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physical forcing in the control of horizontal transport of decapod crustacean larvae. Marine biofouling on fish farms and its remediation. Comparison of marine copepod outfluxes: Restocking and stock enhancement of marine invertebrate fisheries. Biology and ecology of the hydrocoral Millepora on coral reefs. EVects of Shallow-water hydrothermal venting on biological communities of coastal marine ecosystems of the western Pacific. The stock and the fishery. The general biology of the Iceland scallop is summarised and compared with the biology of other North Atlantic species of pectinids. This decline is thought to have resulted from overexploitation, combined with a protozoan infestation and increasing sea bottom temperature. Scallop dredging commenced in west Greenland in Catches ranged from to tonnes during the period â€" and from to tonnes since It has been reported to exist as far south as Bergen and Stavanger Fjord, but these are relic populations km away from populations further north Greve and Samuelsen, Wiborg a found only empty shells in many of the southern localities and reported that living scallops occurred only in fjords with shallow sills 10â€"15 m at the entrance. Jensen found subfossil shells in the Faeroes, and Ockelmann believed that the species existed there, but C. In the northwest Atlantic, C. Group of recruits to the fishery, at least 60 mm shell height. This size corresponds to an age of approximately 6. Thus, scallop distribution in east Greenland is restricted to the King Frederick VI coast in the southeast, with the exception of a population found in the inner part of Franz Josef Fjord, regarded as a relic of a warmer interglacial period by Ockelmann A description of these other Chlamys species and their distribution range can be found in Grau and Bernard The Pleistocene and Holocene distribution of C. There is, however, no largescale fishery for P. It has, however, the potential to be cultured, although production is still low Bergh and Strand,

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Chapter 3 : Advances in Marine Biology (JournalSeek)

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Although knowledge of freshwater fish diseases has proliferated, especially in hatcheries, little incentive has existed for comparable investment in Understanding the ills of marine species. The vastness of the oceans, the complexity of natural factors regulating the size of fish populations, and the lack of 1 2 CARL J. SINDERMANN methods to control and manipulate such factors, have tended to discourage continuing and extensive studies of such specific aspects of the marine environment as disease. Disease is one such variable. Diseases of food fishes have logically received greatest attention in past research, and will do so in the present paper. Parasites and diseases, in addition to killing the host, can materially reduce the value of fish as food for humans ; this fact serves as a further incentive to examine diseases of commercial species. Non-utilized fish may receive attention because of some academic interest, but the preponderance of research concerns food species with large biomass. Such a broad definition of disease in marine fishes requires the inclusion of a surprising amount of widely scattered literature-probably more than can be comfortably considered in this review, and certainly more than might be expected in view of the apparent neglect of the field. Access to the literature on marine fish diseases is a t present indirect. Several general texts on fish parasites and diseases have appeared in the German language Hofer, ; Plehn, ; Schaperclaus, ; Amlacher, Recently, several shorter texts on diseases of lower vertebrates by Reichenbach-Klinke have been translated into English, expanded, and combined into a more comprehensive work Reichenbach-Klinke and Elkan, Kahl, Reichenbach-Klinke, and Schaperclaus have made numerous significant contributions to the German literature. Russian texts, symposium volumes and reviews Liaiman, , ; Dogiel, , ; Petrushevskii, ; Dogiel et al. Among the important contributors to the Russian literature have been Dogiel, Petrushevskii, Polyanski and Shulman. Other nations have also made significant summarizing contributions to the general literature on fish diseases. A symposium on fish diseases held at Turin, Italy, in has been published by the Office International des Epizooties Altara, English-language reviews and symposia on selected aspects of fish-disease research, usually including references to marine diseases, have appeared Kudo, , , ; Sproston, ; Nigrelli, a; Oppenheimer and Kesteven, ; Snieszko, ; Manter, ; Hoffman and Sindermann, , Oppenheimer ; Sindermann, ; Post, ; Putz et al. Texts which include considerations of marine fish diseases and parasites include: Johnstone, Kabata, Linton, Nigrelli, Snieszko and Templeman are among those who have made important contributions to the English and American literature. The general plan of this paper is to consider examples of the significant diseases of marine fishes, concentrating sensibly on those that have received somewhere near adequate scientific attention, and attempting to include those caused by a wide variety of pathogens and parasites. I n the necessary process of selection a t least two things happen: Thus, illustrative material has been taken to a large extent from studies in the North Atlantic, although comparable material could be obtained from other geographic areas. Omitted is much of the great but scattered fund of published information from parasite surveys, including a large part of the ecological parasitology of the USSR, which has been effectively summarized by Dogie1 et al. Many descriptions of occasional parasites of fishes have not been considered, even though effects of such parasites may be properly included in the broad definition of disease used in this paper. The literature cited thus includes only a small part of the often extensive published information on any particular parasite group. The references, extensive as they may seem, represent a too-small sampling of the world literature. This is particularly true of the older literature, which for groups such as the Myxosporidea and Microsporidea is voluminous and elaborate. References to some of the early literature have been compiled by McGregor ; access to other early work can be gained through bibliographies 4 CARL J. For such parasite groups as the haemogregarines, the monogenetic trematodes, the cestodes, the nematodes, or the parasitic

copepods, the consideration in this paper therefore represents only a tiny, but hopefully a representative, fraction of the whole. Diseases of estuarine and anadromous species are included, as well as those of species that are strictly marine, except that treatment of anadromous fishes is limited to situations where the pathogen or parasite is of marine origin. Diseases of fishes from saline inland seas have been considered, since many of the hosts and their parasites are of marine origin. Many of the diseases discussed are characteristic of inshore or estuarine waters, where abnormal conditions are more readily noted and examined than in the open sea. Fish carcasses washed up on beaches or floating in shoals near shore are much more likely to elicit action, scientific or otherwise, than would similar events a hundred miles from shore. Also, scientific studies of marine animals in the past have often varied inversely with distance from the shore. As a result, much of the world literature on fish diseases concerns inshore events. They include the infectious diseases of fishes, caused by parasites capable of destruction of host tissue and multiplication within the fish. Resultant pathology and the course of disease may depend on such factors as infective dose, virulence and resistance of the individual host animal as well as host nutrition and other environmentally influenced variables Snieszko, a, The disease condition may range from chronic to acute, with varying degrees of host response. Much of this lack of knowledge probably stems from the absence, until recently, of adequate techniques for study. With the successful establishment of fish cells in culture Wolf and Dunbar, ;Clem et al. Lymphocystis disease and certain papillomas have long been felt to be of viral origin, based on epizootiological and transmission studies, and on the presence of inclusions in affected cells. Lymphocystis is probably the best known virus disease of marine and fresh-water fishes. First described from the European flounder, Pleuronectes jlesus L. Recently several cases of presumed lymphocystis in striped bass, Roccus saxatilis Walb. The disease was originally thought to be caused by parasitic protozoa or eggs of another animal laid under the skin of fish Sandeman, ; Woodcock, Weissenberg , and Joseph were the first to recognize lymphocystis cells as hypertrophied fibroblasts. Transmission studies Ragin, , ; Weissenberg, b, lb; Wolf, have demonstrated the infectious nature of the disease and have suggested some degree of host specificity. Definitive evidence that a virus is responsible for lymphocystis was obtained by electron microscopy Walker, ; Walker and Wolf, and by transmission of the disease with ultracentrifugates and bacteria-free filtrates Weissenberg, a; Wolf, Manifestations of lymphocystisinclude whitish nodules on body and fins caused by hypertrophy of fibroblasts and osteoblasts Fig. The connective tissue cells grow to enormous size 5mm in some cases and become surrounded by a thick hyaline capsule. In severe cases most of the body surface may be involved. Weissenberg a reported that in some areas up to one-third of a population of fish could be affected. A great body of literature has accumulated on lymphocystis, and much of the early work was well summarized by Nigrelli and Smith A history of research on the disease has just been published Weissenberg, Scientific names of fishes from North American watera follow the recommendations of the American Faeries Society Lymphocystis disease of the dorsal fin ; 6 papilloma of flounder ; c cauliflower disease of eel. Badly infected fish, called " scabby " or " seedy " by fishermen, were thrown overboard, and estimates of such discards ran as high as pounds per set in areas of heavy infections. Trawlers usually moved to other locations where fewer fish were diseased. Templeman suggested several possible explanations for the outbreak, including the possibility that the disease is enzootic in the population and may increase in intensity periodically. Neoplastic or hyperplastic diseases, some thought to be of virus origin, include dermal and epidermal papillomas of many flatfish species Fig. Such diseased conditions have been reported from: Suspected viral particles have been described from the cytoplasm, but transmission has not been reported. Similar epidermal hyperplasia, of suspected viral etiology, is common in fresh water among European cyprinids. Characterized by irregular white raised patches on the skin, the disease is often referred to as " fish pox " Roegner-Aust and Schleich, ; Roegner-Aust, A remarkable tumorous growth of eels is aptly labelled " Blumenkohlkrankheit " or " cauliflower disease " Fig. This common chronic fibro-epithelial tumor, often of dramatic proportions, occurs principally in the head region of European eels, Anguilln anguilla L. Reports of the disease in European rivers and coastal waters have increased in recent years Schaperclaus, ; Liihmann and Mann, ; Engelbrecht, Transmission has not yet been

effected, but virus etiology is strongly suspected Christiansen and Jensen, Eels with progressive tumors become emaciated and die. Schaperclaus a also found comparable growths in cod, Godus niorhun L. A number of highly pathogenic viruses of fresh-water fishes do not cause tumors Wolf, The diseases produced include infectious A. Among the anadromous species, viral etiology has been indicated for a disease of chinook salmon, Oncorhynchus tshawytscha Walb. Transovarian transmission was hypothesized for the chinook disease, and the feeding of fingerlings with diets including salmon carcasses was implicated in the sockeye disease. The discreteness of the viruses involved, and the pathological changes in host tissue, have been summarized by Parisot et al. Viruses that do not cause tumors have not yet been clearly demonstrated in marine fishes. Moewus reported studies of a ciliate parasite, Miamiensis avidus Thompson and Moewus, which was isolated from tumor-like nodules on seahorses, Hippocampus erectus Perry. The organism was studied as a possible vector of virus; polio virus was used in absence of a suitable laboratory strain of marine virus. Transmission of viral and rickettsia1 agents by parasites is known for certain diseases of mammals swine influenza and salmon poisoning of dogs. Moewus-Kobb also reported that virus of infectious pancreatic necrosis of fresh-water fishes multiplied when introduced into cell cultures derived from a marine fish, the grunt, Haemulon sciurus Shaw. Bacteria Reports of bacterial epizootics in marine fishes are surprisingly infrequent, and in fact relatively few bacterial pathogens have been recorded from natural populations of marine fishes. This is probably due to lack of observation or to inadequate examination rather than lack of occurrence. Two examples support this view. Among the widespread bacterial epizootics, one caused by a species of Pccsteurelln resulted in extensive and selective mortalities of white perch, Roccus nnaericnnus Gmelin , and to a lesser extent striped bass in Chesapeake Bay during the summer of Snieszko et al. The pathogen was isolated coiisisteiitly in pure culture from moribund white perch, and was identified as a member of the genus Pasteurellrr on the basis of morphology aiid biochemical tests. Catch statistics aiid FIG. Bacterial tail rot in jiivenilc Atlantic herring. This is a very recent aiid as yet only partially documented example of a severe epizootic which undoubtedly has its counterparts caused by other bacterial pathogens in various parts of the world. Most of these outbreaks, because of location, or because they may not involve food fish, probably escape scientific scrutiny, aiid are viewed by local inhabitants with the same dismay aiid bewilderment that must have characterized the great human plagues aiid epidemics of past centuries. Of all the known bacterial diseases of marine fishes, nolie has a longer or more fascinating history than the " red disease " of eels, 10 CARL J. The disease occurs during the warmer months in brackish and salt water ; reports have been most numerous from the Danish, German, Italian and Swedish coasts, and the Baltic and North Seas. According to Hofer , the disease was known and reported as early as from the Italian coast, and extensive epizootics occurred repeatedly during the nineteenth century reports date from , , , , , , and Signs of red disease include progressive reddening of fins and skin, visceral hemorrhages, reduced activity and death-often preceded by loosening and fraying of the skin. The term " red disease " was introduced by Feddersen in reporting an outbreak of the disease in Scandinavian waters. Comparable outbreaks have occurred repeatedly to the present time Feddersen, ; Bergman, ; Bruun and Heiberg, , ; Ljungberg, , often causing significant mortalities and economic losses. Characteristically, infections become evident among eels stored, even for short periods, in live boxes. Dead eels may be found in nets, traps and impoundments during epizooticsthe disease apparently spreads very rapidly among captive fish. An extensive survey was conducted by Bruun and Heiberg documenting the widespread occurrence of the disease in Scandinavian waters a t the time, and providing information about previous outbreaks dating back to outbreaks which sometimes brought the fishery to a standstill. Infection may occur through gills or digestive tract.

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As a physiological ecologist my students and I answer these types of questions by utilizing field and laboratory experiments, as well as a wide range of techniques from molecular biology to in situ measurements. Currently my research encompasses four major areas; 1 Biochemistry and molecular genetics of oxidative stress in marine organisms associated with exposure to ultraviolet radiation, elevated temperatures, or hyperoxic conditions. Selected Publications Lesser MP. Are We Measuring the Right Things? The Endosymbiotic Dinoflagellates Symbiodinium sp. Nitrogen Biogeochemistry in the Caribbean Sponge, Xestospongia muta: Archives of Microbiology, doi: Ecology of Caribbean Sponges: Proceedings of the Royal Society: An Ecosystem in Transition, Dubinsky, Z. Trends in Microbiology, Physiological response of the blue mussel Mytilus edulis to differences in food and temperature in the Gulf of Maine. Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology A, Photoacclimatization by the Coral Montastraea cavernosa in the Mesophotic Zone: Light, Food, and Genetics. Photochemical and Photobiological Sciences, 8: Ecology of Mesophotic Coral Reefs. Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology, Resolving cryptogenic histories using host and parasite molecular genetics. Can Corals Survive the Next Century? Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Biochimica et Biophysica Acta General Subjects Oxidative Stress in Marine Environments: Biochemistry and Physiological Ecology. Annual Reviews of Physiology, Experimental Coral Reef Biology. Limnology and Oceanography,

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