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Preliminary observations on the seasonal presence of Teleostean Larvae in the Tyrrhenian Sea

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Since July 1988 periodic ichthyoplanktonic surveys in waters around Sardinia as well as along the coast of Tuscany-Latium (orientatively from Viareggio to Gaeta) are being carried out in order to evaluate the year by year fluctuations of the local Clupeoid stocks. As the main target species are pilchards and anchovies, two main surveys covering all the mentioned area are carried out each year in coincidence with the reproductive peaks of these species (respectively early summer and autumn-winter). In the sector from Viareggio to Fiumicino (Rome), which has wider continental shelf in the northern part and seems to have higher density of fish eggs and larvae, supplementary surveys are carried out between the main surveys.

In the latter area the sampling scheme is usually set in five 235° oriented transects 30 miles apart; along each transect the stations are placed every 5-10 miles, from the coast line down to -500 m. Due to the limited extension of the continental shelf, which has been found by different authors as the main spawning area of sardines and anchovies, in Sardinia the stations are 10 miles apart along the 100 m isobath.

Year round samplings (usually every 20 days) carried out at fixed stations 3, 5 and 10 miles off Fiumicino allow us to monitor the target species' reproductive season.

Samples are anytime collected at sea by standard "Bongo 20" and "60" ichthyoplankton nets equipped with 236 and 335 micron meshes; the latter has been analyzed for the present purpose. Hauls are always carried out in double oblique, possibly down to 50-70 m, as is done also by the other working groups involved in similar research activities in different areas of the Italian peninsula.

In addition to target species we lately start to identify, in our ichthyoplanktonic material, some other fish larvae. As it is well known the identification at the family level is usually simple (at least referring to post-larvae), while the same may not be true when closer identification is sought. On the other side, many species (e.g. *Gobiidae*) can be differentiated only when far ahead in their development, while most of our post-larvae are in the range 3-6 mm in Standard Length.

DATE	July 1988	November 1988	Febr.-March 1989	March 1989	September 1989
AREA	Viareggio-Gaeta	Viareggio-Fiumicino	Viareggio-Gaeta	Sardinia	Viareggio-Fiumicino
NET TYPE	Bongo 20+60	Bongo 20	Bongo 20	Bongo 60	Bongo 60
SAMPLING STATIONS (n.)	35	31	37	34	35
MEAN FILTERED WATER (m ³)	88.5 ± 54.7	22.8 ± 7.8	16.0 ± 4.2	76.1 ± 19.9	87.4 ± 23.9
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> (Walb.)	-	56 (69.9)	80 (26.9)	287 (51.7)	-
<i>Sardinella aurita</i> (Val.)	316 (45.4)	-	-	-	25 (1.9)
<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> L.	499 (29.0)	-	-	-	100 (16.2)
<i>Microstoma microstoma</i> (Risso)	-	1	1	-	-
<i>Myctophum punctatum</i> Raf.	-	-	-	2	5
<i>Myctophidae</i> n.s.i.	48	3	6	5	10
<i>Paralopsis c. coregonoides</i> Risso	5	1*	-	-	-
<i>Leptidiopsis pseudocephaloides</i> (Risso)	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Evermannella balbo</i> (Risso)	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Anguilliformes</i> n.s.i.	-	-	-	-	6
<i>Gaidropsarus</i> sp.	-	-	3	-	-
<i>Gadidulus argenteus</i> Guich.	-	-	2	-	-
<i>Micromesistius potassou</i> (Risso)	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Merluccius merluccius</i> (L.)	-	-	-	-	17
<i>Sphyraxa sphyraxa</i> (L.)	5	-	-	-	1
<i>Mugil</i> spp.	-	1	-	-	1
<i>Dicentrarchus</i> sp.	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Serranus cabrilla</i> (L.)	8	-	-	-	1
<i>Serranus hepatus</i> (L.)	30	-	-	-	-
<i>Amblyseius</i> (L.)	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Callinectes ruber</i>	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Serranidae</i> n.s.i.	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Pagrus pagrus pagrus</i> (L.)	7	-	-	-	1
<i>Pagellus acarne</i> (Risso)	-	2*	-	-	-
<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i> (Brunn.)	-	-	1	106	10
<i>Diplodus</i> sp.	-	1	1	-	1
<i>Sparus aurata</i> L.	-	-	27	-	-
<i>Sparidae</i> n.s.i.	247	-	-	51	6
<i>Mullus barbatus</i> L.	3	-	-	-	-
<i>Trachurus trachurus</i> (L.)	14	-	6	-	4
<i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i> (Stdr.)	40	-	-	-	6
<i>Carangidae</i> n.s.i.	2	-	-	-	5
<i>Cepola macrocephala</i> (L.)	8	-	-	-	33
<i>Coris julis</i> (L.)	47	-	-	-	-
<i>Labridae</i> n.s.i.	1	2	7	7	-
<i>Trachinus draco</i> L.	1	-	-	-	7
<i>Callionymus</i> spp.	2	-	2	9	19
<i>Gymnammodytes cicerellus</i> (Raf.)	-	-	1	200	-
<i>Blennidae</i> n.s.i.	44	-	-	2	-
<i>Gobiidae</i> n.s.i.	553	5*	9	38	582
<i>Parophidion vassalli</i> (Risso)	2	-	-	-	11
<i>Sarda sarda</i> (Bloch)	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> (Boon.)	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Auxis rochei</i> (Risso)	10	-	-	-	8
<i>Thunnidae</i> n.s.i.	2	-	-	-	1
<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i> (Euphr.)	3	-	-	-	44
<i>Scorpaena porcus</i> L.	9	-	-	-	9
<i>Trigla lucerna</i> L.	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Triglidae</i> n.s.i.	-	-	1	-	2
<i>Citharus linguatula</i> (L.)	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Lepidionchus whiffagonis</i> (Walb.)	-	-	-	2	-
<i>Amoglossus latrans</i> (Walb.)	4	-	1	-	16
<i>Amoglossus kessleri</i> (Schmidt)	4	-	-	-	-
<i>Amoglossus thori</i> (Kyle)	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Amoglossus</i> n.s.i.	3	-	-	-	6
<i>Solea vulgaris</i> (Quenst.)	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Microchirus variegatus</i> (Don.)	-	-	-	8	-
<i>Buglossidium luteum</i> (Risso)	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Soleidae</i> n.s.i.	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Symphurus ligulatus</i> (Coeco)	-	-	-	-	1
UNIDENTIFIED	109	6	19	59	54
TOTAL	2031	73	146	718	985

* including specimen from WP3 net
() : rate of collected eggs (all survey) belonging to the species (%)

TAB. 1 : LIST OF FISH LARVAE COLLECTED DURING 5 SURVEYS

Referring to table 1, it is worth noting that almost all of the larvae found in our samples are post-larvae and that the "unidentified" group mainly include larvae and postlarvae having high numbers of myomeres (30/45) and lacking special features such as spines, large fins, etc., so they should mainly belong to taxonomic families such as *Blennidae*, *Myctophidae*, etc. The table shows clearly the high incidence both of eggs and larvae of *Engraulis encrasicolus*, *Sardinella aurita* and *Sardina pilchardus*; *Gobiidae* and *Sparidae* are families most represented too. In Sardinia we can also note the importance of the sardine, followed by *Gymnammodites cicerellus* and *Pagellus bogaraveo*.

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