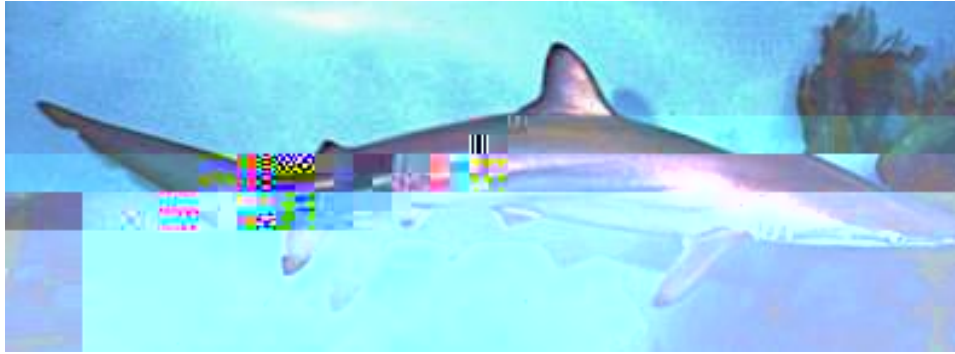


Common Name: Hardnose Shark
Scientific Name: *Carcharhinus macloti*



Life History:

The hardnose shark (*Carcharhinus macloti*) is a small, slender, grey shark with a lighter/white belly that can grow to roughly 1 m in length. Although hardnose sharks are common throughout their geographical distribution, little is known about them. This is a viviparous species that can have 1 to 2 pups per litter, with size at birth 45 to 50 cm and roughly a 12-month gestation period. Frequently caught off Pakistan, Sri Lanka, India, and China, where the meat from *C. macloti* is used for human consumption. However, a majority of the individual caught are males, indicating strong sexual segregation within populations.

Geographical Distribution:

Common within the inshore continental and insular shelves of the Indo-West Pacific.

Feeding:

Tooth and Jaw Information:

Hardnose shark teeth are small and narrow, with upper teeth showing strong cusplets with little to no serrations, and the bottom teeth smooth with no serrations. There are 29-31 front row teeth in the upper jaw and 26-27 front row teeth in the lower jaw.



Where did these jaws come from?

Jaws were relinquished to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service from companies attempting to import species protected under the U.S. Endangered Species Act and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. These jaws were then entrusted to the CSULB Shark Lab to be used for educational purposes.

What does the Shark Lab do?

Dr. Chris Lowe and his students in the Shark Lab study the physiology, behavior and ecology of sharks and rays, often using and developing innovative technologies to enhance conservation and recovery of depleted populations. The Shark Lab also provides since