

牙鲆年龄和生长的研究^{*}

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提要 本文根据 1980—1986 年间连续逐月牙鲆生物学测定和耳石观察资料, 确认其年轮形成期在 3—5 月, 主要在 4 月。经标准 von Bertalanffy 生长方程拟合, 鱼体体长(mm)年间生长规律为:

$$\text{♀: } L_t = 800.10[1 - e^{-0.232 \cdot 3(t-0.025 \cdot 4)}]$$

$$\text{♂: } L_t = 670.62[1 - e^{-0.255 \cdot 7(t+0.1211)}]$$

依体长与体重间相关关系计算渐近体重和最大生长速度, 雌鱼分别为 8 370.43 g 和 865g/a; 雄鱼分别为 4 867.15g 和 554g/a。对低龄鱼(0—III)生长特征模拟结果表明, 雄鱼体长生长的季节变动幅度 ($C = 1.07$, $k = 0.5925$) 明显大于雌鱼; 当年生雄鱼在 7—9 月的生长速度为年内最大。

年龄和生长特性, 是解析鱼类资源生物学特性和种群动态规律的基础, 也是研究物种自然选择生活史型、发展增殖型渔业理论与实践的重要依据。本文根据牙鲆种群主要分布区逐月耳石轮纹性状的周年观察, 确定年龄鉴定标准; 依耳石和鱼体生物学测量值探讨群体生长规律, 并就鱼类种群生长的时、空差异作了比较分析。

一、材料和方法

所用材料取自中国科学院海洋研究所 1980—1986 年间黄海胶州湾和渤海水域资源增殖调查以及山东省海岸带游泳生物资源调查的定性和定量样本, 生物学测定牙鲆 [*Paralichthys olivaceus* (T. & S.)], 样本总数为 8 173 尾。鱼体长度系标准体长, 鱼体重量分总重和纯重(去除肠胃肝和生殖腺)两项。

选取听囊内矢耳石为年龄鉴定的材料。观察耳石时滴注少量二甲苯溶液, 待湿润透明后置于 OPTON 双筒实体解剖镜下, 放大 20 倍。轮径测定自耳石中心沿耳石纵轴至前缘; 轮距自耳石中心量至各年轮轮缘; 两测量值均为透射光下读取的目微尺格数。为避免人为因素造成系统误差, 全部耳石均重复观测至少两遍, 取其相同的观测值, 余者继续重复进行, 直至全部耳石样本完全确认为止。

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二、年 龄 鉴 定

1. 耳石轮纹性状

牙鲆耳石外观呈长椭圆形,前端尖突、后部圆钝,边缘具许多不规则的圆突或凹缺。中心微凹,四周略有上翘。同一鱼体内两耳石,因鱼体侧扁而呈不对称分布,且两耳石形态略有差异,轮纹清晰度不尽一致。上侧耳石(右侧)边缘皱起较多,耳石轮焦多偏于后部;下侧耳石轮纹清晰而又规则,外观形态完整,故选此作为年轮鉴别的主要材料,辅以上侧耳石参照。

在透射光下,耳石近中心处可见黄褐色点状斑块,即为轮焦。自此向外,绕四周交替出现黄褐色窄带和乳白色透明宽带,其数目随鱼体大小有规律地变化。由一个完整的亮宽带和一个窄带,构成一个生长年带,窄带与宽带的交界处视为年轮^[11]。

2. 轮纹形成周期

逐月统计耳石边缘增长指数 $I = \frac{R - r_n}{r_n - r_{n-1}}$ 的周年变化规律(图 1),可见轮纹形成周期为一年。在 3 月前后, I 值由增加转向下降, 4—5 月间处于低值点。雄鱼的 I 值在 2 月份为 0.58, 4 月份 I 值处于最低点;雌鱼则迟于 5 月。由此认为,雄鱼耳石上轮纹窄带向宽带转变期较雌鱼略早。逐月考察轮纹形成与鱼体生长发育关系, I 值与性腺发育指数 GSI (性腺重量 ÷ 纯体重 × 100) 间表现为显著负相关,即 GSI 的最大值为 I 最小值位点,表明耳石上轮纹形成期与鱼体性成熟相一致,每增加一轮相当于鱼体生长一周年。

三、生 长 特 性

1. 耳石增长

按年龄组分组统计耳石轮距(r_n),见表 1。不同年龄级相同轮组的平均轮距间无显著差异,高龄鱼 r_n 值并不比低龄鱼小,即不存在“李氏现象”。雌、雄鱼间轮距随年龄级增加而呈现明显差异,其平均数误差范围在 0.0107—0.0324 之间。

2. 轮径与体长关系

经对 5 523 尾鱼体体长与其耳石轮径的测量值数学分析,两者符合幂函数曲线型:

$$\text{♀: } L_b = 2.9559R^{1.2666} \quad (r^2 = 0.9944, s = 0.0429, n = 2109, N = 65) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{♂: } L_b = 3.2859R^{1.2338} \quad (r^2 = 0.9966, s = 0.0308, n = 2725, N = 53) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{♀ + ♂: } L_b = 3.3149R^{1.2375} \quad (r^2 = 0.9958, s = 0.0409, n = 5523, N = 68) \quad (3)$$

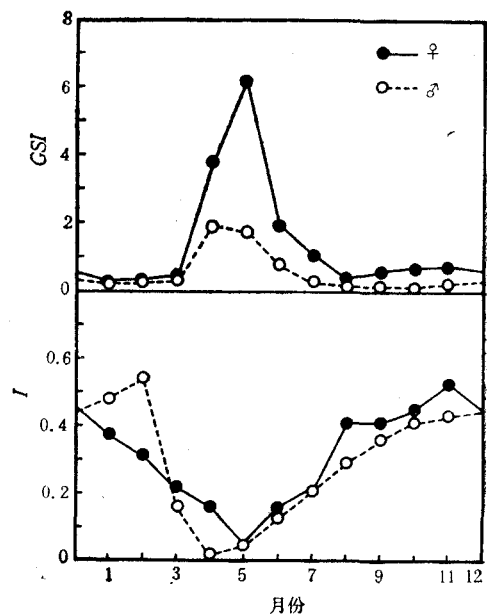


图 1 耳石边缘增长指数(I)和性腺发育指数(GSI)的逐月变化

Fig. 1 Monthly changes in otolith marginal increment index and gonado-somatic index

表 1 按性别统计的各轮平均轮距

Tab. 1 Mean ring radius for female and male

样本数	各 轮 轮 距										
	r_1	r_2	r_3	r_4	r_5	r_6	r_7	r_8	r_9	r_{10}	r_{11}
♀											
499	24.49										
256	25.04	40.18									
369	24.82	39.43	49.53								
313	24.74	39.26	49.22	56.40							
178	24.43	38.65	48.47	55.39	60.10						
114	24.84	39.50	49.54	56.68	61.51	64.75					
52	25.73	40.60	50.88	58.15	62.63	66.02	68.56				
31	24.45	39.32	49.77	57.06	61.97	65.52	68.42	70.35			
9	25.89	40.78	50.67	57.33	62.44	66.67	70.00	72.89	75.22		
8	25.50	42.25	53.25	60.25	64.75	69.00	71.75	74.13	76.25	78.00	
1	27.00	42.00	51.00	56.00	59.00	62.00	65.00	68.00	71.00	73.00	75.00
平均值	24.73	39.50	49.37	56.40	61.13	65.39	68.86	71.38	75.44	77.44	75.00
♂											
638	23.84										
683	24.33	37.44									
571	23.71	36.11	44.42								
321	23.73	36.56	44.71	50.53							
108	23.74	37.37	46.17	52.17	56.19						
33	23.94	38.30	47.52	53.82	57.70	60.73					
21	23.67	37.48	47.43	53.67	57.14	60.48	62.86				
3	22.00	38.67	47.33	56.00	60.33	63.67	65.33	67.33			
1	27.00	39.00	49.00	56.00	59.00	61.00	63.00	64.00	66.00		
1	26.00	41.00	49.00	53.00	56.00	59.00	61.00	63.00	65.00	66.00	
平均值	23.93	36.85	44.86	51.30	56.69	60.67	63.07	65.79	65.50	66.00	
♀+♂											
1373	24.00										
967	24.53	38.18									
948	24.15	37.40	46.41								
636	24.23	37.89	46.93	53.42							
286	24.17	38.17	47.59	54.17	58.62						
147	26.64	39.23	49.09	56.04	60.65	63.85					
73	25.14	39.70	49.89	56.86	61.05	64.42	66.92				
34	24.24	39.26	49.56	56.97	61.82	65.35	68.15	70.09			
10	26.00	40.60	50.50	57.20	62.10	66.10	69.20	72.00	74.30		
9	25.56	42.11	52.78	59.44	63.78	67.89	70.56	72.89	75.00	76.67	
1	27.00	42.00	51.00	56.00	59.00	62.00	65.00	68.00	71.00	73.00	75.00
平均值	24.23	38.00	47.12	54.31	59.81	64.39	67.67	70.87	74.45	76.30	75.00

依式(1)一(3),对雌、雄鱼及样本总体各年龄组轮距值返算为相应体长值,并加权统计各龄平均返算体长

3. 鱼体体长年间生长

以雌、雄鱼第 t 龄返算体长 L_t 为横坐标, L_{t+1} 为纵坐标, 分别作成 Walford 定差图 (图 2), 线性拟合鱼体体长年间生长过程,

$$\text{♀: } L_t = 800.10[1 - e^{-0.232 \cdot 3(t-0.025 \cdot 4)}] \quad (4)$$

$$\text{♂: } L_t = 670.62[1 - e^{-0.255 \cdot 7(t+0.121 \cdot 4)}] \quad (5)$$

$$\text{♀} + \text{♂: } L_t = 796.56[1 - e^{-0.212 \cdot 3(t+0.102 \cdot 1)}] \quad (6)$$

依式 (4)–(6) 得牙鲆体长年间生长的理论值, 见表 2。与年龄形成期前后统计得实测值相比, 低龄鱼及补充群体理论体长均小于实测体长, 其后便逐渐趋向一致, 其原因为渔具选择性和鱼群生态分布差异所致^[4]。

4. 体长与体重关系

按体长 10 mm、体重 50 g 间隔分组统计牙鲆体长组中值和体重组均值, 其两者数量增长关系切合幂函数型:

$$\text{♀: } W = 1.8568 \times 10^{-5} L_b^{2.9809}$$

$$(r^2 = 0.9970, s = 0.0925, N = 65) \quad (7)$$

$$\text{♂: } W = 1.9238 \times 10^{-5} L_b^{2.9730}$$

$$(r^2 = 0.9992, s = 0.0467, N = 55) \quad (8)$$

$$\text{♀} + \text{♂: } W = 2.1141 \times 10^{-5} L_b^{2.9587}$$

$$(r^2 = 0.9980, s = 0.0891, N = 69) \quad (9)$$

经对体长与纯体重关系式 (7)–(9) 进行统计检验, 取 $\alpha = 0.1$, 雌、雄性鱼的回归系数间无显著差异, 唯反映两者的统计点与理论值偏差的剩余标准差 (s), 在 $\alpha = 0.001$ 水平上仍存着差异, 表明雌、雄鱼体长分布范围不尽完全重叠, 拟合鱼体重量生长式宜分开性别估计理论值。

5. 体重生长

按式 (7)–(8), 将鱼体体长生长参数变换为体重生长参数, 得到牙鲆体重生长的年间增长函数:

$$\text{♀: } W_t = 8370.43[1 - e^{-0.232 \cdot 3(t-0.025 \cdot 4)}]^{2.9809} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{♂: } W_t = 4867.15[1 - e^{-0.255 \cdot 7(t+0.121 \cdot 4)}]^{2.9730} \quad (11)$$

$$\text{♀} + \text{♂: } W_t = 8108.88[1 - e^{-0.212 \cdot 3(t+0.102 \cdot 1)}]^{2.9587} \quad (12)$$

依式 (4)–(6) 和式 (10)–(12), 作成牙鲆体长和体重生长理论曲线 (图 3a, b)。体长生长随年龄增加, 生长速度 (dL/dt) 逐渐下降。I–III 龄鱼负加速度增量明显, 然雌、雄鱼减速率至高龄鱼趋于一致。体重随年龄变化曲线似一拉长的 “S” 型, 具有一明显的生长拐点。不同性别间生长过程差异明显, 雄鱼生长拐点 t_a (4.138 4 龄)、最大体重增长速度 $\frac{dW}{dt}$ (554 g/a) 均较雌鱼 ($t_a = 4.7272$ 龄, 最大体重增速 865 g/a) 的为小; 而两性别间在

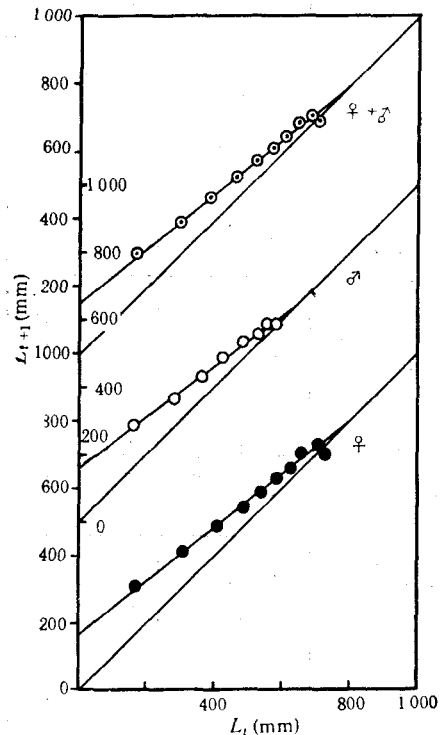


图2 体长生长的 Walford 定差图变换
Fig. 2 Walford's growth transformation of body length

表 2 体长和体重的实测值同返算值、理论值比较

Tab. 2 Comparison of observed body length and weight with back-calculated and theoretical values

年 龄 (a)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
♀	187.12	333.95	430.61	492.32	541.63	583.47	612.19	646.28	662.37	695.91	690.00
实测体长 (mm)♂	186.13	302.67	360.67	415.06	468.01	522.21	546.60	566.00	625.00	625.00	
♀ + ♂	184.92	307.16	382.78	454.11	510.22	568.50	593.76	629.90	660.50	685.00	690.00
♀	172.04	311.26	412.84	488.63	541.14	589.30	629.17	658.54	706.27	730.11	701.00
返算体长 (mm)♂	167.82	286.70	365.74	431.93	488.93	532.78	558.03	588.06	584.70	590.23	
♀ + ♂	171.21	296.67	389.82	464.71	523.61	573.73	610.06	645.97	686.56	707.77	692.83
♀	162.10	294.35	399.19	482.30	548.17	600.40	641.79	674.61	700.62	721.24	737.59
理论体长 (mm)♂	167.18	280.77	368.73	436.84	489.59	530.44	562.06	586.56	605.52	620.21	631.58
♀ + ♂	166.18	286.76	384.27	463.13	526.91	578.49	620.20	653.93	681.22	703.28	721.12
♀	104.90	618.90	1 320.40	1 968.30	2 616.10	3 265.80	3 768.70	4 429.40	4 766.30	5 522.40	5 383.80
实测体重 (g)♂	103.10	458.60	770.00	1 169.10	1 670.60	2 313.40	2 650.30	2 939.90	3 947.80	3 947.40	
♀ + ♂	104.10	483.50	927.20	1 537.70	2 170.00	2 988.40	3 398.60	4 047.90	4 657.80	5 187.80	5 300.60
♀	85.69	501.77	1 164.49	1 924.57	2 609.01	3 363.94	4 088.84	4 684.51	5 770.98	6 371.28	5 643.56
返算体重 (g)♂	79.18	389.14	802.57	1 315.99	1 902.39	2 455.82	2 818.27	3 293.52	3 237.89	3 329.79	
♀ + ♂	87.29	436.36	978.85	1 646.33	2 343.44	3 071.24	3 683.05	4 362.15	5 221.56	5 716.12	5 366.46
♀	71.77	424.83	1 053.47	1 851.20	2 711.48	3 556.39	4 338.39	5 033.68	5 634.66	6 143.56	6 568.01
理论体重 (g)♂	78.31	365.89	822.69	1 361.71	1 910.91	2 424.79	2 880.27	3 269.52	3 593.79	3 859.04	4 073.11
♀ + ♂	78.51	394.52	938.06	1 629.70	2 387.25	3 147.06	3 867.00	4 523.08	5 104.52	5 609.36	6 040.99

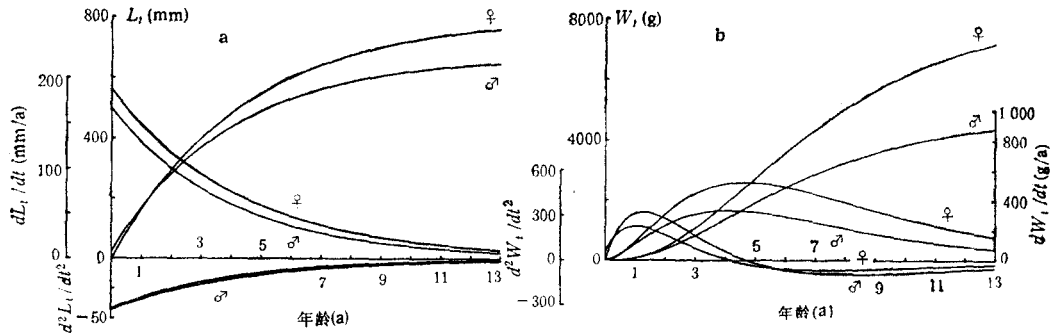


图3 体长(a)、体重(b)随年龄增长特征的性别间比较

Fig. 3 Yearly increment patterns of body length and body weight versus age for comparison between sexes

拐点处瞬时体重与渐近体重之比 $\left[\frac{W(t_a)}{W_\infty} \right]$ 值较为接近, 表明鱼类种群内生物学节律的共性。

四、鱼体长度的季节生长

鱼类生长的另一重要特征是具有明显的季节变化。生态因子和物质、能量循环以及自身生理活动的周期变化, 致鱼体季节性生长的不均衡现象^[7,10]。经运用 ELEFAN 系统^[9]模拟 0—II 龄组逐月体长分布资料, 得牙鲆低龄鱼体长季节生长方程:

$$\text{♀: } L_t = 508.46 \left\{ 1 - e^{-0.4412(t+0.3023) + \frac{0.91 \times 0.4412}{2\pi} \sin[2\pi(t+0.345)]} \right\} \quad \gamma = 0.6591 \quad (13)$$

$$\text{♂: } L_t = 465.00 \left\{ 1 - e^{-0.5925(t+0.6866) + \frac{1.07 \times 0.5925}{2\pi} \sin[2\pi(t+0.37)]} \right\} \quad \gamma = 0.4887 \quad (14)$$

分析结果表明, 雌、雄性幼鱼体长增长具有显著的振荡性节律(图 4), 冬、春之交生长缓慢, 夏、秋季增长迅速。随年龄级的增加, 季节变化特征因鱼体生态适应能力的提高而接近于标准年变量生长方程。雄鱼变动节律较雌鱼更为明显, 这与雄鱼性腺发育进入性成熟期早于雌鱼有关^[2,8]。

五、讨 论

1. 鱼体生长与耳石轮纹形成周期

根据牙鲆资源增殖的生态学基础调查和耳石轮纹的周年观察, 处于不同生活史阶段的鱼群因栖息地差异, 其耳石生长带结构具不同特点。当年生幼鱼多分布于沿岸浅水区和砂砾底质内湾^[2], 耳石轮焦周围多呈较宽暗色区, 表明浅水区生态因子的剧烈变化对鱼体生长发育的影响; 而成鱼仅生殖季节进入内湾产卵场, 其它月份则多分散在索饵和越冬场内的较深水域。耳石上轮纹的宽、窄带交替, 伴随着鱼体生理活动的逐年变化。它包含着鱼体依时序生存的环境信息^[8], 为我们追溯以往的生长状况, 进而研究其各生活史阶段内种群生态演替规律、优化增殖型渔业科学管理策略, 提供重要理论依据。

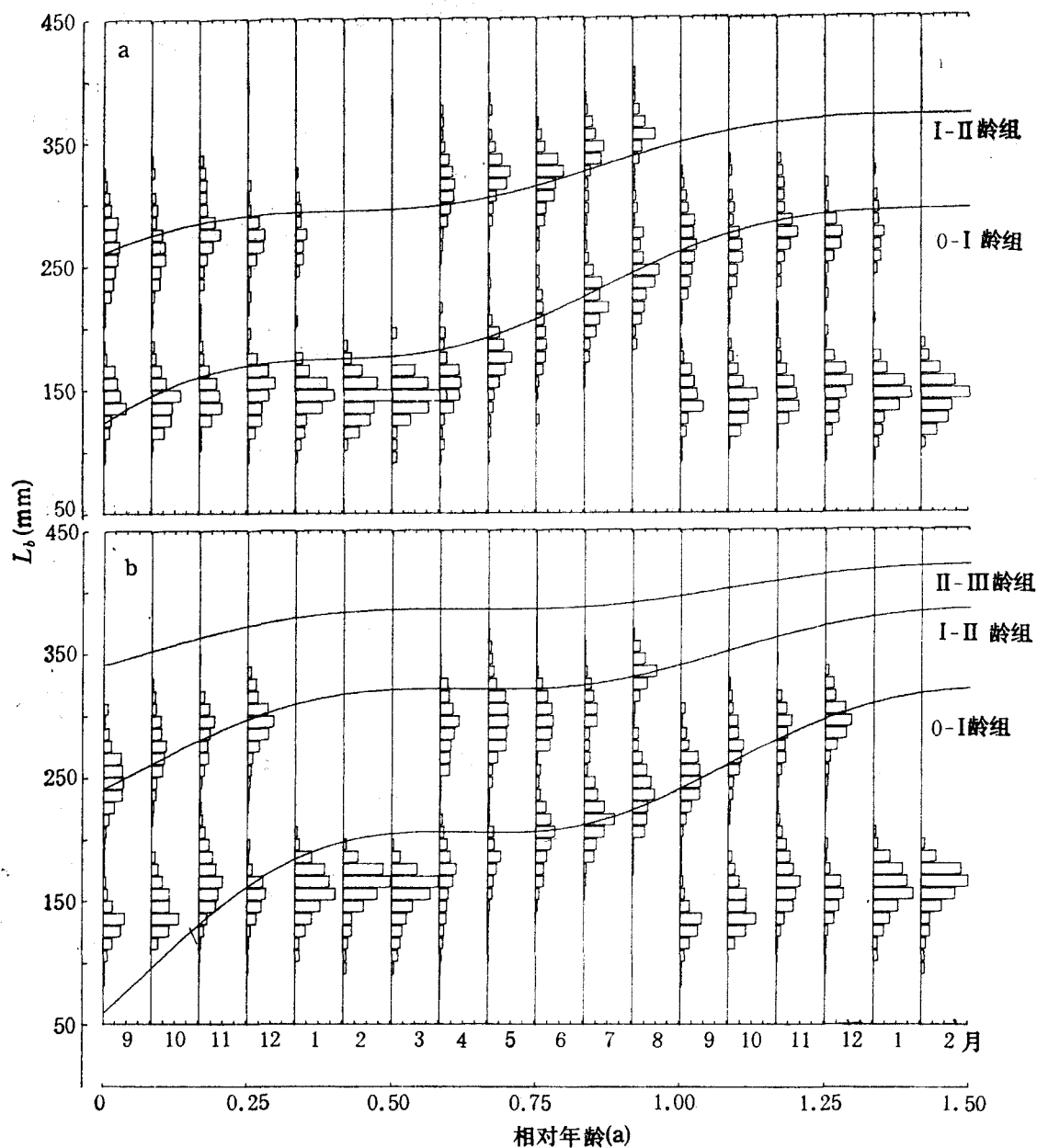


图4 低龄雌鱼(a)和雄鱼(b)体长生长的季节特征

Fig. 4 Seasonal characteristics of growth in body length of lower ages for female (a) and male (b)

2. 鱼体生长的空间差异比较

综合以往研究结果^[1-3], 可见牙鲆生长特征具有显著的地理差异(表3)。(1) 栖息于我国黄渤海水域, 其生长率随纬度升高而增加, 而渐近个体大小 (L_{∞}, W_{∞}) 和体重生长拐点随同化系数(α)和异化作用系数(β)的减小而增大。在日本海及太平洋西岸, 牙鲆生长的变化趋势则随地理位置升高, 异化系数和生长速率(k)逐渐变小, 同时与本研究结果离

差增大。Weatherley^[4,9]认为, 鱼类生长的空间差异部分地起因于种群依密度相关性自我调节和栖息地食物竞争作用。对牙鲆这一肉食性鱼种而言, 其生长率受种群密度和被食者生物量双重制约。胶州湾是目前牙鲆的主要产卵场之一, 生殖鱼群密度高达 1 000 kg/km²; 渤海黄河口虽然也是牙鲆生殖、育幼的重要场所, 其资源密度随捕虾业的发展而稀疏, 生长率因年龄系列简单化而提高。(2) 年龄鉴定材料的不同对生长率比较的影响。前川兼佑(1951)选用鳞片和龟井等(1973)用脊椎骨分别研究濑户内海和仙台湾牙鲆生长的特性, 取得几近一致的分析结果, 然而, 与耳石-年龄观测值相比偏小。根据同一生态环境下遗留于耳石、鳞片和脊椎骨等硬骨组织上年龄痕迹具有同一性之原理, 认为牙鲆这种生长的空间差异既受种群内新陈代谢调节机理的影响, 又受制于生物有机体与栖息地环境要素的相互作用, 同时也与年龄特征的识别和观察密切相关。

表 3 牙鲆生长特征参数的空间比较

Tab. 3 Spatial comparison of growth parameters for bastard halibut

地点	L_{∞}	k	t_0	W_{∞}	t_a	$W(t_a)$	$t_{\lambda}①$	$t_{\lambda}②$	$Q③$	$\alpha^{[4]}$	$\beta^{[9]}$	年龄材料
渤海	841.70	0.360 0	0.089 5	6 604.90	3.28	1 982.62	8.85	5	67.83	18.449	1.136	耳石
黄河口	879.52	0.289 6	-0.036 2	7 587.44	3.94	2 177.32	10.87	7	49.39	15.486	0.913	耳石
胶州湾	919.61	0.203 0	-0.411 2	8 733.25	5.25	2 623.97	15.13	12	13.40	11.366	0.641	耳石
文登、石岛	1 096.90	0.139 7	-0.667 4	15 231.97	7.56	4 577.52	21.92	8	18.79	9.330	0.441	耳石
鸟取	921.00	0.182 0	-0.650 0	8 774.97	5.66	2 633.40	16.69	6	27.59	10.205	0.574	耳石
濑户内海	968.82	0.178 0	-0.218 7	10 294.61	6.24	2 881.46	17.51	6	22.34	10.499	0.562	鳞片
千叶县	1 083.00	0.156 7	-1.061 3	14 631.21	6.27	2 387.21	19.07	6	69.84	10.332	0.494	耳石
太平洋中区	1 286.00	0.151 7	-0.869 7	25 159.68	6.71	4 812.77	19.93	6	171.22	8.471	0.479	耳石
仙台湾	1 779.30	0.078 2	-0.488 3	70 085.51	14.21	18 969.87	39.86	4	87.85	11.878	0.247	脊椎骨

$$① t_{\lambda} = \frac{b}{k} + t_0; ② \text{ 样本观察年龄}; ③ Q = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10-1} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (L_i - L_{i, \text{本研究}})^2}.$$

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STUDY ON AGE AND GROWTH OF THE BASTARD HALIBUTS, *PARALICHTHYS OLIVACEUS* OF THE NORTHERN CHINA SEA*

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ABSTRACT

Age and growth of the bastard halibuts, *Paralichthys olivaceus* (T. & S.), were carried out by sagitta reading of 8 173 fish taken from several biological investigation for enhancement of fisheries resources in the northern China Sea during the period from June 1980 to June 1986, where the population mostly pervaded. In order to explicate the population successive law and develop multispecies biology theoretically and practically, some life historical parameters have been given as follows;

1. The external features of a sagitta pair of this fish are two subelliptical, laterally compressed and distally concave forms with long axis oriented in an anterior-posterior direction. The morphological differences of sagittae in lagena are comparatively observed that there were rounded or scuted crenulations around the posterior side and that the core or kernal position inclined to posterior on upper saggita (left). So, the regular lower ones (right) were used as an indicator for age identification and measurement for ring length and radius without grinding or sectioning.

2. Monthly changes of the marginal increment of sagittae showed that the time of ring formation mostly occurred once a year in breeding season between February and May, largely from April to May (Fig. 1). Sexually, transformation stage from opaque to hyaline zone happened earlier in male (February to April) than female (March to May).

3. By analyzing the measured body length (L_b :mm), versus radius (R: number of graduation on eyemicrometer enlarged 20 times), the increment of body length with radius was in exponential curve form;

$$(1) \text{ Female: } L_b = 2.9559R^{1.2666} (r^2 = 0.9944, s = 0.0429, n = 2109, N = 65)$$

$$(2) \text{ Male: } L_b = 3.2859R^{1.2338} (r^2 = 0.9966, s = 0.0308, n = 2725, N = 53)$$

$$(3) \text{ All: } L_b = 3.3149R^{1.2375} (r^2 = 0.9958, s = 0.0409, n = 5523, N = 68)$$

It has been shown that the regression function is rather significant for either female or male and that by using t-test for standard variation of equation 1 and 2, slightly difference has become visible based on that the ratio of standard dev-

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iation of female to that of male is 1.940 1 larger than critical value 1.921 1.

4. By modelling von Bertalanffy growth equation with back-calculated length (Fig. 2), the growth patterns can be represented by;

$$(4) \text{ Female: } L_t = 800.10[1 - e^{-0.232\ 3(t-0.025\ 4)}]$$

$$(5) \text{ Male: } L_t = 670.62[1 - e^{-0.255\ 7(t+0.121\ 4)}]$$

$$(6) \text{ All: } L_t = 796.56[1 - e^{-0.212\ 3(t+0.102\ 1)}]$$

5. The relationship between body length and weight is closely related to power function curve;

$$(7) \text{ Female: } W = 1.856\ 8 \times 10^{-5} L_b^{2.980\ 9} \quad (r^2 = 0.997\ 0, s = 0.092\ 5, N = 65)$$

$$(8) \text{ Male: } W = 1.923\ 8 \times 10^{-5} L_b^{2.973\ 0} \quad (r^2 = 0.999\ 2, s = 0.046\ 7, N = 55)$$

$$(9) \text{ All: } W = 2.114\ 1 \times 10^{-5} L_b^{2.958\ 7} \quad (r^2 = 0.998\ 0, s = 0.089\ 1, N = 69)$$

Statistically test of the regression gradient and intercept shows there were no distinct diversity between sexes. Under $\alpha = 0.001$, the values of observed and estimated by equation 7—8, expressed as standard deviation, have noticed aparent to the some extent.

6. Translating body length growth parameters (equation 4—6) by equation 7—9 into weight parameters, increment of weight with age

$$(10) \text{ Female: } W_t = 8\ 370.43[1 - e^{-0.232\ 3(t-0.025\ 4)}]^{2.980\ 9}$$

$$(11) \text{ Male: } W_t = 4\ 867.15[1 - e^{-0.255\ 7(t+0.121\ 4)}]^{2.973\ 0}$$

$$(12) \text{ All: } W_t = 8\ 108.88[1 - e^{-0.212\ 3(t+0.102\ 1)}]^{2.958\ 7}$$

7. By using expanded growth equation, seasonal characteristics have been elucidated at the major aspects of the younger ones (under 3 years old), considering that growth changes of O-group fish seemed more complicated than over 4 years old, and that body length of male fish during August and September increased faster than that of female.

The results mentioned above have been manifested that body length of this fish grows faster at initial years (1—4) than older (6—10). However, the growth of weight against age displayed a typical asymmetric sigmoid type, corresponding to maximum growth rate at 4.138 4 years for male and 4.727 2 years for female with body length and weight as well as maximum growing rate of 532 mm, 2 476 g and 865 g/a for female and 441 mm 1 438 g and 554 g/a for male respectively. There are obvious differences in body weight growth under different ecological condition based on published data, this is partly due to the density-dependent of the population and self-regulation for different environmental pressures.