

# 小黄鱼精巢组织的季节变化

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本文对黄、渤海小黄鱼精巢的结构类型、精子形成及其季节变化作了组织学的观察。

1. 精巢内部是由许多不规则大小的精囊壶腹构成, 精巢外部系由致密的纤维结缔组织膜所覆盖。

2. 小黄鱼精子的形成分为五个期: 精原细胞(I期); 初级精母细胞(II期); 次级精母细胞(III期); 精子细胞(IV期)和精子(V期)。

3. 精原细胞为具有大核的圆形细胞, 在精巢内常年可见, 但尤以排精后的7—10月为多。

4. 3—4月积极进行精子形成, 此时精

囊壶腹中充满各期精细胞包囊, 到5月显示出精子形成最旺盛的图形, 在输精管和精囊壶腹中充满了精子; 有的已成形的精子成束地处于包囊之中。6月份有少数精巢还充满精子, 大多数排出精子的个体, 精囊壶腹收缩呈中空的凹穴状, 其中尚有少量精子残存。7—10月为精子形成的休止期, 11—1月为精子形成的准备期, 此时进入精原细胞的积极增殖期。

5. 精巢成熟系数到排精完毕后6月份起剧减, 到7—10月份降至最低值, 从1月份起逐渐增加, 到5月份增至最高值。成熟系数的季节变化与精巢组织的季节消长是一致的。

## SEASONAL HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE TESTIS OF SMALL YELLOW CROAKER

(*Pseudosciaena polyactis* Bleeker)

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### Abstract

The present study deals with the structure of the testis, spermatogenesis and seasonal histological changes in the testis of small yellow croaker in Bohai Sea and Yellow Sea.

The testes consist of irregular testicular ampullae. Spermatogenesis is divided into five stages. In May spermatogenesis takes place actively and in June testicular ampullae contract. The coefficient of seasonal changes of testes agrees with seasonal histological changes.

## FEEDING HABIT OF FRY OF MUGIL SO-LUY UNDER REARING CONDITION

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### Abstract

1. A series of food organisms have been offered in feeding schedules that paralleled the progressing development of the mullet fry. They are oyster and/or mussel trochophores, rotifer (*Brachionus plicatilis*), Nauplii of *Artemia salina*, *Artemia salina* and copepods. The food sizes fed to the mullet fry are about 50—75% of the fry's mouth diameter.

2. The time required to reach satiation of food by fry decreased rapidly with the growth of fry. The daily ration given to the fry changed with the growth of fry and varied with the kind of food given.

3. The PNR (point of no return) of the newly hatched fry is about 6 days at 19—26°C, 30‰S.