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First record of *Latris lineata* (Forster, 1801) in the Southwest Atlantic Ocean

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Striped trumpeter, *Latris lineata* (Forster 1801), is an important deep-water by-catch and recreational fisheries species in New Zealand and Australia (Tracey & Lyle 2005; Beentjes *et al.* 2010). The species can grow to a relatively large size (1200 mm total length, 25 kg body weight) and live more than 40 years old (Tracey & Lyle 2005; Beentjes *et al.* 2010). It is regarded as a southern circum-global species widely distributed in the temperate waters of Australia, New Zealand, sub-Antarctic Auckland Island, the Gough and Tristan Da Cunha Island groups, the southern Atlantic Ocean, the Amsterdam and St. Paul Island groups in the southern Indian Ocean, and possibly across the South Pacific to the Juan Fernández Islands and Chile (Nelson 1994; Beentjes *et al.* 2010; Froese & Pauly 2012) and more recently the Foundation seamount in the southern Pacific Ocean (Roberts 2003). From these accounts their distribution is limited to a latitudinal belt spanning from 35° S to 51° S (Roberts 2003; Tracey *et al.* 2007). However, the striped trumpeter has never been reported from the southwest Atlantic.

On 3 January 2012 a sub-adult male (stage 2, resting) striped trumpeter of 650 mm total length (2861 g body weight) was caught by the Vessel “Mako” during a recreational fishing trip at Mar del Plata, Argentina (38°08’S 57°15’W) in 45 m on a rocky reef (Figs. 1, 2).

The specimen was identified to species on the basis of the following characters: three dark-green horizontal stripes on the upper side, with yellow pectoral and anal fins, and green olive color in most of the body; caudal fin forked; dorsal fin XVII,35; anal fin III,27; pectoral fin 17 (Roberts 2003; Hirt-Chabbert 2006). We also extracted the otoliths, which are characteristic of this specie (Tracey *et al.* 2006; Furlani *et al.* 2007; Fig. 2). The specimen was deposited in the Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Desarrollo Pesquero (INIDEP fish collection No. 828).

A plausible explanation of this occurrence in Argentine waters is limited. One hypothesis is adult migration. Tracey *et al.* (2006) recaptured a striped trumpeter 3 years after tagging adjacent to the southeast coast of Tasmania approximately 5800 km to the west at the Amsterdam Island group. In our case, the distance between the nearest location (*i.e.* Tristan Da Cunha Island group) was *ca.* 3950 km from Mar del Plata. Another hypothesis is larval dispersal, as trumpeters have an extended larval and postlarval stage lasting up to 9 months in surface waters (Tracey & Lyle 2005), resulting in extensive drift of young fish among geographic regions (Beentjes *et al.* 2010). However, we can not discern which of these two hypotheses may be correct in this rare occurrence in the waters of Mar del Plata, Argentina.

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