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MARINE RECORD

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# First record of the megamouth shark, *Megachasma pelagios*, (family Megachasmidae) in the tropical western North Atlantic Ocean

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## Abstract

**Background:** A new record of *Megachasma pelagios* is here reported for the tropical western North Atlantic Ocean from Puerto Rico.

**Results:** On December 10, 2016, a tourist reported an unusual stranded shark on Mojacasabe Beach, Cabo Rojo, on the southwestern coast of Puerto Rico. Visual examination of the carcass and mitochondrial DNA analysis from a dorsal fin sample revealed it to be a 457 cm female megamouth shark.

**Conclusion:** This record represents the first record of *M. pelagios* for the tropical western North Atlantic Ocean within the Caribbean Sea of southwest Puerto Rico and only the second record of *M. pelagios* from the North Atlantic.

**Keywords:** Megamouth shark, First record, Puerto Rico, Caribbean, Range extension, DNA barcoding

## Background

The megamouth shark (*Megachasma pelagios*; Lamniiformes: Megachasmidae) was first described based on an individual captured off Hawaii in 1976 (Taylor et al. 1983). The large filter feeding species had a number of unique characteristics and was placed in the new family Megachasmidae and genus. Since description of the holotype, the occurrence of at least 65 confirmed specimens with locations has been reported (FLMNH 2017). The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List reports 102 specimens, but all of the specific locations are not provided (Simpfendorfer and Compagno 2015). The vast majority of confirmed reports are from the Indo-Pacific (FLMNH 2017). Only three have been reported from the Atlantic Ocean, two from Brazil and one from Senegal (Seret 1995, Amorim et al. 2000). Since many megamouth shark records are from fisheries interactions, further research on its

ecology and habitat use is needed to better understand this species, currently listed as Least Concern by the IUCN (Simpfendorfer and Compagno 2015). On December 2016, a large shark carcass was reported on the southwestern coast of Puerto Rico. Details concerning the identification of a megamouth shark, *Megachasma pelagios*, are presented.

## Methods

On December 10, 2016, a tourist reported a stranded shark on Mojacasabe Beach, Cabo Rojo (17.980570 N, -67.210663 W), on the southwestern coast of Puerto Rico. Rodríguez-Ferrer verified the finding and confirmed the shark was dead and in an advanced stage of decomposition. Images of the specimen and total length were recorded and a dorsal fin sample was collected and frozen for DNA analysis. Sample was sent to and analyzed at the Nova Southeastern University, Halmos College of Natural Sciences and Oceanography.

Genomic DNA was extracted from ~25 mg of dorsal fin tissue using the QIAGEN DNeasy kit (QIAGEN Inc., Valencia, CA, USA). An approximate 655-base pair (bp)

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fragment from the 5' region of the mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase 1 gene (COI) was polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplified using a cocktail of the primer sets FishF1 (5'-TCAACCAACCACAAAGACATTGGCAC-3'), FishF2 (5'-TCGACTAATCATAAAGATATCGGCAC-3'), FishR1 (5'-TAGACTTCTGGGTGGCCAAAGAATCA-3'), and FishR2 (5'-ACTTCAGGGTGACCGAAGAATCAGAA-3') (Ward et al. 2005), and following procedures in Wong et al. (2009). The entire (~1300-bp) of the mitochondrial control region was PCR amplified using primers and procedures in Clarke et al. (2015). Amplicon purification and sequencing for both mitochondrial regions followed Clarke et al. (2015), with the exception that the amplicons were sequenced in one direction only using the FishR1 primer for COI and forward primer for control region. Species identity was checked by querying the National Center for Biotechnology Information (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) and Barcode of Life (<http://www.boldsystems.org/>) databases. Sequence divergence between our megamouth specimen and one sampled from the western Pacific (Chang et al. 2014) at the COI and control region was estimated in MEGA 7 (Kumar et al. 2017) as uncorrected  $p$ -distance (expressed as percent difference between the two sequences).

## Results

### Systematic account

Family: Megachasmidae Taylor et al. 1983

Genus: *Megachasma* Taylor et al. 1983

*Megachasma pelagios* Taylor et al. 1983

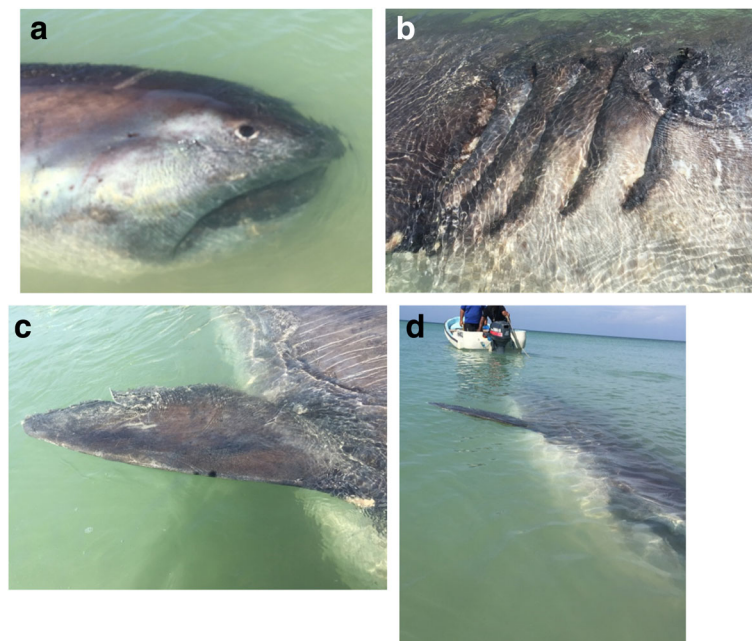
Common name: Megamouth shark

### Description

The shark carcass was in an advanced stage of decomposition. Water depth where the shark was recovered was 0.9 m. The shark carcass presented a “tadpole” body shape, large head, prominent mouth with large fleshy lips, many small triangular shaped teeth, five gill slits, brown coloration, flabby body and long upper caudal lobe that were consistent with descriptions in previous reports of *M. pelagios* specimens (Taylor et al. 1983, Nakaya et al. 1997). The specimen was a female measuring 457 cm in total length (TL). Fishing gear, scars or injuries were not observed on the body of the shark and no obvious cause of death was evident by visual inspection. Several photographs were taken for evidence (Fig. 1). After the examination and given the shark's advanced state of decomposition, the carcass was towed out to sea and discarded with the help of local commercial anglers.

### Genetics

A tissue sample was taken from the dorsal fin for DNA analysis. Both COI (622 bp) and control region (613 bp) sequences confirmed the specimen as *M. pelagios* (GenBank accession numbers KY392958 and KY379851, respectively). Sequence divergence ( $p$ -distance) between the Puerto Rico specimen and the Pacific specimen was 0.0% for COI and 0.32% for the control region.



**Fig. 1** Megamouth shark carcass photos taken in Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico (December 2016), female, 457 cm TL (**a** lateral view of the head, **b** gill slits, **c** right pectoral fin, **d** carcass being towed)

## Discussion

The finding of a megamouth shark in Puerto Rico expands the distribution for this species. This is only the second report of the species from the North Atlantic Ocean and the first report from the tropical western North Atlantic Ocean or Caribbean Sea. It is possible that megamouth sharks are more common in the Pacific Ocean, but the species has a wider distribution that now includes all sides of the Atlantic Ocean as well as an additional low-latitude record.

Of the three instances where megamouth sharks were observed in the Atlantic Ocean, two were males and one was of undetermined sex; therefore, this is the first confirmation of a female megamouth in the western hemisphere. Given the estimated size at maturity for females at 5 m (Nakaya et al. 1997, Smale et al. 2002, Nakaya 2008) this specimen was likely immature or a sub-adult, although the reproductive tract was not examined. No mating scars were observed on the body as reported in a larger, sexually mature female captured in Japan (Yano et al. 1997). It has been suggested that juvenile and adult megamouth sharks segregate geographically, with juveniles more common in lower latitudes, expanding their range to higher latitudes as they age (Nakaya 2008). Some records suggest year-round presence at higher latitudes and possible migration to lower latitudes during part of the year (Nakaya 2008). The three previous records from the Atlantic Ocean were in May in Senegal (Seret 1995) and September and July in Brazil (Amorim et al. 2000, Lima et al. 2009). These records, plus the present specimen stranded in December in Puerto Rico are consistent with geographical segregation by size and suggest that the species is present in the Atlantic year round, including at lower latitudes.

Based on the morphology and stomach contents of other megamouth sharks (Taylor et al. 1983, Nakaya et al. 2008, Sawamoto and Matsumoto 2012) as well as distinct daily vertical movements demonstrated by a megamouth shark tracked using acoustic telemetry (Nelson et al. 1997), these sharks are filter feeders that prey on plankton. Lower productivity of low latitude waters compared to higher latitudes may partly explain the paucity of reports of megamouth sharks at low latitudes such as the Caribbean Sea, and why the majority of records are from more temperate waters.

The *p*-distances provide the first estimate of mitochondrial DNA sequence divergence between Atlantic and Pacific megamouth sharks. The absence of nucleotide polymorphisms (*p*-distance = 0.0%) in the COI barcode and only two variable sites in the control region (*p*-distance = 0.32%) between widely separated individuals from different ocean basins may portend low global matrilineal genetic diversity in this enigmatic species, as seen in another pelagic filter-feeding lamniform, the

basking shark (Hoelzel et al. 2006). However, confirmation of this low diversity will require further investigation with larger sample sizes.

## Conclusion

The importance of the present record resides in the fact that it represents the first record of *M. pelagios* for Puerto Rico and a significant range extension into the tropical western North Atlantic Ocean.

## Abbreviations

bp: Base pairs; cm: Centimeter; COI: Cytochrome c oxidase 1 gene; DNER: Department of Natural and Environmental Resources; FLMNH: Florida Museum of Natural History; PCR: Polymerase chain reaction; TL: Total length

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## Availability of data and materials

Another piece of fin sample is available at the DNER Fisheries Laboratory in Puerto Rico. Photographs and data supporting the conclusions of this article are included.

## Authors' contributions

GR visually examined the carcass, took fin sample and photographs, revised literature and completed the first draft of this manuscript. BMW and MSH completed all the genetic analysis and discussion. MSc and CL provided additional references and information on the species. MSH provided the funding source. JPZ provided initial shark identification and prepared manuscript for submittal. All authors contributed edits and comments to the draft manuscript and read and approved the final manuscript.

## Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests. The findings and conclusions in this article are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

## Consent for publication

Not applicable.

## Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

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