

On the occurrence of *Oedalechilus labeo* (Cuv.) in a Mediterranean Euhaline Lagoon (Pisces, Mugilidae)

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*Oedalechilus labeo* (Cuvier, 1829) is a Mediterranean species commonly considered as a marine one (Bini, 1968; Trewavas, 1973; Tortonese, 1975; Ben Tuvia, 1986); as a consequence, it is extremely difficult to find this mullet in lagoon fish samples.

During the course of a research in lake Fusaro, for determining the influence of meteoric conditions on fish fry displacements in coastal lagoons (Iannibelli et al., 1988, 1989) some specimens of *O. labeo* were captured in one of the channels connecting this lagoon, considered by Carrada (1973) as an euhaline one, with the sea.

Indications about the particular fishing-net used and the meteoric parameters recording system were previously given (Iannibelli et al., 1988).

Species identification of specimens was carried out following Trewavas and Ingham (1972) and Tortonese (1975). However, morphological peculiarities of *O. labeo* make the diagnosis of this species quite unproblematic.

The presence of *O. labeo* was noted on four of the six days of sampling, from January 17th to March 3rd, 1986.

It is interesting to note that, in all the cases of capture, the salinity of the water ranged from 37.15‰ to 37.30‰ and the  $T^{\circ}C$  was exceeding the  $13^{\circ}C$  (from  $13.24^{\circ}C$  to  $14.04^{\circ}C$ ).

Dissolved oxygen was always in oversaturation, exceeding the 8.1 mg/l and water flow has been observed in entering conditions (from 5 to 9 cm/sec.) in three cases, in stationary condition in the fourth.

It is necessary to consider that undoubtedly no displacements of *O. labeo* fry have been noted, being all specimens longer than 130 mm. (S.L.), while in the same station all the other Mugilidae species fry have been captured (Iannibelli et al., 1988, 1989).

This preliminary data supports precise indication of the fact that *O. labeo* is surely a species with strong marine preferences, as environmental parameters (fig. 3) show and literature reports (Bini, 1968; Tortonese, 1975; Trewavas, 1976). It has to be evidenced instead that, in some particular conditions, this mullet can also be found in brackish environments as southern Mediterranean coastal lagoons, lake Fusaro for the Tyrrenian site or the lake of Lesina for the Adriatic one (Villani, 1988).

Common names of *O. labeo* in some Mediterranean countries (Bini, 1968):

Mulet labéon, mange-sabon, sabounié (Fra.); Kifon sifiani (Isr.); Cefalo labrone (Ita.); Cipal supljak (Yug.); Kaplat buri (Mal.); Müsarü labrun (Mon.); Bouri (Mor.); Caluga (Spa.); Dudakli kefal (Tur.).

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Note Préliminaire sur la présence d'un Gobie (*Gobius vittatus* Vinciguerra, 1883) dans les Eaux Turques

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Il y a peu de travaux sur les espèces de la famille des Gobiidae concernant les côtes de Turquie. Parmi ces travaux les plus importants sont: SÖZER (1941), MILLER (1982), MATER et KAYA (1986) et KAYA et MATER (1987).

En juillet 1989, nous avons trouvé l'occasion de faire un trait de chalut sur fonds algaux (*Vidalia sp.*, et *Codium bursa*) de 30 à 40 m aux environs de Bodrum (Fig. 1).

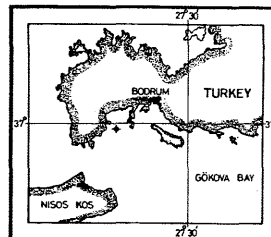


Figure 1. Station de prélèvement.

Parmi les poissons récoltés sur ce fond, l'un "*Gobius vittatus*" n'a jamais été signalé des côtes de Turquie (Fig. 2). Les caractères morphométrique et méristique de cette espèce sont présentés dans le tableau (Tab. 1).

A l'extérieur des côtes de Turquie, cette espèce a été déjà signalée en Mer Egée par ONDRIAS (1971), TORTONESE (1975), MILLER in WHITEHEAD et al. (1986) et PAPACONSTANTINO (1988).



Figure 2. *Gobius vittatus* Vinciguerra, 1883.

Table 1. Caractères morphométrique et méristique de *G. vittatus*

Longueur totale	44.70 mm	
Longueur standard	37.60 mm	
Hauteur maximum	6.50 mm	
Longueur de la tête	10.40 mm	
Longueur de museau	2.50 mm	
Diamètre horizontal de l'oeil	3.40 mm	
Longueur pré - dorsal	7.90 mm	
Longueur pré - anale	19.50 mm	
Nombre de rayons de la 1 <sup>ère</sup> nageoire dorsale		VI
Nombre de rayons de la 2 <sup>ème</sup> nageoire dorsale		1 - 12
Nombre de rayons de la nageoire anale		1 - 11
Nombre de rayons de la nageoire ventrale		1 - 5
Nombre de rayons de la pectorale		17
Nombre d'écailles en ligne longitudinale		36 (±1)

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