

The influence of oceanographic conditions on the spatial and temporal patterns of Pleuronectiforms larvae (Teleostei) in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we analyzed the composition, distribution and abundance of Pleuronectiform larvae in relation to abiotic factors (temperature and salinity) and biotic factors (phytoplanktonic and zooplanktonic biomass) in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean. The working hypothesis was that the composition and distribution pattern of Pleuronectiform larvae species present differences between the areas studied according to the hydrographical environment/factors analyzed. Ichthyoplankton was collected during Period: 1 (August - October 1995), 2 (January - April 1997), 3 (April - July 1998) and 4 (September - December 2000), in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean. We examined 562 Bongo-net (500 μm) samples that contained 719 *Pleuronectiform larvae* belonging to three families: Bothidae (*Bothus ocellatus* and *Engyophrys senta*), Paralichthyidae (*Syacium papillosum*, *Citharichthys spilopterus* and *Citharichthys sp.*) and Cynoglossidae (*Symphurus sp.*). The Pleuronectiform larvae accounted for 4% of total fish larvae and occurred at 37% of the oceanographic stations. *B. ocellatus* was the species with the highest relative abundance (70%), the greatest value occurring during Period 3 (77%), whereas the lowest relative abundance (57%) was recorded in Period 1. *S. papillosum* was the species presenting the second highest relative abundance (14%), with higher values during periods 1 and 4. The results demonstrated that environmental factors influence the distribution and abundance of Pleuronectiform larvae so that each species occurs in a more favourable period and place for spawning and growth. *B. ocellatus* was related to warmer waters and greater phytoplanktonic and zooplanktonic biomass, while *S. papillosum* occurred in saltier waters and at lower temperatures.

Descriptors: Ichthyoplankton, Environmental variables, Distribution, Abundance.

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RESUMO

Neste trabalho analisamos a composição, distribuição e abundância das larvas Pleuronectiformes em relação aos fatores abióticos (temperatura e salinidade) e fatores bióticos (biomassa de fitoplâncton e zooplâncton) no Oceano Atlântico equatorial. A hipótese investigada foi que o padrão de composição e distribuição das espécies de larvas Pleuronectiformes apresenta diferenças entre as áreas estudadas de acordo com a hidrografia analisada. O ictioplâncton foi coletado nos Períodos: 1 (agosto - outubro 1995), 2 (janeiro - abril 1997), 3 (abril - julho 1998) e 4 (setembro - dezembro 2000), no Oceano Atlântico equatorial. Foram analisadas 562 amostras coletadas com rede Bongo (500 μm) que continham 719 larvas de Pleuronectiformes pertencentes a 3 famílias: Bothidae (*Bothus ocellatus* e *Engyophrys senta*), Paralichthyidae (*Syacium papillosum*, *Citharichthys spilopterus* e *Citharichthys sp.*) e Cynoglossidae (*Symphurus sp.*). As larvas de Pleuronectiformes representaram 4% do total de larvas de peixes e ocorreram em 37% das estações oceanográficas. *B. ocellatus* foi a espécie mais abundante (77%), com maior valor observado no Período 3 (77%) e menor no Período 1 (57%). *S. papillosum* foi a segunda espécie com maiores valores de abundância relativa (14%), registrados nos Períodos 1 e 4. Os resultados demonstraram que os fatores ambientais tendem a influenciar a distribuição e abundância de larvas de Pleuronectiformes, conduzindo as diferentes espécies a um período e local mais favorável para desova e crescimento. *B. ocellatus* esteve relacionada com águas mais quentes e com maior concentração de biomassa fitoplanctônica e zooplanctônica, enquanto *S. papillosum* ocorreu em águas salinas e de menores temperaturas.

Descritores: Ictioplâncton, Variáveis ambientais, Distribuição, Abundância.

INTRODUCTION

The fishes of the Pleuronectiform order inhabit benthonic environments in tropical, subtropical and polar regions (NELSON, 2006). This is a large order consisting of 14 families, 134 genera and 678 species (BONECKER et al., 2006). Nineteen species of Paralychtyidae larvae have been identified in Brazilian marine waters: 12 species of Bothidae and 12 species of Cynoglossidae larvae (BONECKER; CASTRO, 2006; BONECKER et al., 2006).

The Pleuronectiform fishes are important in commercial fisheries and they are popularly called “flounder”, “halibut”, “sole”, “place” and “turbot” (NELSON, 2006). Larval flatfishes have an eye on each side of the head, but during a period of rapid body change (metamorphosis) one eye migrates to the other side of the head, after which the larvae settle to the bottom (LYCZKOWSKI-SHULTZ; BOND, 2006). The planktonic eggs and larvae are found primarily in the upper few meters of the water column (MOSER; SUMIDA, 1996), and are among the abundant ichthyoplankton taxa collected during pelagic fish larvae trawls in Brazilian coastal waters (NONAKA et al., 2000; CASTRO et al., 2005; MAFALDA JÚNIOR et al., 2008; KATSURAGAWA et al., 2011). In Todos os Santos Bay, *Achirus lineatus* and *Trinectes paulistanus* have been found in the coastal area subject to the influence of petrochemical activities (MAFALDA JÚNIOR et al., 2008; KATSURAGAWA et al., 2011). This order is represented by 5 families (Achiridae, Bothidae, Cynoglossidae, Paralichthyidae and Pleuronectidae) which together consist of at least 56 species (MENEZES et al., 2003). Despite the high richness little is known of the larval abundance, distribution patterns or reproductive periods of the Pleuronectiforms in the oceanic waters of northeastern Brazil (MAFALDA JÚNIOR; SOUZA, 2009a).

Four tongue fishes of the Genus *Symphurus* (KURTZ; MATSUURA, 1994) and larvae of *Bothus ocellatus* and *Bothus lunatus* (MACEDO-SOARES et al., 2014) have been identified in the oceanic waters of Southern Brazil. In the Brazilian central oceanic region larvae of *Bothus ocellatus* and *Syacium papillosum* have been the most captured (BONECKER; CASTRO, 2006). According to MAFALDA JÚNIOR and SOUZA (2009b), Pleuronectiform fish larvae were abundant in the Fernando de Noronha archipelago in the northeastern Brazilian oceanic area. Recent ichthyoneuston studies

have demonstrated the occurrence of larvae of Bothidae and Paralichthyidae in the Saint Peter and Saint Paul archipelago and the Fernando de Noronha chain (VASKE-JÚNIOR et al., 2005; LESSA et al., 2009).

A study of the distribution patterns of fish larvae contributes to an understanding of the interrelationships among fish species during their early life stages, as well as to an understanding of adult spawning patterns (NONAKA et al., 2000), but little is known about the majority of Pleuronectiform species.

In this study, we have analyzed the composition, distribution and abundance of Pleuronectiform larvae in relation to abiotic factors (temperature and salinity) and biotic factors (phytoplanktonic and zooplanktonic biomass) in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean. The working hypothesis was that the composition and distribution pattern of Pleuronectiform larvae species present differences as between the areas studied according to the hydrographical environment/factors analyzed.

STUDY AREA

The study area, in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean, is limited by the estuary of the Parnaíba river (Piauí), and Todos os Santos bay, in Salvador (Bahia) (Figure 1), and includes the Archipelagos of Fernando de Noronha and Saint Peter and Saint Paul. St. Paul’s Rocks are a very small group of rocky islands located on the mid-Atlantic Ridge, just north of the Equator (FEITOSA et al., 2003), 510 nautical miles from the Brazilian coast (CAMPOS et al., 1995). It is one of the smallest, most isolated groups of oceanic islands in the world (FEITOSA et al., 2003).

This is tropical oceanic region, constituting an oligotrophic system that possess a complex alimentary web with low biological productivity (EKAU; KNOPPERS, 1999). The South Equatorial Current (SEC) reaches the NE Brazilian shelf between 11 and 15° S (PETERSON; STRAMMA, 1991). The SEC consists of a broad westward flow with a mean velocity of 10 to 15 cm.s⁻¹ - though along the Equator there is a much swifter current with a mean velocity of 30 cm.s⁻¹ (TCHERNIA, 1980). The North Brazil Current follows at a mean velocity of 75 cm.s⁻¹ with a surface temperature of between 28 and 30°C, and superficial salinity between 35 and 37 (MEDEIROS et al., 1999). The Brazil Current flows at a mean velocity of 10 to 15 cm.s⁻¹ with a mean surface temperature of 26 °C and salinity of above 35 (TCHERNIA, 1980).

The Tropical Water (TW) which is part of the southward flowing Brazil Current, has been characterized as having

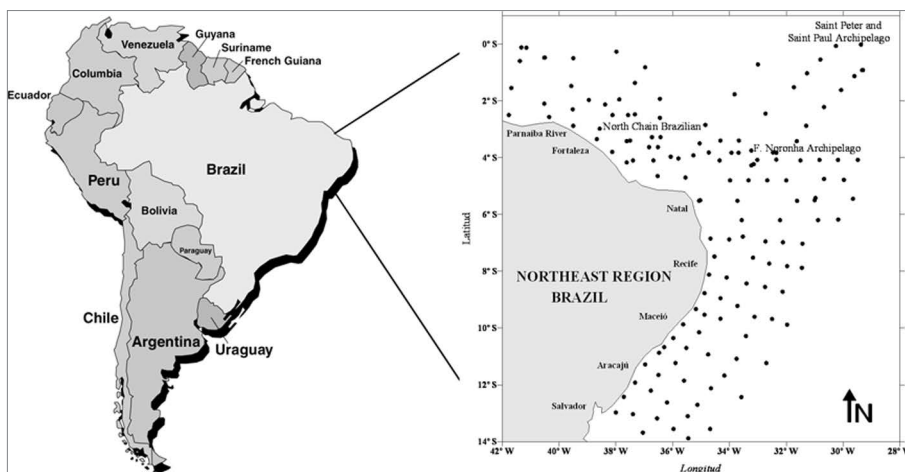


Figure 1. Study area showing the sampling stations in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean.

salinity > 36 and temperature > 20°C (CAMPOS *v.*, 1995; STRAMMA; SCHOT, 1999). Below the Tropical Water, the South Atlantic Central Water (SACW) had salinity levels ranging from 34.5 to 36 and temperatures between 5 and 20°C (SILVEIRA *et al.*, 2000; STRAMMA; SCHOT, 1999).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

SAMPLING

A total of 562 samples were collected during four REVIZEE expeditions undertaken in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean between 1995 and 2000, in each period of which the sampling sites were similarly situated (Figure 1). The expeditions were carried out in August - October 1995 (Period 1 - winter), January - April 1997 (Period 2 - summer), April - July 1998 (Period 3 - spring) and September - December 2000 (Period 4 - autumn). The ichthyoplankton sampling was done with Bongo nets (50 cm in diameter at the mouth, 300 and 500 μ m meshes). The nets were equipped with two independent flowmeters to estimate the water volume filtered. Only the 562 Bongo-net (500 μ m) samples were examined.

The sampling method used followed SMITH and RICHARDSON'S (1977). Sampling was done by means of oblique hauls from the maximum depth of 200 m to the surface. The duration of the tow was 10 minutes. The samples obtained were preserved in 4% buffered formalin - seawater. All Pleuronectiform larvae were removed from each sample and stored in 70% alcohol. The Pleuronectiform larvae were identified to the lowest taxonomic level according to the morphological characters

of each group (FAROOQI *et al.*, 2006; LARA, 2006; LYCZKOWSKI-SHULTZ; BOND, 2006; MACEDO; MONTEIRO-RIBAS, 2006).

Standard densities of individual taxa were expressed as the number of specimens per 100 m³ of water filtered for each collection. All the larvae identified were deposited in the larval fish collection of the Plankton Laboratory of the Federal University of Bahia, Salvador, Brazil.

Water temperature and salinity were measured at each station using a CTD. Water samples for the determination of phytoplanktonic biomass (chlorophyll *a*) in 1% of light were obtained using a fluorescence sonde. The determination of the zooplanktonic biomass (dry weight) was carried out in accordance with OMORI and IKEDA'S methodology (1984).

DATA ANALYSIS

In order to determine the statistical significance of the temporal variability of biotic and abiotic factors, Kruskal-Wallis's non parametric test and Dunn's multiple comparisons test (ZAR, 1984) were used. Detrended Canonical Correspondence Analysis (DCCA) was performed with all the oceanographic variables to investigate the gradient length. Since the gradient was below 3, Redundancy Analysis (RDA) was employed (LEPS; SMILAUER, 2003) to verify the Pleuronectiforms' pattern of variation associated with the abiotic and biotic variables (temperature, salinity, phytoplanktonic biomass and zooplanktonic biomass). Prior to analysis, logarithmic transformation $\ln(x + 1)$ of larval density (x) was performed to determine the most comparable data. The matrix created with the oceanographic data

was submitted to a square root transformation to reduce the effect of different scales. The criterion adopted for the determination of characteristic species was a relative abundance greater than 3%.

RESULTS

OCEANOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The distribution patterns of the oceanographic variables were based on values measured at the surface. The temperature showed variations of up to 1.5°C between periods 1 and 2. There were significant differences in temperature between the four periods analyzed (Kruskal-Wallis = 0.0001). Dunn's multiple comparisons test showed that periods 1 and 4 differ from periods 2 and 3. The salinity was also significantly different between the periods (Kruskal-Wallis = 0.0001). Dunn's multiple comparisons test showed that periods 1 and 2 differ from periods 3 and 4. The values of salinity and temperature registered in all the periods indicated the presence of Superficial Equatorial Water (SEW) which had a salinity > 36 and temperature > 26° C (SILVEIRA et al., 2000), and Coastal Water (CW), with salinity of around 35.

PHYTOPLANKTONIC AND ZOOPLANKTONIC BIOMASS

The phytoplanktonic and zooplanktonic biomass was significantly different between the periods (Kruskal-Wallis = 0.0001). The lowest primary biomass was found in period 1 and the highest values were observed in periods 3 and 4 (Dunn's test = 0.05). The dry weight also presented the lowest values during Period 1 but the highest were found in Periods 2 and 3 (Dunn's test = 0.05).

LARVAL FISH COMPOSITION

A total of 719 larvae, represented by: Bothidae (*Bothus ocellatus* and *Engyophrys senta*), Paralichthyidae (*Syacium papillosum*, *Citharichthys spilopterus* and *Citharichthys* sp.) and Cynoglossidae (*Symphurus* sp.) were identified in the equatorial Atlantic. Among the total of Teleostei fish larvae, the Pleuronectiforms had low relative abundance (4%) and frequency of occurrence (37%).

The following characteristic species accounted for 92% of the total relative abundance: *Bothus ocellatus* (77%), *Syacium papillosum* (14%) and *Engyophrys senta* (8%) (Figure 2). *B. ocellatus* showed the highest

abundance during Period 2, corresponding to 32% of the total larvae identified (Figure 2), while period 4 was that of the lowest abundance, with 7% of the total (Figure 2). *S. papillosum* was the second most abundant species, accounting for 14% of the total of Pleuronectiforms. This species presented its greatest abundance during periods 1 and 2 (Figure 2). The third most abundant species was *E. senta* that corresponded to 8% of the Pleuronectiform larvae. *Citharichthys spilopterus*, *Citharichthys* sp. and *Symphurus* sp. were less abundant, contributing with 8% of the total larvae (Figure 2).

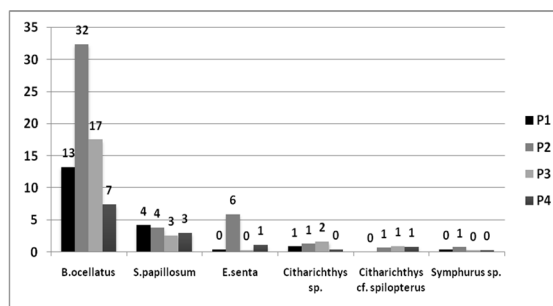


Figure 2. Relative percentual abundance of Pleuronectiform larvae in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean, by period of collection (P - Period).

SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION

Pleuronectiform larvae were collected more frequently within the oceanic zone of the equatorial Atlantic around seamounts and oceanic islands. *Bothus ocellatus* was widely distributed in the neritic and oceanic region and was collected in all the periods presenting its maximum density during periods 1, 2 and 3 in the Saint Peter and Saint Paul Archipelago, the Fernando de Noronha Archipelago and the North Brazilian Chain (Figure 3). *S. papillosum* presented wide distribution in the oceanic zone and was also collected in all the periods, its maximum density occurring during period 1 in the Fernando de Noronha Archipelago and North Brazilian Chain (Figure 4). *E. senta* was found predominantly at the oceanic stations and its highest density occurred near the Fernando de Noronha Archipelago during period 2 (Figure 4). *C. spilopterus*, *Citharichthys* sp. and *Symphurus* sp. occurred mainly at the oceanic stations, between the Fernando de Noronha Archipelago and the North Brazilian Chain, during period 3 and off Aracajú during period 4 (Figure 5).

DATA ANALYSIS

Redundancy Analysis, based on a reduced set of four environmental variables (temperature, salinity, phytoplanktonic biomass and zooplanktonic biomass),

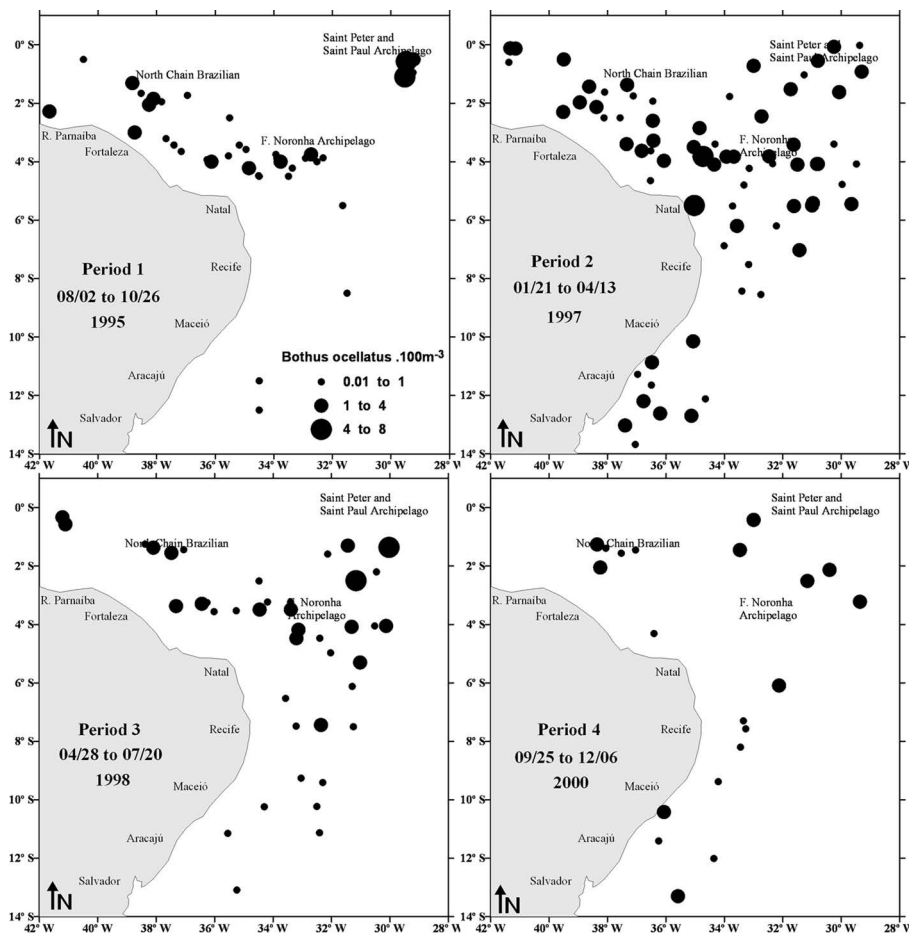


Figure 3. Temporal and spatial distribution of *Bothus ocellatus* larvae in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean.

was performed to ascertain the existence of an ordination between the species and their respective samples. Eigenvalues, measurements of importance for RDA axes that may vary between zero and one, ranged from 0.033 for RDA 1 to 0.372 for RDA 4. Species-environment correlations were high for the two first RDA axes, ranging from 0.319 for RDA 1 to 0.256 for RDA 2. The cumulative percentage of species variance (CPSV) accounted for a total of 43% of the RDA on the first four RDA axes. Further, the first two RDA axes explained 98% of the cumulative percentage of the species-environment (CPSE). Because the first two RDA axes explained 5% of the CPSV and 98% of the CPSE, the latter two RDA axes were not further interpreted. The Monte Carlo test was significant for the first RDA axis ($p = 0.02$) and all the RDA axes ($p = 0.006$).

The low multiple regression coefficients of environmental variables indicated that there were no collinear variables. This result is important because multicollinear variables must be deleted from the analysis,

since collinear variables can influence the canonical coefficients (TER BRAAK, 1986). The plot of RDA sample and species scores illustrates their dispersion pattern, and the plot of environmental variable vectors illustrates the directions and strengths of environmental relationships within the first two dimensions of the RDA ordination (Figure 6).

The environmental gradients were important correlates with the abundance of Pleuronectiform larvae in the RDA. The temperature and salinity were correlated with RDA axis 1 and the phytoplanktonic biomass and zooplanktonic biomass correlated with RDA axis 2. These environmental gradients also reflected the spatial and temporal changes in the species density. *B. ocellatus* was negatively correlated with the second axis and positively correlated with the first RDA axis. *E. senta* was positively correlated with the first and second RDA axes. *S. papillosum* was negatively correlated with the first axis and positively correlated with the second RDA axis.

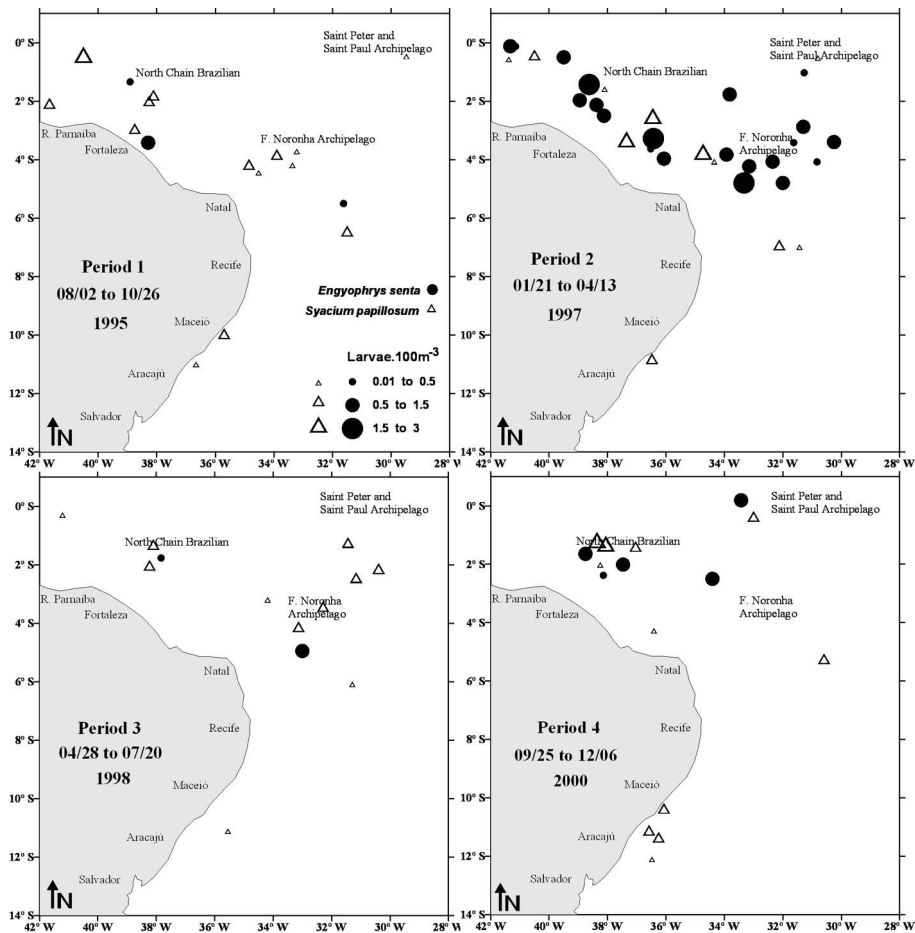


Figure 4. Temporal and spatial distribution of *Engyophrys senta* and *Syacium papillosum* larvae in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean.

This implies that *B. ocellatus* and *E. senta* occurred mainly at high water temperature and phytoplanktonic and zooplanktonic biomass during Periods 2 (summer) and 3 (spring). *S. papillosum* appeared during all periods at high salinity, low water temperature and low planktonic biomass (Figure 6).

DISCUSSION

According to the data obtained in this study and in the literature (MEDEIROS et al., 1999) two water masses are dominant in this area: Tropical Water (TW) and South Atlantic Central Water (SACW). Coastal water was also observed at some stations during all periods, but the Tetraodontiform fish larvae were captured only in Tropical Water. The Tropical water occupies the top layer with the greatest thickness in the southern oceanic region and least thickness in the SPSP archipelago (MEDEIROS et al., 2009). Based upon surface temperature and salinity

results the study area presented typical characteristics of equatorial regions, with high salinity and temperature. The horizontal distribution of the salinity showed high values in the North Brazilian Chain and Fernando de Noronha Chain and low values in the Saint Peter and Saint Paul Archipelago (SOUZA et al., 2013).

Consequently this area is known to be oligotrophic with a low concentration of nutrients and phytoplanktonic and zooplanktonic biomass (EKAU; KNOPPERS, 1999; MEDEIROS et al., 1999; NEUMANN-LEITÃO et al., 1999). Such characteristics may be explained by the existence of a warm surface layer above a colder and denser sub-surface layer, which creates a permanent thermocline. This tends to inhibit the upward nutrient flow from rich deeper layers, restricting primary production in surface waters (TRAVASSOS et al., 1999).

In the equatorial Atlantic Ocean, there are three areas where submarine relief and local current may facilitate the upwelling process. These include the Saint Peter and

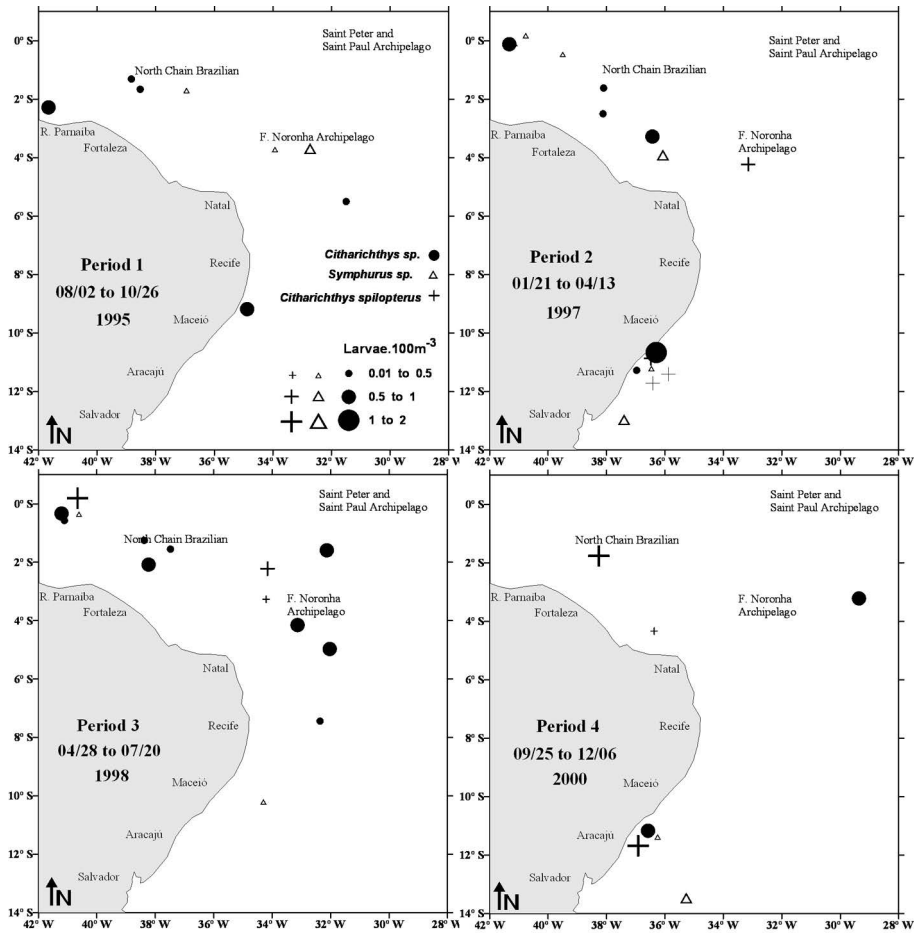


Figure 5. Temporal and spatial distribution of *Citharichthys spilopterus*, *Citharichthys sp.* and *Symphurus sp.* larvae in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean.

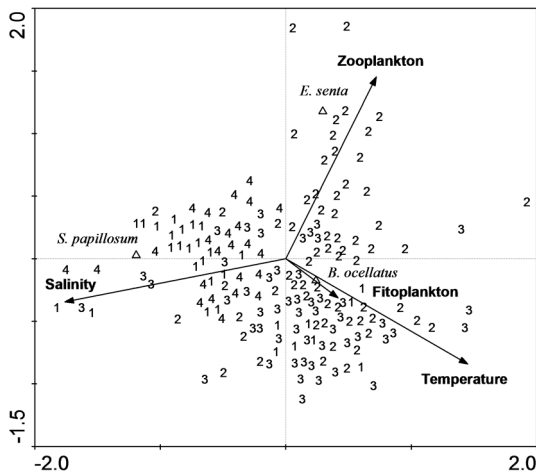


Figure 6. Ordination diagram of the Redundancy Analysis (RDA) with sampling stations, characteristic species and oceanographic conditions (1: Period 1; 2: Period 2; 3: Period 3; 4: Period 4; Clorofila: phytoplanktonic biomass; Tem: temperature; Sal: salinity; Zooplankton: zooplanktonic biomass).

Saint Paul Archipelago, the Fernando de Noronha Chain and the North Brazilian Chain. At one seamount in the North Brazilian Chain, a pronounced upwelling cone was found, suggesting the formation of a Taylor column that presented the greatest potential for enrichment of the surface layers, but there was no evidence to show that any of the upwelling extended to the surface (TRAVASSOS et al., 1999).

SOUZA et al. (2013) studied the enrichment processes originating in deeper waters. They found evidence of upwelling reaching into the mixed layer and into the euphotic zone, with the mixed layer reaching a depth of 50m. The highest abundances of chlorophyll a coincided with stations where upwelling was recorded by the authors. In the four periods investigated, the values of phytoplanktonic and zooplanktonic biomass tended to increase in the areas adjacent to the North Brazilian Chain, the Saint Peter and Saint Paul Archipelago and the

Fernando de Noronha Archipelago, possibly owing to the topographic upwelling (SOUZA et al., 2013). In this study Pleuronectiform larvae were collected more frequently around seamounts and oceanic islands. In the Fernando de Noronha chain 29% of fish larvae collected in neuston were Pleuronectiform larvae (LESSA et al., 2009).

The low abundances of mesozooplankton generally correspond to oligotrophic water masses and differences were locally affected by mangrove areas inshore or by topographic upwelling offshore (NEUMANN-LEITÃO et al., 1999). In period 1 (winter) the lowest values for the occurrence and density of ichthyoplankton (MAFALDA JÚNIOR et al., 2009a) were recorded, which may have happened because of the oligotrophic water conditions in the period represented by the low values of phytoplankton biomass ($0.15 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) compared to those of other periods.

The Pleuronectiform larvae in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean originated from a diverse collection of demersal fishes represented by 3 families, 4 species and two morphotypes. The Pleuronectiforms are an order composed of 11 families (NELSON, 2006), three of them captured in the present study. The richness of 6 morphotypes is characteristic of the tropical marine ecosystem and similar taxonomic richness of larval fish has been found in the Brazilian Tropical ocean where 3 families and 13 species have been identified (BONECKER et al., (In Press); BONECKER et al., 2006; MACEDO-SOARES; MONTEIRO-RIBAS, 2006). In the southern Gulf of Mexico 15 species of Pleuronectiform larvae have been identified and most of the species occurred throughout the year but were most abundant in spring-summer (FLORES-COTO et al., 1991).

MACEDO-SOARES and MONTEIRO-RIBAS (2006) found three families of Pleuronectiforms in the Brazilian Central Exclusive Economic Zone, all of them occurring in the present study though only three species match with species found in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean (*Bothus ocellatus*, *Engyophrys senta* and *Syacium papillosum*). The occurrence of Pleuronectiform fish larvae should be a temporal sequence resulting from each species' distribution and its spawning period, known for most of the species.

Three Pleuronectiform species predominated in the area surveyed: *Bothus ocellatus* (77%), *Syacium papillosum* (14%) and *Engyophrys senta* (8%). In the Brazilian Tropical Atlantic *B. ocellatus* and *S. papillosum* were also the most abundant species (BONECKER; CASTRO, 2006). *B. ocellatus* and *S. papillosum* are marine species associated with coral reefs and *E. senta* is a demersal species (MACEDO-SOARES; MONTEIRO-RIBAS, 2006). There

is no detailed information about the reproductive cycle of pleuronectiforms in the equatorial Atlantic Ocean but we can speculate that adults spawn around seamounts and oceanic islands and eggs and larvae are transported to deeper waters. The distribution of Pleuronectiform larvae in the equatorial Atlantic has varied over time and between sampling locations. As observed for Tetraodontiform larvae (NOGUEIRA et al., 2012), the wide larval distribution of this taxa at open ocean stations might be a consequence of a high larval drift from the seamounts and coral-reef area where massive spawning occurs. In the Gulf of California the highest concentration of *Syacium ovale* larvae were also found around great islands (ACEVES-MEDINA et al., 2003).

Most of the stations with Pleuronectiform larvae were concentrated in periods 2 (summer) and 3 (spring), with 68% of larvae and characterized by higher temperature values, as well as greater primary and secondary biomass. The group formed in these periods presented higher secondary productivity also showing a helpful larval habitat with high food availability (HEATH, 1992). In the Gulf of Mexico (FLORES-COTO et al., 1989), the Mediterranean Sea (SABATÉS, 1990) and the Gulf of Cádiz (MAFALDA JÚNIOR; RUBÍN, 2006), the high abundance of fish larvae suggests that the summer also coincides with the onset of the reproductive season of many fish species. The periods 1 (winter) and 4 (autumn), characterized by higher salinity values and the lowest values of temperature and primary and secondary biomass, showed a lower occurrence of larvae. However, Pleuronectiform fish larvae have always been captured in Tropical Water that presents high temperature and salinity values (CAMPOS et al., 1995; STRAMMA; SCHOT, 1999). Oblique bongo tows are integrative of the entire water column (0-200 m), so it is not possible to determine the depth or the temperature at which the larvae were found (ACEVES-MEDINA et al., 2006).

Larvae of *B. ocellatus* occurred year-round but were most abundant in spring-summer with high phytoplanktonic and zooplanktonic biomass. In the western Tropical Atlantic *B. ocellatus* was the most abundant species, being found in winter, summer and spring (BONECKER; CASTRO, 2006). In the Gulf of California *Bothus leopardinus* larvae increase in abundance during the summer months (ACEVES-MEDINA et al., 2003).

E. senta larvae were concentrated in periods 2 (summer) and 3 (spring), with high phytoplanktonic and zooplanktonic biomass. Great abundances of *Engyophrys senta* larvae have also been recorded in spring-summer on

the outer shelf and in the oceanic area of the southern Gulf of Mexico (FLORES-COTO et al., 1991), but in the western Tropical Atlantic *E.senta* larvae have only been found in the winter (BONECKER; CASTRO, 2006).

Larvae of *Syacium papillosum* have been found practically all year round in tropical waters with low plankton biomass. *S.papillosum* too was the second most abundant species, being found in winter, summer and spring in the western Tropical Atlantic (BONECKER; CASTRO, 2006). In the Eastern Tropical Pacific *Syacium ovale* larvae are most abundant in summer and although they were present during winter, their abundance was low (AHLSTROM, 1972; MOSER et al., 1994). In the Gulf of California *Syacium ovale* larvae can be present during spring and fall, but the maximum reproductive activity occurs in the summer, as is suggested by the highest larval abundance in Tropical Waters with low plankton biomass (ACEVES-MEDINA et al., 2003).

Pleuronectiform flatfish distribution in the environment is influenced by salinity and varies among species and with development stage (SCHREIBER, 2001). SAMPAIO et al. (2007) have demonstrated in the laboratory the need for highly saline water for the successful reproduction and incubation of Brazilian flounder eggs (*Paralichthys orbignyanus*).

Although adult pleuronectiform species are benthic organisms, the eggs and larvae are pelagic (FAROOQI et al., 2006; LARA, 2006; LYCZKOWSKI-SHULTZ; BOND, 2006; MACEDO; MONTEIRO-RIBAS, 2006). These flatfish are frequently collected, from their early stages, in ichthyoplankton surveys, their seasonal occurrences allowing us to make indirect assumptions concerning spawning periods and locations (ACEVES-MEDINA et al., 2006). Moreover, the tropical affinity of these species suggests a strong dependence of the spawn on tropical water mainly during summer and spring where pleuronectiform larvae have been collected with greater frequency around seamounts and oceanic islands.

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