

IDENTIFICATION

- No dorsal ridge
- 2nd dorsal fin origin over or behind anal fin origin
- Pointed snout
- Black tips on pectoral fins and tail, distinct Z-line on sides
- 5 No black tip on anal fin
- Snout length same or shorter than mouth width

MAXIMUM SIZE

Females up to 6.3 feet (1.93 m) and males up to 5.7 feet (1.75 m)...

HABITAT

Nearshore and offshore in loose aggregations up to 30 m depth, off beaches and river mouths, in bays and estuaries, and over coral reefs.

FOR MORE INFORMATION



W. ATLANTIC OCEAN DISTRIBUTION

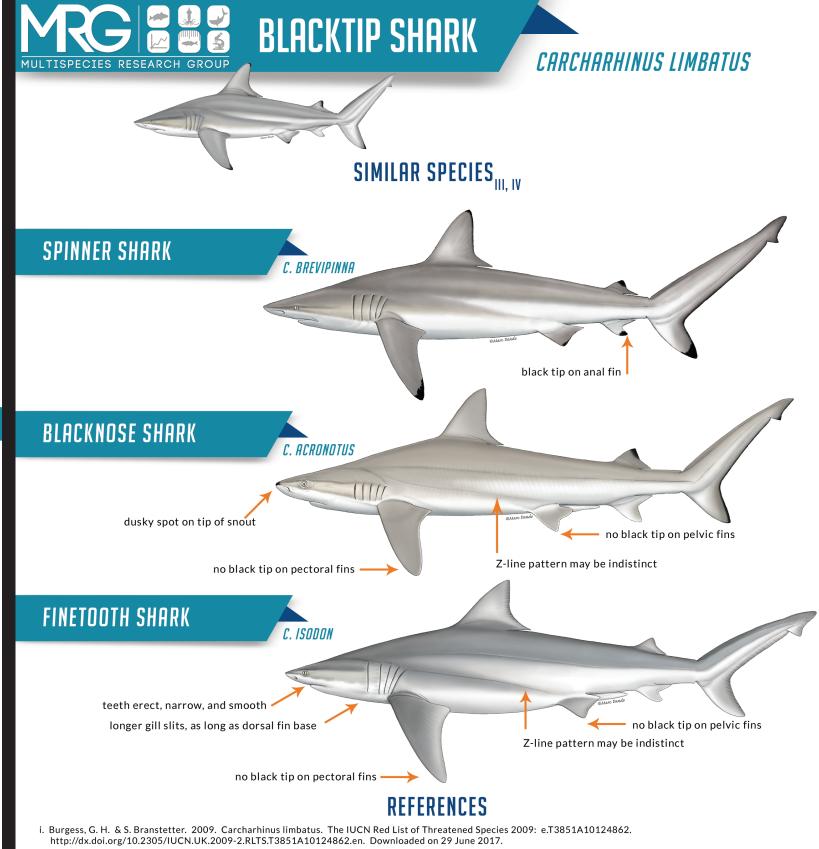
Caribbean, migrates north seasonally as far as Cape Cod and is common year round in the Southeast U.S.

Widespread in continental warm waters from

Massachusetts to S. Brazil, Gulf of Mexico, and







- ii. Burgess, G.H. 2017. Field Key to Sharks Encountered in the U.S. Atlantic Bottom Longline Shark Fishery and by Recreational Anglers, Florida Museum-University of Florida. www.floridamuseum.ufl.edu/fish/discover/sharks/id-kev-sharks/
- iii. Compagno, L.J.V. 1984. FAO species catalogue. Vol. 4. Sharks of the world. An annotated and illustrated catalogue of shark species known to date. Part 2. Carcharhiniformes. FAO Fish. Synop., (125) Vol. 4, Pt. 2: 251-655.
- iv. Driggers, W. B. III, E. R. Hoffmayer, J. I. Castro, K. S. Davis, M. Clark, and P. Cooper. 2016 National Marine Fisheries Service. http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms
- v. Kaschner, K., K. Kesner-Reyes, C. Garilao, J. Rius-Barile, T. Rees, and R. Froese. 2016 AquaMaps: Predicted range maps for aquatic species. World Wide Web electronic publication, www.aquamaps.org. Version 08/2016.

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