

## Supplementary Material

### **Assessment of mercury bioaccumulation in a tropical elasmobranch assemblage**

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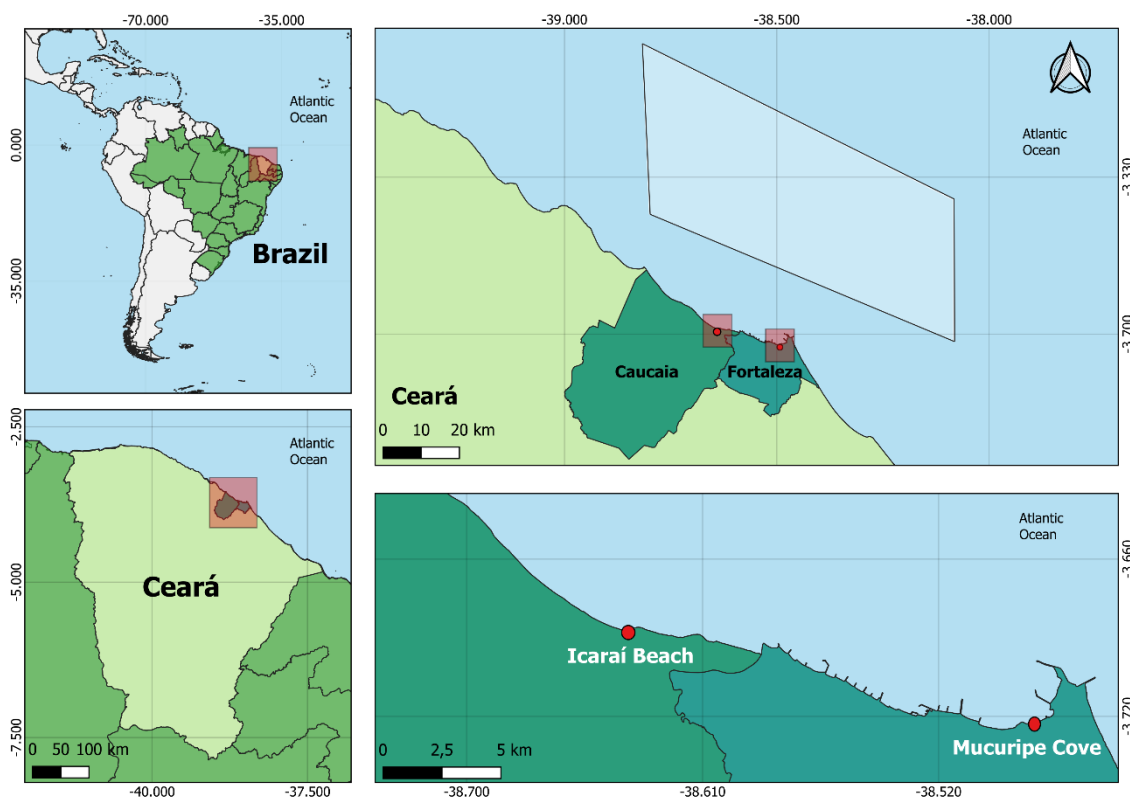
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## Study area and environmental setting

Artisanal fishing is one of the main fishing activities in the state of Ceará, which includes Icarai beach, municipality of Caucaia, and Mucuripe cove, municipality of Fortaleza (Fig. S1), as major fishing landing points in the region.



**Fig. S1.** Representation of the fishing landing sites (red dots) at Icarai beach, municipality of Caucaia, and Mucuripe cove, municipality of Fortaleza. The polygon represents the fishing area of the Mucuripe cove, described by Santander-Neto and Faria (2020), of 3217 km<sup>2</sup>, going from the municipality of Paracuru to Iguape beach in Aquiraz.

Mucuripe Cove is located in the municipality of Fortaleza, state of Ceará, northeast Brazil, serving as a landing port for the artisanal fishing fleet. The activities of these local fishermen cover an area of ~3217 km<sup>2</sup>, which extends from the municipality of Paracuru, to the west, to Iguape beach in Aquiraz, to the east (Santander-Neto and Faria, 2020) (Fig. S1).

At these sites, the fishing of several fish species is carried out by ~50 vessels, which operate through motorboats, with a size between 10 and 13 m in length, and through rafts, with a size of 5 to 8 m in length. Line, hook, longline and gillnet are the main fishing devices used by the fleet, that operates at depths of 10 to 120 m (Pinheiro 2017; Santander-Neto and Faria, 2020). The catches landing takes place mainly on weekends, between 05:00 and 06:00 hours. During this period, several species of fish are traded and treated there, including sharks and rays. These are landed whole, gutted or as carcasses, i.e. without the head and fins (Fig. S2).



**Fig. S2.** Images of the fishing landing site at Mucuripe Cove, Fortaleza, Ceará. (a) Local trade at Mucuripe cove, Fortaleza, Ceará, (b) treatment of a nurse shark specimen (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*) and (c) carcass of the earth-leather ray (*Hypanus bertalutzae*).

At least 23 species of elasmobranchs have already been recorded in landings in the Mucuripe cove. The most landed shark species in the area are: Caribbean sharpnose shark (*Rhizoprionodon porosus*), Brazilian sharpnose shark (*R. lalandii*), nurse shark (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*), blacktip shark (*Carcharhinus limbatus*), blacknose shark (*C. acronotus*), dusky smoothhound Shark (*Mustelus canis*) and tiger shark (*Galeocerdo cuvier*). Regarding ray species, those of the genus *Hypanus*, the Lutz's Stingray (*H. bertalutzae*) and the longnose stingray (*H. guttatus*), are the most landed (Santander-Neto and Faria, 2020).

Icaraí beach is in the municipality of Caucaia, state of Ceará, north-east of Brazil, where artisanal fishing takes place. The local fleet operates with gill nets and longlines. Some of the most common elasmobranch species landed are rays of the genus *Hypanus* (*H. bertalutzae* and *H. guttatus*).

## Original individual data in the studied elasmobranch from Ceará fisheries

**Table S1.** Taxa, individual identifier (ID), sex (m, male; f, female), total length for sharks and disc width for rays (size, cm), Total Hg (ng g<sup>-1</sup> wet weight), MeHg (%),  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  (‰) and  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  (‰) in the muscle of each juvenile and adult individual shark and ray analysed.

Taxa	ID	Sex	Size	Total Hg	Methyl-Hg	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$	Locality	Year
<i>Carcharhinus acronotus</i>	CSPMM09	M	87	132	108	-14.9	9.6	Mucuripe	2022
<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	CLMM01	M	172	851	40	-15	11.1	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMM02	M	160	608	46	-15.3	10.6	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMM03	M	62	156	-	-14.8	9.9	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMM04	F	128	508	-	-15.2	11.1	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMM05	F	132	791	-	-15	11	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMM06	F	111	507	-	-15.5	11.4	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMM07	F	115	438	-	-14.8	10.9	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMM08	F	109	642	-	-15.1	11.7	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMM09	F	117	694	-	-14.8	11.1	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMM10	F	122	551	60	-14.9	11.2	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMM11	F	62	171	55	-14.9	10.8	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMM12	-	74	213	-	-15	11.5	Mucuripe	2018
<i>Carcharhinus</i> sp.	CSPMM01	F <sup>A</sup>	102	896	64	-14.9	9,6	Mucuripe	2022
	CSPMM08	M	121	1,030	-	-14.8	9,6	Mucuripe	2022
<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	TTMB01	F	320	637	59	-15,7	10.7	Mucuripe	2022
	TTMM02	F	144	262	-	-15.1	10.2	Mucuripe	2022
	TTMM03	F	95	166	44	-15.4	10.2	Mucuripe	2023
<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>	GCMM01	F	199	639	-	-15.5	9.3	Mucuripe	2022
	GCMM02	F	115	173	-	-15.6	9.6	Mucuripe	2022
	GCMM03	F	101	259	66	-14.9	9.3	Mucuripe	2022
	GCMM04	F	82	69	-	-15.6	8.5	Mucuripe	2022
	GCMM05	F	178	929	-	-15	10.4	Mucuripe	2022
	GCMM06	F	121	216	-	-15.2	9	Mucuripe	2022
	GCMM07	-	130	219	-	-14.3	10.1	Mucuripe	2018
<i>Heptranchias perlo</i>	HPMM01	F	110	635	94	-20.8	11.3	Mucuripe	2022
<i>Mustelus canis</i>	MCMM01	F	111	586	66	-16.6	10.9	Mucuripe	2022
	MCMM02	F	95	384	-	-17.2	9.9	Mucuripe	2022
	MCMM03	F	102	513	-	-17.1	10.8	Mucuripe	2022
<i>Rhizoprionodon lalandii</i>	CSPMM11	F	81	961	73	-14.8	9.3	Mucuripe	2022
	RPMM07	M	78	170	-	-15.4	10.2	Mucuripe	2022
	RLMM03	M	44	111	83	-14.9	9.4	Mucuripe	2023
<i>Rhizoprionodon porosus</i>	RPMM01	F <sup>A</sup>	92	950	67	-15.3	9.3	Mucuripe	2022
	CSPMM10	F	85	738	61	-15.2	9.3	Mucuripe	2022
<i>Hypanus berthallutzae</i>	HAMM01	F	81	121	-	-15.3	8.7	Mucuripe	2022
	HAMM02	F	84	131	-	-15.2	9.0	Mucuripe	2022
	HAMM03	F	122	438	-	-13.2	6.3	Mucuripe	2022
	HAMM04	-	62	167	-	-14.4	6.5	Mucuripe	2022
	HAMM05	F	126	266	-	-15	9.0	Mucuripe	2022
	HAMM06	-	73	343	-	-14.9	9.9	Mucuripe	2022
	HAMM07	-	87	324	-	-15.9	9.4	Mucuripe	2022
	HAMM08	-	62	534	-	-14.6	10.9	Mucuripe	2022
	HAMM09	-	73	327	-	-15.6	9.1	Mucuripe	2022
	HAMM10	M	81	364	70	-14.7	9.6	Mucuripe	2023
	RDA01	M	75	910	-	-	-	Icaraí	2015
	RDA02	M	69	200	101	-14.3	8.7	Icaraí	2015
	RDA03	M	75	835	112	-14.4	12.7	Icaraí	2015
	RDA04	M	72	396	-	-	-	Icaraí	2015
	RDA05	M	74	295	-	-	-	Icaraí	2015
	RDA06	M	70	1,200	117	-13.9	13.6	Icaraí	2015
	RDA07	F	91	203	96	-15.2	11.9	Icaraí	2015
	RDA08	M	70	248	-	-	-	Icaraí	2015
	RDA09	M	75	304	103	-	-	Icaraí	2015
	RDA10	M	74	270	93	-15.4	10	Icaraí	2015
	RDA11	M	73	232	-	-	-	Icaraí	2015

Taxa	ID	Sex	Size	Total Hg	Methyl-Hg	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$	Locality	Year
	RDA12	M	30	185	-	-	-	Icaraí	2015
<i>Hypanus guttatus</i>	HGMM01	-	75	167	-	-11.5	5.9	Mucuripe	2022
	HGMM02	F	81	93	-	-11.3	6.5	Mucuripe	2022
	HGMM03	F	85	112	-	-11.5	6.3	Mucuripe	2022
	HGMM04	-	68	389	-	-14.8	7.3	Mucuripe	2022
	HGMM05	-	96	388	-	-17.2	3.7	Mucuripe	2022
	HGMM06	-	71	147	90	-12.4	5.8	Mucuripe	2022
	HGMM07	M	68	283	75	-13.9	8.7	Mucuripe	2023
	RDG01	F	72	1,090	-	-13.9	13	Icaraí	2015
	RDG02	M	54	233	-	-	-	Icaraí	2015
	RDG03	-	19	36	-	-15	10.3	Icaraí	2015
	RDG04	M	54	951	119	-15.3	11.1	Icaraí	2015
	RDG05	F	37	89	-	-	-	Icaraí	2015
	RDG07	-	18	11	-	-14.3	8.7	Icaraí	2015
	RDG09	F	17	13	-	-	-	Icaraí	2015
	RDG10	-	46	16	-	-	-	Icaraí	2015
	RDG11	F	33	55	-	-	-	Icaraí	2015
	RDG12	-	25	15	-	-	-	Icaraí	2015
	RDG13	-	20	36	-	-	-	Icaraí	2015
	RDG14	M	17	55	87	-14.8	10.8	Icaraí	2015
	RDG15	M	46	766	-	-13.7	13.9	Icaraí	2015
	RDG16	M	42	102	-	-	-	Icaraí	2015
	RDG17	M	52	646	-	-	-	Icaraí	2015
	RDG18	-	30	185	-	-14.7	11.4	Icaraí	2015
<i>Narcine brasiliensis</i>	NBMM01	M	15	16	-	-12.6	13.2	Mucuripe	2023
	NSMM01	M	35	79	-	-14.6	12.4	Mucuripe	2023
<i>Rhinoptera bonasus</i>	RNMM01	M	82	26	116	-13.9	5.6	Mucuripe	2022

<sup>A</sup>Pregnat female.

**Table S2.** Taxa, individual identifier (ID), sex (m, male; f, female), total length for sharks and disc width for rays (size, cm), Total Hg (ng g<sup>-1</sup> wet weight), MeHg (%), δ<sup>13</sup>C (‰) and δ<sup>15</sup>N (‰) in the brain of each juvenile and adult individual shark and ray analysed.

Taxa	ID	Sex	Size	Hg total	Methyl-Hg	Locality	Year
<i>Carcharhinus acronotus</i>	CSPMC09	M	87	7.4	-	Mucuripe	2022
<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	CLMC01	M	172	26	91	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMC02	M	160	35	108	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMC03	M	62	15	-	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMC04	F	128	36	-	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMC05	F	132	83	-	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMC06	F	111	48	-	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMC07	F	115	39	-	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMC08	F	109	44	-	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMC09	F	117	39	-	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMC10	F	122	42	114	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMC11	F	62	18	85	Mucuripe	2022
	CLMC12	-	74	19	-	Mucuripe	2018
<i>Carcharhinus</i> sp.	CSPMC01	F <sup>A</sup>	102	67	106	Mucuripe	2022
	CSPMC08	M	121	47	115	Mucuripe	2022
<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	TTMC01	F	320	101	-	Mucuripe	2022
	TTMC02	F	144	19	71	Mucuripe	2022
	TTMC03	F	95	70	61	Mucuripe	2023
<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>	GCMC01	F	199	30	-	Mucuripe	2022
	GCMC02	F	115	8.9	87	Mucuripe	2022
	GCMC03	F	101	14	75	Mucuripe	2022
	GCMC04	F	82	5.5	-	Mucuripe	2022
	GCMC05	F	178	23	116	Mucuripe	2022
	GCMC06	F	121	8.1	-	Mucuripe	2022
	GCMC07	-	130	16	-	Mucuripe	2018
<i>Mustelus canis</i>	MCMC01	F	111	55	114	Mucuripe	2022
	MCMC02	F	95	15	-	Mucuripe	2022
	MCMC03	F	102	38	-	Mucuripe	2022
<i>Rhizoprionodon lalandii</i>	CSPMC11	F	81	84	-	Mucuripe	2022
	RPMC07	M	78	20	96	Mucuripe	2022
	RLMC03	M	44	11	91	Mucuripe	2023
<i>Rhizoprionodon porosus</i>	RPMC01	F <sup>A</sup>	92	37	-	Mucuripe	2022
	CSPMC10	F	85	46	80	Mucuripe	2022
<i>Hypanus berthallutzae</i>	HAMC06	-	73	19	110	Mucuripe	2022
	HAMC07	-	87	17	93	Mucuripe	2022
	HAMC08	-	62	27	-	Mucuripe	2022
	HAMC10	M	81	28	70	Mucuripe	2023
<i>Hypanus guttatus</i>	HGMC04	-	68	16	116	Mucuripe	2022
	HGMC06	-	71	18	-	Mucuripe	2022
	HGMC07	M	68	10	-	Mucuripe	2023
<i>Rhinoptera bonasus</i>	RNMC01	M	82	6.2	68	Mucuripe	2022

<sup>A</sup>Pregnat female.

**Table S3.** Species, individual identifier (ID), sex (m, male; f, female), total length for sharks and disc width for rays (size, cm), Total Hg (ng g<sup>-1</sup> wet weight), MeHg (%),  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  (‰) and  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  (‰) in the liver of each juvenile and adult individual shark and ray analysed.

Species	ID	Sex	Size	Hg total	Methyl-Hg	Locality	Year
<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	CLMF12	-	74	15	-	Mucuripe	2018
<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	TTMF02	F	144	449	-	Mucuripe	2022
	TTMF03	F	95	77	73	Mucuripe	2023
<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>	GCMF02	F	115	11	-	Mucuripe	2022
	GCMF03	F	101	41	-	Mucuripe	2022
	GCMF05	F	178	30	96	Mucuripe	2022
<i>Mustelus canis</i>	MCMF01	F	111	127	66	Mucuripe	2022
<i>Rhizoprionodon lalandii</i>	RPMF07	M	78	59	-	Mucuripe	2022
<i>Narcine brasiliensis</i>	NBMF01	M	15	52	-	Mucuripe	2023
	NSMF01	M	35	16	75	Mucuripe	2023

**Table S4.** Taxa, individual identifier (ID), sex (m, male; f, female), total length for sharks and disc width for rays (size, cm), total Hg (ng g<sup>-1</sup>, wet weight (ww)), MeHg (%),  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  (‰) and  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  (‰) in the embryo's muscle of *Carcharhinus* sp. and *Rhizoprionodon porosus* analysed.

Taxa	ID	Sex	Size	Hg total	Methyl-Hg	Locality	Year
<i>Carcharhinus</i> sp.	CSPMI02	M	18.2	60	69	Mucuripe	2022
	CSPMI03	M	18.2	58	-	Mucuripe	2022
	CSPMI04	M	17.9	37	89	Mucuripe	2022
	CSPMI05	M	18.2	37	-	Mucuripe	2022
	CSPMI06	F	17.7	34	98	Mucuripe	2022
	CSPMI07	F	16.5	30	84	Mucuripe	2022
<i>Rhizoprionodon porosus</i>	RPMM02	M	36.3	46	75	Mucuripe	2022
	RPMM03	M	36.1	47	71	Mucuripe	2022
	RPMM04	M	36.3	42	-	Mucuripe	2022
	RPMM05	F	36.3	50	-	Mucuripe	2022
	RPMM06	F	36	46	74	Mucuripe	2022

**Table S5.** Species, individual identifier (ID), sex (m, male; f, female), total length for sharks and disc width for rays (size, cm), total Hg (ng g<sup>-1</sup>, wet weight (ww)), MeHg (%),  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  (‰) and  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  (‰) in the embryo's liver of *Rhizoprionodon porosus* analysed.

Species	ID	Sex	Size	Hg total	Methyl-Hg	Locality	Year
<i>Rhizoprionodon porosus</i>	RPMF02	M	36.3	11	-	Mucuripe	2022
	RPMF03	M	36.1	10	-	Mucuripe	2022
	RPMF04	M	36.3	9.6	-	Mucuripe	2022
	RPMF05	F	36.3	15	-	Mucuripe	2022
	RPMF06	F	36	15	100	Mucuripe	2022

## Mercury concentrations in elasmobranchs from the Atlantic Ocean

**Table S5.** Comparison with Hg concentrations in elasmobranch species available in literature.

Species Location	<i>n</i>	Size	Hg in muscle	Hg in liver	Hg in brain	Reference
<b>Sharks</b>						
<i>Carcharhinus acronotus</i>						
<b>Ceará, Brazil</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>132</b>	–	<b>7.4</b>	<b>This study</b>
Florida, USA	1	49	350	–	–	Adams <i>et al.</i> 2003
Gulf of Mexico, USA	11	109 <sup>A</sup>	1,760 <sup>A</sup>	–	–	Rumbold <i>et al.</i> 2014
Gulf of Mexico, USA	8	80–95.1	1650–4900	–	–	Matulik <i>et al.</i> 2017
Bahamas	3	97–114	1840–2890	–	–	Shipley <i>et al.</i> 2021
Amazon Coast, Brazil	5	–	80–1670	–	–	Souza-Araújo <i>et al.</i> 2021
<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>						
<b>Ceará, Brasil</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>62–172</b>	<b>156–851</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15–83</b>	<b>This study</b>
Atlantic Coast, USA	21	51–162	160–2300	–	–	Adams and McMichael 1999
Gulf of Mexico, Mexico	21	60–164	3,330 <sup>A</sup>	7780 <sup>A</sup>	1330 <sup>A</sup>	Núñez-Nogueira 2005
Gulf of Mexico, USA	28	127–171	2,650 <sup>A</sup>	–	–	Rumbold <i>et al.</i> 2014
Florida, USA	21	51–162	60–2300	–	–	Adams <i>et al.</i> 2003
Gulf of Mexico, USA	23	63–135	3220 <sup>A</sup>	–	–	Matulik <i>et al.</i> 2017
Florida, USA	70	53–126	590 <sup>A</sup>	390 <sup>A</sup>	–	Norris <i>et al.</i> 2021
Maranhão Coast, Brazil	2	60–62	190 <sup>A</sup>	160 <sup>A</sup>	–	Wosnick <i>et al.</i> 2021b
<i>Carcharhinus sp.</i>						
<b>Ceará, Brasil</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>102–121</b>	<b>896–1,030</b>	–	<b>47–67</b>	<b>This study</b>
<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>						
<b>Ceará, Brasil</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>95–320</b>	<b>166–637</b>	<b>77–449</b>	<b>19–101</b>	<b>This study</b>
Gulf of Mexico, USA	8	215–278	370 <sup>A</sup>	–	–	Rumbold <i>et al.</i> 2014
Bahamas	7	155–320	730–1930	–	–	Shipley <i>et al.</i> 2021
Amazon Coast, Brazil	1	–	450	–	–	Souza-Araújo <i>et al.</i> 2021
Maranhão Coast, Brazil	1	175	167	134	–	Wosnick <i>et al.</i> 2021a
<i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i>						
<b>Ceará, Brazil</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>82–199</b>	<b>69–929</b>	<b>11–41</b>	<b>5.5–30</b>	<b>This study</b>
Caribbean Sea, USA	1	–	69	–	–	Monteiro-Alvarez <i>et al.</i> 2014
Ceará, Brazil	2	154–215	266–733	–	–	Lacerda <i>et al.</i> 2016
Maranhão Coast, Brazil	28	–	1660–7530	–	–	Wosnick <i>et al.</i> 2021a
Maranhão Coast, Brazil	3	10–254	90–242	141–396	–	Wosnick <i>et al.</i> 2021b
Bahamas	5	204–267	1.230–3540	–	–	Shipley <i>et al.</i> 2021
<i>Heptranchias perlo</i>						
<b>Ceará, Brasil</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>635</b>	–	–	<b>This study</b>
<i>Mustelus canis</i>						
<b>Ceará, Brazil</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>95–111</b>	<b>384–586</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>15–55</b>	<b>This study</b>
South Coast, Brazil	79	89 <sup>A</sup>	410 <sup>A</sup>	–	–	Pinho <i>et al.</i> 2002
Florida, USA	54	60–109	825 <sup>A</sup>	–	–	Taylor <i>et al.</i> 2014
<i>Rhizoprionodon lalandii</i>						
<b>Ceará, Brazil</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>44–81</b>	<b>111–961</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>11–84</b>	<b>This study</b>
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	45	23–49	5–70	–	–	Lacerda <i>et al.</i> 2000
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	22	23–112	90–16,000	20–3500	10–6200	Amorim-Lopes <i>et al.</i> 2020
Amazon Coast, Brazil	2	–	90–700	–	–	Souza-Araújo <i>et al.</i> 2021
Amazon Coast, Brazil	2	74 <sup>A</sup>	90–700	–	–	Souza-Araújo <i>et al.</i> 2022
<i>Rhizoprionodon porosus</i>						
<b>Ceará, Brazil</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>85–92</b>	<b>738–950</b>	–	<b>37–46</b>	<b>This study</b>
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	12	26–50	1.9–22.6	–	–	Lacerda <i>et al.</i> 2000
Ceará, Brazil	1	85	509	–	–	Lacerda <i>et al.</i> 2016
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	20	43–56	70–350	50–280	–	Amorim-Lopes <i>et al.</i> 2020
Pernambuco, Brazil	24	33–79	40–1020	–	–	Júlio <i>et al.</i> 2022
Maranhão, Brazil	3	38–45	90–230	347–576	–	Wosnick <i>et al.</i> 2021b
Amazon Coast, Brazil	5	–	10–1550	–	–	Souza – Araújo <i>et al.</i> 2021
Amazon Coast, Brazil	2	38 <sup>A</sup>	10–110	–	–	Souza – Araújo <i>et al.</i> 2022
<b>Rays</b>						
<i>Hypanus berthelutzae</i>						
<b>Ceará, Brazil</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30–126</b>	<b>121–1200</b>	–	<b>17 – 28</b>	<b>This study</b>



Species Location	<i>n</i>	Size	Hg in muscle	Hg in liver	Hg in brain	Reference
Ceará, Brazil	12	52–91	200–1200	–	–	Moura <i>et al.</i> 2020
Ceará, Brazil	12	–	440 <sup>A</sup>	–	–	Bezerra <i>et al.</i> 2023
<i>Hypanus guttatus</i>						
<b>Ceará, Brazil</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17–96</b>	<b>11–1090</b>	–	<b>10–18</b>	<b>This study</b>
Ceará, Brazil	1	84	83	–	–	Lacerda <i>et al.</i> 2016
Ceará, Brazil	17	11–72	1–1090	–	–	Moura <i>et al.</i> 2020
Ceará, Brazil	5	–	737 <sup>A</sup>	–	–	Bezerra <i>et al.</i> 2023
Pernambuco, Brazil	24	50 <sup>A</sup>	129–2130	–	–	Júlio <i>et al.</i> 2022
Amazon Coast, Brazil	5	46.3 <sup>A</sup>	10–70	–	–	Souza – Araújo <i>et al.</i> 2022
<i>Narcine brasiliensis</i>						
<b>Ceará, Brazil</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15–35</b>	<b>15–79</b>	<b>16–52</b>	–	<b>This study</b>
Espírito Santo, Brazil	22	7–28	600–860	410–1000	–	Amorim-Lopes <i>et al.</i> 2019
Amazon Coast, Brazil	8	40 <sup>A</sup>	10–350	–	–	Souza – Araújo <i>et al.</i> 2022
<i>Rhinoptera bonasus</i>						
<b>Ceará, Brazil</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>26</b>	–	<b>6.2</b>	<b>This study</b>
Ceará, Brazil	9	30–90	4–32	–	–	Moura <i>et al.</i> 2020
Amazon Coast, Brazil	2	91 <sup>A</sup>	50–370	–	–	Souza – Araújo <i>et al.</i> 2022
Florida, USA	2	36–49	30–90	–	–	Adams <i>et al.</i> 2003
Florida, USA	4	42–67	140–640	–	–	Adams <i>et al.</i> 2003

Reported total Hg concentrations in muscle, liver and brain samples of elasmobranchs from the Atlantic Ocean: *n*, number of individuals analysed, minimum and maximum specimen size (cm) and total Hg concentrations (ng g<sup>-1</sup> ww). All values are rounded. For sharks, size refers total length (TL) and size for rays refers to disc width (DW). For Hg in muscle, dry weight Hg concentrations when originally measured as dry weight were converted to wet weight by a factor of 0.25.

<sup>A</sup>The following values of size and Hg concentrations have been originally reported only with their mean values.

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