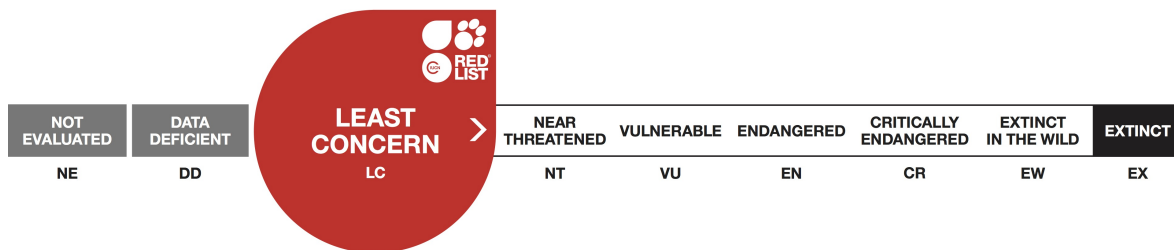


Opisthoproctus soleatus, Barreleye

Assessment by: Iwamoto, T.



View on www.iucnredlist.org

Citation: Iwamoto, T. 2015. *Opisthoproctus soleatus*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015*: e.T18155920A21407208. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2015-4.RLTS.T18155920A21407208.en>

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Actinopterygii	Osmeriformes	Opisthoproctidae

Taxon Name: *Opisthoproctus soleatus* Vaillant, 1888

Regional Assessments:

- [Europe](#)

Common Name(s):

- English: Barreleye, Barrel-eye, Barreleyes, Spookfish

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2015

Date Assessed: August 10, 2012

Justification:

Opisthoproctus soleatus is circumglobal in temperate to tropical waters and is known to be rare. It is not of interest to fisheries and there do not appear to be any major threats. It is listed as Least Concern.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

Opisthoproctus soleatus is circumglobal in temperate to tropical waters (Carter 2002). This species is also reported from the South China Sea and over the Iberian Basin (Byrkjedal *et al.* 2004). *Opisthoproctus soleatus* occurs from western Ireland to Mauritania and from Sierra Leone to Angola in the eastern Atlantic. The depth range for this species is 300-800 m but it usually occurs from 500-700 m (Quero 1990). This species has also been reported from the Gulf of Guinea at 4,000 m (NOAA 2012).

Country Occurrence:

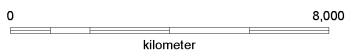
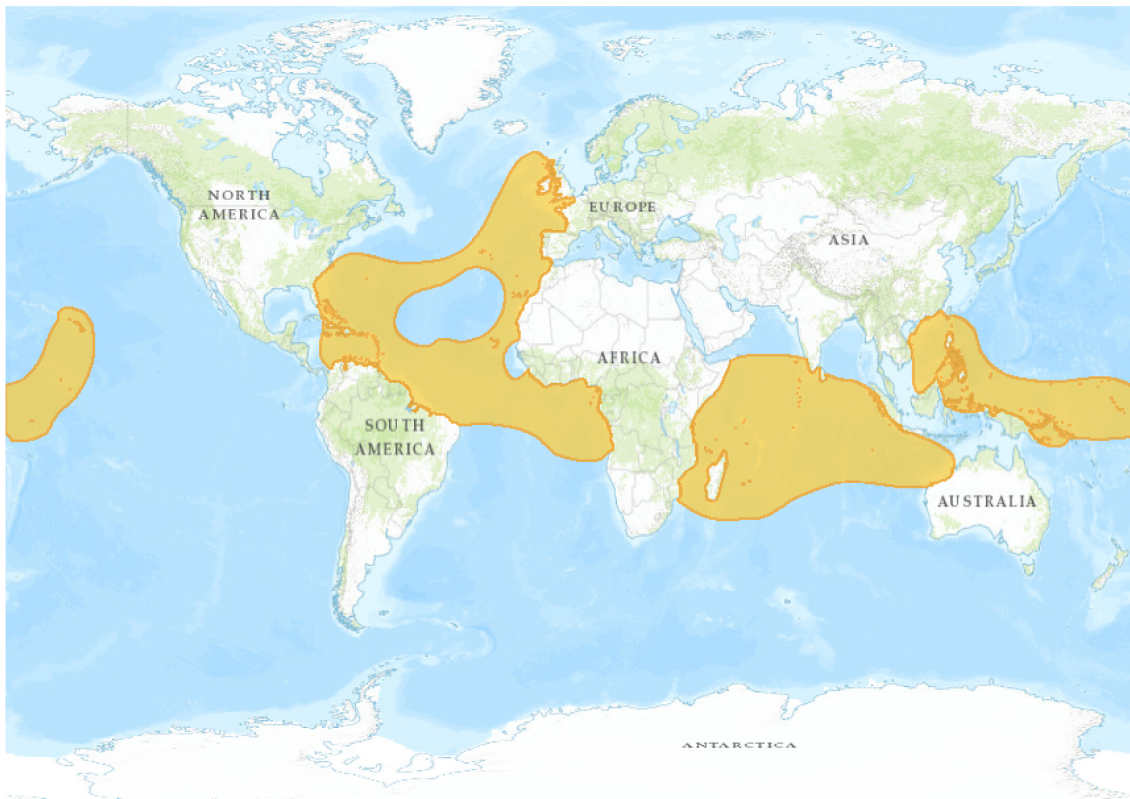
Native: Angola (Angola); Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Benin; Bermuda; Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba; Brazil; British Indian Ocean Territory; Brunei Darussalam; Cameroon; Cape Verde; China; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Colombia; Comoros; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Cuba; Curaçao; Disputed Territory (Paracel Is., Spratly Is.); Dominica; Dominican Republic; Equatorial Guinea; France (France (mainland)); French Guiana; French Southern Territories (Mozambique Channel Is.); Gabon; Ghana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guernsey; Guyana; Haiti; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Ireland; Jamaica; Japan; Jersey; Kenya; Kiribati; Liberia; Madagascar; Malaysia; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Martinique; Mauritania; Mayotte; Micronesia, Federated States of ; Montserrat; Morocco; Mozambique; Nauru; Nicaragua; Nigeria; Palau; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Portugal (Azores, Madeira, Portugal (mainland), Selvagens); Puerto Rico;

Réunion; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha (Ascension, Saint Helena (main island)); Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin (French part); Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sao Tomé and Príncipe; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Sint Maarten (Dutch part); Solomon Islands; Somalia; Spain (Canary Is., Spain (mainland)); Sri Lanka; Suriname; Taiwan, Province of China; Tanzania, United Republic of; Togo; Tokelau; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; Tuvalu; United Kingdom; United States; United States Minor Outlying Islands (Howland-Baker Is., Johnston I., US Line Is.); Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of; Viet Nam; Virgin Islands, British; Virgin Islands, U.S.; Wallis and Futuna; Western Sahara; Yemen

FAO Marine Fishing Areas:

Native: Atlantic - western central, Atlantic - southwest, Atlantic - southeast, Atlantic - northwest, Atlantic - northeast, Atlantic - eastern central, Indian Ocean - western, Indian Ocean - eastern, Pacific - western central, Pacific - northwest, Pacific - eastern central

Distribution Map



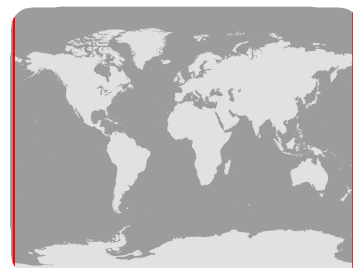
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Opisthoproctus soleatus

Range

■ Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
International Union for
Conservation of Nature



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



Population

There are 223 occurrence records and 143 museum records for *Opisthoproctus soleatus* (Froese and Pauly 2011, Fishnet2 2012).

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Species in the family Opisthoproctidae are oviparous, feed mainly on small crustaceans, mostly copepods and have pelagic eggs and larvae (Carter 2002). The limits of its distribution coincide with the 400 m-isotherm for 8°C (Quéro 1990). The maximum length for *O. soleatus* is 11 cm standard length (Carter 2002).

Systems: Marine

Use and Trade

Opisthoproctus soleatus is of no interest to fisheries (Carter 2002).

Threats

Current threats to *Opisthoproctus soleatus* are unknown.

Conservation Actions

There are no species-specific conservation efforts in place for *Opisthoproctus soleatus*.

Credits

Assessor(s): Iwamoto, T.

Reviewer(s): Strongin, K., Polidoro, B. & Carpenter, K.E.

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External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the [Red List website](#).

Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
10. Marine Oceanic -> 10.1. Marine Oceanic - Epipelagic (0-200m)	-	Suitable	-
10. Marine Oceanic -> 10.2. Marine Oceanic - Mesopelagic (200-1000m)	-	Suitable	-
10. Marine Oceanic -> 10.3. Marine Oceanic - Bathypelagic (1000-4000m)	-	Suitable	-

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower depth limit (m): 4000
Upper depth limit (m): 300

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