyliorhinus canicula*, *Galeus melastomus* and *Etmopterus spinax* among sharks, *Raja clavata*, *Raja miraletus*, *Raja asterias* and *Torpedo marmorata* among batoids, and *Chimaera monstrosa*. From our results, the most frequent and abundant species all around the basin are *S. canicula*, *G. melastomus* and *E. spinax* among sharks and *R. clavata* and *R. miraletus* among batoids, partly confirming the findings of Bertrand et al. (2000) and other previous data present in literature for the western (Barría et al. 2015, Ramírez-Amaro et al. 2015, Marongiu et al. 2017), central (e.g. Jukić-Peladić et al. 2001, Bottari et al. 2014) and eastern (Tserpes et al. 2013) Mediterranean. The overlapping of observations should probably be attributed to the higher fishing pressure resilience of these species (Cavanagh and Gibson 2007). Usually, in spite of this resilience, fishing pressure should be considered as one of the main variables affecting the abundance of chondrichthyans, but not the only one (Frodella et al. 2016).

To parameterize fishing pressure is a big issue, particularly in terms of spatial distribution and at a large scale (Russo et al. 2017). In fact, although a spatial index of fishing pressure was recently developed at a regional scale in the Mediterranean (Kavadas et al. 2015), the only maps of the geographical distribution of trawling fishing pressure along the whole basin were drawn up by Sbrana et al. (2013). The comparison between these maps and our results shows that the areas under higher fishing pressure, such as the Adriatic and the Spanish coast (with the exception of the Balearic Islands) show low abundance of chondrichthyans, but other areas with a high level of fishing pressure, such as southwestern Sicily, show a high abundance of these species. This finding suggests that other environmental drivers work together with fishing pressure to shape their distribution.

Some differences must be noted between our results and those of Bertrand et al. (2000), especially regarding the decline of *C. monstrosa*. This species seemed not so widespread as in the past years. A possible explanation for this decline, besides its rarity, could be found

in the fact that this bathyal species has a lower degree of survival after discarding than other chondrichthyans (Ferretti et al. 2005). Among the rare or non-common species found in our analysis, the order Squatiniformes deserves particular attention. In the last century, angelsharks (*Squatina* spp.) were common in Mediterranean waters (Ferretti et al. 2005). Fortibuoni et al. (2016) reported that *Squatina squatina* was commonly sold in the main fish markets until the collapse of this species during the 1960s led to its disappearance in the northern Adriatic. Furthermore, Damalas and Vassilopoulou (2011) underlined the absence of the two other species of angelsharks, *Squatina aculeata* and *Squatina oculata* in the Aegean Sea, reporting that they had not been present in the catches for a couple of years. Our study shows that the only species of angelsharks caught during recent years is *S. aculeata*, whose presence has been detected in the same area. This fact could be a clear sign of decline or indicate a possible risk of extinction of this and the other two congeners in the Mediterranean, although, fortunately, interviews with fishermen reveal that this species seems not to have been extirpated yet, as was also observed in the Tyrrhenian (Ligas et al. 2013).

Some authors have reported the spiny dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*) to be one of the most frequent shark species captured in the Mediterranean (Baino et al. 2001, Serena et al. 2009, Damalas and Vassilopoulou 2011). Our results show its congener *S. blainville* to be the most abundant Squaliformes species throughout the basin, particularly in its central-western part (eastern Corsica and southern Sicily) and in the eastern Ionian and Aegean seas. Tsagarakis et al. (2013) also reported *S. blainville* to be one of the most important species of the demersal assemblages in the eastern Ionian Sea. The reason for this replacement between these two sharks could be related to taxonomic problems afflicting the *Squalus* genus and currently solved in different areas of the Mediterranean (Bonello et al. 2016, Bellodi et al. 2018). Indeed, recent studies (e.g. Anastasopoulou et al. 2018) highlight that *S. acanthias* showed a limited geographic distribution in the past, suggesting an inaccurate classification of these two species.

Focusing on macro-areas, previous findings regarding the distribution and abundance of chondrichthyan species conducted in Spanish and French seas (Massutí and Moranta 2003, Gouraguine et al. 2011, Ramírez-Amaro et al. 2015) are, in general, confirmed in the present work, with the highest number of species and abundance around the Balearic Islands. Regarding Italian seas, our data, as in a study conducted by Relini et al. (2000), confirmed the highest diversity of demersal chondrichthyans in the Strait of Sicily. Furthermore, *G. melastomus* and *S. canicula* were shown to be the most frequent and abundant shark species in Spanish and Italian waters, and *R. clavata* and *R. miraletus* were the most frequent and abundant batoids. In particular, *R. clavata*, with a large depth range, seemed to be more abundant off the Balearic Islands (GSA 5) and western Italy (GSAs 9, 10 and 11), where the slope is wide. *R. miraletus*, which is mostly widespread on

sandy bottoms of the shelf, is also abundant around the Balearic Islands and off the central part of Italy (GSAs 16, 17, 18, 19), particularly in the northern Adriatic (GSA 17), where it is the most abundant skate. The low depth of this area, where the slope represents only 7% of its surface, explains the scant presence or the absence of the deep species *E. spinax* and *G. melastomus*, which are common in other GSAs, as also reported by Ferretti et al. (2013). The presence of the two Hexanchiformes *Hepranchias perlo* and *Hexanchus griseus* in Greek waters is probably due to the fact that they inhabit restricted and deep areas in favourable biological environments that are not exposed to a high fishing pressure, such as the Greek seas (Sion et al. 2004, El Kamel-Moutalibi et al. 2014, Rodríguez-Cabello 2018).

The modelling approach explored in this work has allowed us to produce useful maps to describe the distribution of demersal chondrichthyans in the Mediterranean following environmental drivers and mostly in terms of depth and temperature ranges. Within the current context of global warming, these environmental factors can play a pivotal role in the management and conservation of these species. However, taken into account their vulnerability to fishing exploitation, other factors such as fishing pressure should be incorporated in the future to obtain an exhaustive picture of the distribution, occurrence and abundance of chondrichthyan species inhabiting the Mediterranean. Considering their great number of species and abundance along northern African coasts, and the lack of time series of data available from these waters (Dulvy et al. 2016), the research surveys and investigations should be extended to the southern Mediterranean.

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