Blue ling (Molva dypterygia)

MarLIN – Marine Life Information Network
Marine Evidence-based Sensitivity Assessment (MarESA) Review

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A report from:

The Marine Life Information Network, Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom.

Please note. This MarESA report is a dated version of the online review. Please refer to the website for the most up-to-date version [https://www.marlin.ac.uk/species/detail/101]. All terms and the MarESA methodology are outlined on the website (https://www.marlin.ac.uk)

This review can be cited as:

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See online review for distribution map

Distribution data supplied by the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS). To interrogate UK data visit the NBN Atlas.

Researched by	Morvan Barnes	Refereed by	Admin
Authority	(Pennant, 1784)		
Other common names	-	Synonyms	-

Summary

Description

Molva dypterygia is a member of the cod-like family. It has a very elongate slender body, up to 1.5 m in length, and a small and narrow head. It has two dorsal fins, the first of which is short, the second is long and runs continuously from the beginning of the tail fin to two thirds of the body length. The anal fin is also long and continuous but shorter than the dorsal fin. The tail fin is concave to rounded in shape. The upper body is grey-brown in colour, grading to white underneath.

Q Recorded distribution in Britain and Ireland

Found off the west and south-west coasts of Ireland.

Q Global distribution

-

Habitat

The blue ling is a demersal species usually found on the continental slopes at depths between 300-500 m, often on muddy bottoms.

↓ Depth range

Q Identifying features

- Very elongate body up to 1.5 m in length.
- First dorsal fin is short.
- Second dorsal fin and anal fin long and continuous.
- No spiny rays on fins.
- Posterior portions of vertical fins have pale margins.
- Lower jaw projects beyond upper.
- Barbel shorter than the eye unlike Molva molva.

m Additional information

No text entered

✓ Listed by



% Further information sources

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Datasets

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