



# PROCEEDINGS AND ABSTRACTS

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#### ASPECTS OF THE POPULATION OF PRAWNS *MACROBRACHIUM HETEROCHIRUS* (Wiegmann, 1836) BETWEEN 1984-1985 AND 1996-1997 IN THE HUITZILAPAN RIVER, VERACRUZ, MEXICO.

In this work it shows information about the relationships between length and weight and spatial distribution of the prawns *Macrobrachium heterochirus* (Wiegmann, 1836). There were captured in the Huitzilapan river, Veracruz, México, during two annual periods. First period was from 1984 to 1985 and second was from 1996 to 1997. Samples were taken by hand, with net and trap. Body weight, length and sex of organisms were recorded, as well as latitude and longitude of the sampling place. Results indicate that the mean weight and length of the captured organisms were greater in the first period. Concerning sex, the mean value of the weight and length for males remain greater during the first period, but in females only the mean value of the weight remain greater during the first period. The mean value of the length is similar during both periods. In the first period these organisms were abundant in upstream region, but in the second period there were abundant in the middle river. During these ten years (1985-1996) the prawn fishery did made in continuous way, likewise in this period two dams were built and they appear to obstruct migration upstream of *Macrobrachium*. All these factors promote that the last captured prawns do not obtain highest weight and longest length.

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#### CRUSTACEANS COLLECTED BY BOTTOM TRAWL IN THE IONIAN SEA

In spite of several studies on some abundant crustacean species in the Ionian Sea, the knowledge on the crustacean fauna of this Mediterranean basin is still rather limited (Pastore, 1972; Parenzan, 1983). The aim of this paper is to report for the first time information on distribution and abundance of crustacean species collected by trawling in the area. Data were collected during six trawl surveys carried out as part of two research projects funded by the Italian Government and the European Commission. Samplings were conducted during spring and autumn of 1995, 1996, and 1997. The depth range investigated was between 10 and 750 m. Both commercial and experimental trawl nets were used during sampling. A total of 55 species (3 Stomatopoda and 52 Decapoda) was collected. The most abundant species were *Liocarcinus depurator*, *Parapenaeus longirostris*, *Aristeus antennatus*, and *Plesionika martia*. The first two were found over a wide depth range, while *Aristeus antennatus* and *Plesionika martia* showed a typical bathyal distribution. The species *Pontocaris lacazei*, *Pontophilus spinosus*, and *Munida intermedia* were frequently caught in low densities of a few individuals only; other species, such as *Acanthephyra purpurea*, *Atelecyclus rotundatus*, and *Latreillia elegans*, were rarely found. Both trawl nets used in the research allowed to collect also some pelagic crustaceans, such as *Pasiphaea sivado*, *P. multidentata*, and *Sergestes robustus*.

Pastore M., 1972. *Thalassia Jugosl.*, 8: 105-117.

Parenzan P., 1983. *Puglia Marittima* (Congedo Press, Galatina).

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#### DISEASES OF SHRIMPS OF UNKNOWN ETIOLOGY FROM NATURAL POPULATION IN THE BLACK SEA

Nowadays it is obvious that the Black Sea suffers catastrophic damage from various pollution sources. A significant shelf eutrophication and change of hydrological and hydrochemical regimes cause a deep rebuilding in biocenosis structures: biological species diversity is disappearing, their ratio is changing. New diseases of *Crangon crangon*, *Palaemon elegans*, and *P. adspersus* have one common feature — spreading in the cuticula of the protozoal organisms using the tissues as food, and eating out considerable holes. 1." Amoeba-like formations " represent the chains of cookie-like bodies with light grainy contents. 2." Lichen-like formations" looking like round grainy spots, from a more dark center, with gradually enlarging, clearly delimited concentric fields.

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#### REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE OF THE RED KING CRAB *PARALITHODES CAMTSCHATICA* INTRODUCED INTO THE BARENTS SEA

Histological studies on gametogenesis and seasonal changes of gonads of the red king crab acclimatized in the Barents Sea were done. The main spawning of most of the population occurs in March-April. The post-spawning stage of the ovaries is short. Intensive growth of vitellogenic oocytes begins in September. The duration of spermatogenesis in