

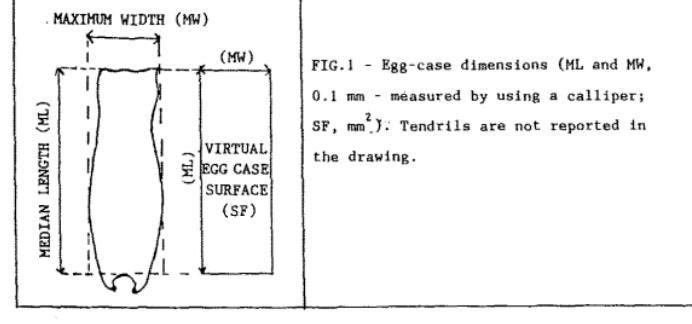
Egg-Case of the Dogfish *Scyliorhinus canicula* (L., 1758) from Sicilian Channel (Mediterranean Sea). I.- Test of the intraspecimen size diversity

Sergio RAGONESE and Patrizia JEREB

I.T.P.P., C.N.R., Via L. Vaccara 61, 91026 Mazara del Vallo (Italia)

The smallspotted catshark, *Scyliorhinus canicula*, has a widespread distribution in the Sicilian Channel, where it constitutes an important by-catch species for local fisheries (probably most of the 1833 t catch of *Scyliorhinus* spp. landed in 1982; Cingolani et al. 1986) and is commonly commercialized fresh and peeled (actual price ca. 4\$/Kg). Nevertheless, no information is available on the situation of this resource in the area of the Sicilian Channel investigated by the I.T.P.P.-C.N.R. of Mazara during two years (May. 85-Feb. 87) of experimental trawl surveys (Levi, 1988).

Using data collected in this occasion and during an "ad hoc" elaborated research program (SCYCAN), a random stratified sample (see the companion paper, Ragonese & Jereb, 1990) of 147 females of *S. canicula* with egg-cases in the oviducts was selected. For each specimen intra-oviductal egg-cases differences in length (median length = ML ; 0.1 mm), width (maximum width = MW ; 0.1 mm) and "virtual surface" (SF = ML*MW ; mm²; Fig.1) were tested by using a paired t-test (Sokal & Rohlf, 1969).



The null hypothesis (no difference) was always not disproved (Tab.1) but the test on the virtual surface fitted better the assumption "... left and right egg-cases are equivalent...", containing more information than the other two variables. Further, the basic assumption of the paired t-test (normal distribution of paired differences) was met for SFdif ($p=0.256$) and not for MLdif ($p=0.015$) neither for MWdif ($p=0.010$) according to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov one sample test using standard normal distribution (Lilliefors, 1967). The correspondence of rectangular approximation (virtual surface, fig.1) with the actual surface (computed by using a digital planimeter PLANIX 7, TAMAYA) covered by egg-case was evaluated on 18 egg-cases (3 for 6 dimensional classes); virtual surfaces are highly significantly correlated to the actual ones (Pearson correlation coefficient = 0.975; $p<0.01$), the slight overestimation (virtual/actual>1) being compensated by the easier computation.

	ML dif	MW dif	SF dif	TAB.1 - Paired t-test on left-right differences (dif): degree of freedom = 146; level of confidence = 0.05 (two sided); critical t value = 1.97; H ₀ : μdif = 0; ND = not disproved.
MINIMUM	-1.9	-0.9	-40.1	
MAXIMUM	2.1	1.1	45.2	
MEAN	0.061	-0.008	0.638	
STANDARD ERROR	0.054	0.025	1.252	
t	1.20	0.32	0.51	
H ₀	ND	ND	ND	

These results confirm, also on statistical bases, for *S. canicula* trawled in the Sicilian waters the "twin" nature of egg-cases (i.e. they are practically equivalent; Mellinger, 1983) but indicate in the virtual surface a more useful statistic than length or width individually considered.

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