

Fish larvae from the Canary region in autumn*

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SUMMARY: In this paper, the taxonomic composition of the fish larvae community in the Canary region in autumn 1991 is presented. In total, 8699 larvae belonging to 58 fish families were studied. 176 taxonomic groups were identified, 149 at species level and the rest were identified at a higher level. The most numerous family and the one that presented the greatest number of species was Myctophidae. The most frequently caught species was *Cyclothone braueri*. The taxonomic composition (at family level) of the fish larvae community, dominated by four mesopelagic families, was typical of oceanic regions of warm waters. The most remarkable feature of the fish larvae community was its high specific diversity.

Key words: ichthyoplankton, fish larvae, taxonomic composition, Canary region.

INTRODUCTION

The study of the early stages of development of the fish community of the Canary region (Fig. 1) has received very little attention until recently. Therefore, information on the ichthyoplankton of the area is scarce. Rodríguez and Lozano-Soldevilla (1993) and Rodríguez *et al.* (1996) studied the ichthyoplankton community in a coastal area located south of the island of Tenerife. Badcock and Merrett (1976) described the taxonomic composition of the fish larvae and adults sampled in an oceanic station north of Fuerteventura. Other studies on the ichthyoplankton community of the area are those of Hempel and Weikert (1972), John (1976, 1979) and Andres and John (1984), but these are limited to brief and sparse sampling over an extended work area. They list the fish larvae collected in an exclusively oceanic region which, although it overlaps

our area, does not include the island neritic regions. Therefore, they make only a small contribution to the knowledge of the early stages of development of the neritic fish populations of the Canary Islands.

In this paper the taxonomic composition of fish larvae caught during the cruise Canarias 9110 is described. It can be considered representative of the general composition of the ichthyoplankton community of the Canary region, for the sampling period, since it included both the neritic region (second part of the cruise) and typically oceanic waters (first part of the cruise).

From the taxonomic point of view, the study of the fish larvae that inhabit the Canary region presented various problems. The most important was the lack of previous studies of this type for the area. Also significant was the absence of descriptions of the early stages of development of many of the species that inhabit these waters. The most frequent fish larvae in our hauls belonged to species of oceanic-mesopelagic habitat, since most of the sam-

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pling stations were in oceanic waters. Because these species lack economic interest, they have been less studied than to those species that inhabit neritic waters and have economic-fishing interest.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material studied in this work was obtained during the cruise Canarias 9110 from 17 October to 5 November 1991. This cruise was divided into two parts. In the first, two transects were sampled and two fixed 24-hours stations were occupied. One transect and station were located to the north of the Canary Islands and the other transect and station to the south (Fig. 1). Seven ichthyoplankton hauls were carried out in the north 24-hours station and six hauls in the south 24-hours station. On the second part, 22 stations were sampled, these being arranged in a regular sampling grid around Gran Canaria (Fig. 1). In total, 44 hauls were carried out for ichthyoplankton.

The ichthyoplankton was collected with a Bongo gear of 40 cm in diameter fitted with nets of 250 μm of mesh size. The hauls were oblique, attempting to sample the surface layer down to 200 m depth, or to 5 m above the bottom, when the depth was less. The samples obtained were preserved in a solution of 5% buffered formalin and sea water.

From both samples obtained by the bongo net at each haul, fish larvae were sorted, identified and classified to the lowest possible taxonomic level (specific level, whenever possible). The number of larvae per taxon was transformed into percentages of the total.

The taxonomic organisation of fish larvae followed here is that of Whitehead *et al.* (1984).

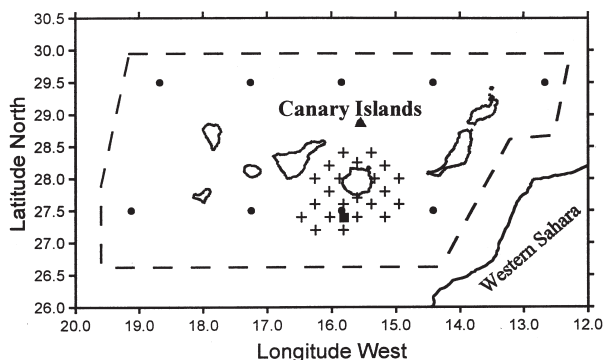


FIG. 1. – Cruise Canarias 9110. Map of stations sampled for ichthyoplankton: (●) north and south transects, (▲) north 24 hours station and (■) south 24 hours station, (+) grid of stations sampled during the second part of the cruise. The enclosed area represents the Canary region.

RESULTS

In total, 8699 larvae belonging to 58 families of fish were studied (Table 1) and 176 taxonomic groups were identified, 149 to species level and the rest to a higher level, genus and families (Table 2). The identifications carried out at specific level included three categories: a) those whose genus and species were recognised (105), b) those where the genus were identified and named, and different species were distinguished with the notation sp., or with this notation followed by a number (25), and c) those which were denominated “larval types” (19). The term “larval type” used here refers to a class of larvae in particular, which can be distinguished from other larvae on the basis of their features but which for various reasons, could not be classified to species level. In some cases, there are doubts that all the larvae included in each one of these “larval types” belong to the same species. That is to say, this term does not necessarily denote identification at specific level and it should be understood that it does not have any taxonomic implication. A total of 197 larvae (2.3% of the total of fish larvae collected) could not be identified or “typed”.

It is necessary to indicate that in Table 2 early stages larvae of *Cyclothone pallida* and *C. pseudopallida* were grouped due to difficulties in differentiating them. For the same reason, we also grouped the early stage larvae of the three species of *Vinciguerria* under *Vinciguerria* spp. These two groups were not considered in the taxonomic recount.

Of the 58 families of fish larvae caught, only six of them exceeded 1% of total captures (Table 1). Of these six most frequent families, four are mesopelagic oceanics (Myctophidae, Gonostomidae, Sternoptychidae and Photychthidae) and two are neritics (Gobiidae and Sparidae). These six families contributed 88.8% of the total fish larvae catches. The myctophids were the dominant group, they represented 60.3% of the total fish larvae catches and 28.9% of the identified species. The most captured species was *Cyclothone braueri* (11.9% of larvae catches).

Another significant characteristic of the fish larvae community was the relatively important presence (5th place in the rank of frequencies, 2.3% of the total of fish larvae catches), of the neritic family Gobiidae of which most of its species are very coastal (Hureau and Monod, 1979). Most of the larvae belonging to this family (98.1%) were collected from the grid of stations sampled around Gran

TABLE. 1. – List of the fish larvae families ranked by their percentage of contribution to the total number.

Family	%	Family	%
Family Myctophidae	60.29	Family Melanocetidae	0.10
Family Gonostomatidae	18.36	Family Serrivomeridae	0.09
Family Sternoptychidae	3.38	Family Tetraodontidae	0.09
Family Photichthyidae	3.09	Family Astronesthidae	0.09
Family Gobiidae	2.32	Family Congridae	0.09
Family Sparidae	1.38	Family Evermannellidae	0.07
Family Gempylidae	0.91	Family Macrouridae	0.07
Family Macroramphosidae	0.85	Family Trachinidae	0.07
Family Paralepididae	0.66	Family Carangidae	0.07
Family Bothidae	0.55	Family Serranidae	0.07
Family Clupeidae	0.46	Family Centrolophidae	0.05
Family Melanostomiidae	0.47	Family Ophichthidae	0.04
Family Labridae	0.32	Family Cynoglossidae	0.04
Family Scopelarchidae	0.31	Family Oneirodidae	0.04
Family Scaridae	0.29	Family Scomberosocidae	0.03
Family Mugilidae	0.29	Family Scombridae	0.03
Family Tetragonuridae	0.28	Family Monacanthidae	0.02
Family Synodontidae	0.27	Family Argentinidae	0.02
Family Notosudidae	0.23	Family Alepisauridae	0.02
Family Nettastomatidae	0.22	Family Omusudidae	0.02
Family Chlorophthalmidae	0.20	Family Belonidae	0.02
Family Chauliodontidae	0.20	Family Engraulidae	0.02
Family Trichiuridae	0.20	Family Idiacanthidae	0.02
Family Ophidiidae	0.18	Family Carapidae	0.02
Family Scorpaenidae	0.16	Family Soleidae	0.02
Family Stomiidae	0.15	Family Gigantactinidae	0.02
Family Bathylagidae	0.14	Family Aulopidae	0.01
Family Nomeidae	0.13	Family Callionymidae	0.01
Family Melamphaidae	0.11	Family Caproidae	0.01

Canaria. Thus, the fish larvae community, although dominated by mesopelagic oceanic species, also presented a relatively important component of larvae of coastal species.

DISCUSSION

The most remarkable characteristic of the fish larvae community was its high diversity, i.e. the large number of species and their relative low abundance (Margalef, 1974). This characteristic was reflected in the high number of taxa and in the low number of larvae per taxon registered (Table 2). This high diversity appears typical of a subtropical community (Longhurst and Pauly, 1987).

The taxonomic composition (at family level) of the fish larvae community, with four mesopelagic families occupying the first four positions in the rank of frequencies and contributing 85.1% of the total fish larvae catches, was similar to those found in diverse oceanic regions like the tropical Indian Ocean, the outer oceanic area of the California Current region (Ahlstrom, 1969), the eastern tropical Pacific (Ahlstrom, 1972), the North Pacific Central Gyre (Loeb, 1979a) and the NE Atlantic (Rodríguez,

unpublished data) (Table 3). Therefore, the basic taxonomic composition of the ichthyoplankton can be defined as typical of oceanic warm waters regions.

The mesopelagic fish dominate the ichthyofauna in the oceanic regions, both in number of species and in number of individuals (Loeb, 1979b), and this is reflected in the ichthyoplankton community (Loeb, 1979a). In fact, the myctophids, on average, make up approximately one-half of all fish larvae taken in any oceanic plankton tow (Ahlstrom *et al.*, 1976). The data obtained in this study are in agreement with these observations. The most numerous family was Myctophidae. This family and the second most abundant, Gonostomatidae, represented 81.7% of the fish larvae catches. (The individuals of the family Photichthyidae were included in the Family Gonostomatidae for comparability with the works on which the Table 3 is based. Apart from Rodríguez (unpublished data), the first family is not considered as such and the species which constitute it are integrated in the family Gonostomatidae). The adult individuals of these two families contribute between 60% and 90% of the total catches of micronektonic fishes in oceanic regions, both in weight and in number, forming the most important groups from the ecological point of

TABLE 2. – Taxonomic organisation of the fish larvae and numeric percentage of the different taxa.

Species	%	Species	%
Order ISOPONDYLI (CLUPEIFORMES)		Family NOTOSUDIDAE	
SubOrder Clupeoidei		<i>Ahliesaurus berryi</i> Bertelsen, Krefl & Marshall, 1976	0.07
Family CLUPEIDAE		<i>Scopelosaurus argenteus</i> (Maul, 1954)	0.02
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	0.01	<i>Scopelosaurus lepidus</i> (Kreffl & Maul, 1955)	0.14
<i>Sardinella aurita</i> Valenciennes, 1847	0.26	Family MYCTOPHIDAE	
<i>Sardinella maderensis</i> (Lowe, 1838)	0.17	<i>Benthosema suborbitale</i> (Gilbert, 1913)	1.54
Family ENGRAULIDAE		<i>Ceratoscopelus maderensis</i> (Lowe, 1839)	0.76
<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.02	<i>Ceratoscopelus warmingii</i> (Lütken, 1892)	7.33
SubOrder Stomiatoidi		<i>Diaphus holti</i> Täning, 1918	4.78
Family GONOSTOMATIDAE		<i>Diaphus metopoclampus</i> (Cocco, 1829)	0.33
<i>Bonapartia pedaliota</i> Goode & Bean, 1896	0.02	<i>Diaphus rafinesquei</i> (Cocco, 1838)	1.99
<i>Cyclothone acclinidens</i> Garman, 1899	0.74	<i>Diaphus</i> sp	0.14
<i>Cyclothone alba</i> ? Brauer, 1906	0.43	<i>Diaphus</i> sp 1	0.94
<i>Cyclothone braueri</i> Jespersen & Täning, 1926	11.92	<i>Diaphus</i> sp 3	0.31
<i>Cyclothone pallida</i> Brauer, 1902	0.47	<i>Diaphus</i> sp 6	0.02
<i>Cyclothone pseudopallida</i> Mukhacheva, 1964	0.28	<i>Diaphus</i> sp 8	0.25
<i>Cyclothone pallida</i> and/or <i>pseudopallida</i>	0.24	<i>Diaphus</i> sp 9	0.07
<i>Cyclothone</i> sp	0.02	<i>Diaphus</i> sp 12	0.07
<i>Diplophos maderensis</i> ? (Johnson, 1890)	0.02	<i>Diaphus</i> sp 13	0.17
<i>Diplophos taenia</i> Günther, 1873	0.05	<i>Diaphus</i> spp	1.87
<i>Gonostoma atlanticum</i> Norman, 1930	0.43	<i>Diogenichthys atlanticus</i> (Täning, 1928)	4.74
<i>Gonostoma denudatum</i> Rafinesque, 1810	0.47	<i>Electrona rissoi</i> (Cocco, 1829)	0.05
<i>Gonostoma elongatum</i> Günther, 1878	2.13	<i>Hygophum benoitii</i> (Cocco, 1838)	4.74
<i>Gonostoma</i> sp 1	0.01	<i>Hygophum hygomii</i> (Lütken, 1892)	0.87
<i>Gonostoma</i> sp 4	0.36	<i>Hygophum macrochir</i> (Günther, 1864)	0.26
<i>Margrethia obtusirostra</i> Jespersen & Täning, 1919	0.05	<i>Hygophum reinhardtii</i> (Lütken, 1892)	0.55
“ <i>Maurolicine alpha</i> ”	0.02	<i>Hygophum taaningi</i> Bekker, 1965	0.20
Unidentified spp	0.71	<i>Lampanyctus ater</i> Täning, 1928	0.29
Family STERNOPTYCHIDAE		<i>Lampanyctus crocodilus</i> (Risso, 1810)	0.05
<i>Argyrolepeus hemigymnus</i> Cocco, 1829	0.18	<i>Lampanyctus pusillus</i> (Johnson, 1890)	0.83
<i>Argyrolepeus</i> sp 1	2.82	<i>Lampanyctus</i> sp 1	0.18
<i>Sternoptyx pseudobscura</i> Baird, 1791	0.05	<i>Lampanyctus</i> sp 3	0.09
<i>Sternoptyx</i> spp	0.22	<i>Lampanyctus</i> sp 4	0.15
<i>Valenciennellus tripunctulatus</i> (Esmark, 1871)	0.11	<i>Lampanyctus</i> sp 5	0.02
Family PHOTICHTHYDAE		<i>Lampanyctus</i> sp 7	0.02
<i>Ichthyococcus ovatus</i> Cocco, 1838	0.02	<i>Lampanyctus</i> spp	7.98
<i>Vinciguerria attenuata</i> (Cocco, 1838)	0.07	<i>Lepidophanes gausi</i> (Brauer, 1906)	1.77
<i>Vinciguerria nimbaria</i> (Jordan & Williams, 1895)	0.43	<i>Lobianchia dofleini</i> (Zugmayer, 1911)	0.07
<i>Vinciguerria poweriae</i> (Cocco, 1838)	0.38	<i>Lobianchia gemellarii</i> (Cocco, 1838)	0.05
<i>Vinciguerria</i> spp	2.20	<i>Myctophum nitidulum</i> Garman, 1899	0.33
Family ASTRONESTHIDAE		<i>Myctophum punctatum</i> Rafinesque, 1810	0.40
Astronesthidae sp 1	0.05	<i>Myctophum selenops</i> Täning, 1928	0.99
Astronesthidae sp 2	0.02	<i>Notolychnus valdiviae</i> (Brauer, 1904)	3.15
Unidentified spp	0.02	<i>Notoscopelus (Not.) resplendens</i> (Johnson, 1863)	0.20
Family CHAULIODONTIDAE		<i>Notoscopelus</i> sp	0.21
<i>Chauliodus sloani</i> Schneider, 1801	0.20	<i>Symbolophorus rufinus</i> (Täning, 1928)	0.68
Family STOMIIDAE		<i>Symbolophorus veranyi</i> (Moreau, 1888)	0.05
<i>Stomias boa</i> (Risso, 1810)	0.05	<i>Taaningichthys minimus</i> (Täning, 1928)	0.02
Stomiidae sp 1	0.02	Myctophidae sp 1	0.11
Unidentified spp	0.08	Myctophidae sp 2	0.09
Family MELANOSTOMIIDAE		Unidentified spp	10.58
<i>Eustomias</i> sp	0.02	SubOrder Alepisauroidi	
Melanostomiidae sp 1	0.02	Family SCOPELARCHIDAE	
Melanostomiidae sp 2	0.07	<i>Benthalbella infans</i> Zugmayer, 1911	0.29
Unidentified spp	0.36	Unidentified spp	0.02
Family IDIACANTHIDAE		Family EVERMANNELLIDAE	
<i>Idiacanthus fasciola</i> Peters, 1877	0.02	<i>Evermannella balbo</i> (Risso, 1820)	0.07
SubOrder Salmonoidei		Family ALEPISAUROIDAE	
Family ARGENTINIDAE		<i>Alepisaurus ferox</i> Lowe, 1833	0.02
<i>Nansenia oblita</i> (Facciola, 1887)	0.02	Family OMUSUDIDAE	
Family BATHYLAGIDAE		<i>Omosudis lowei</i> Günther, 1887	0.02
<i>Bathylagus longirostris</i> Maul, 1948	0.07	Family PARALEPIDIDAE	
Unidentified spp	0.07	<i>Lestidiops affinis</i> Ege, 1930	0.07
Order INIOMI (SCOPELIFORMES)		<i>Lestidiops jayakari</i> (Boulenger, 1889)	0.14
SubOrder Myctophoidei		<i>Lestidiops sphyrenoides</i> (Risso, 1820)	0.02
Family AULOPIDAE		<i>Macroparalepis affinis</i> Ege, 1933	0.05
<i>Aulopus filamentosus</i> ? (Bloch 1792)	0.01	<i>Paralepis atlantica</i> Krøyer, 1868	0.26
Family SYNODONTIDAE		<i>Sudis hyalina</i> Rafinesque, 1810	0.05
<i>Synodus saurus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.20	Unidentified spp	0.07
<i>Synodus synodus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.07	Order APODES (ANGUILLIFORMES)	
Family CHLOROPHTHALMIDAE		Family NETTASTOMATIDAE	
<i>Chlorophthalmus agassizii</i> Bonaparte, 1840	0.20	Unidentified spp	0.22

TABLE 2. (Cont.) – Taxonomic organisation of the fish larvae and numeric percentage of the different taxa.

Species	%	Species	%
Family SERRIVOMERIDAE		Unidentified spp	0.03
<i>Serrivomer beani</i> Gill & Rider, 1884	0.09	SubOrder Gobiodei	
Family: CONGRIDAE		Family GOBIIDAE	
<i>Ariosoma balearicum</i> (Delaroche, 1809)	0.02	Unidentified spp	2.32
Unidentified spp	0.07	SubOrder Callionymoidei	
Family OPHICHTHIDAE		Family CALLIONYMIDAE	
Ophichthidae sp 2	0.02	<i>Callionymus</i> sp	0.01
Unidentified spp	0.02	SubOrder Ophidioidei	
Order SYNETOGNATHI (BEOLONIFORMES)		Family: OPHIDIIDAE	
SubOrder Scomberesocoidi		<i>Parophidion vassali</i> (Risso, 1810)	0.07
Family BELONIDAE		Ophidiidae sp 1	0.02
<i>Platybelone argalus</i> (Le Sueur, 1821)	0.03	Ophidiidae sp 2	0.05
Family SCOMBEROSOCIDAE		Unidentified spp	0.05
<i>Scomberosox saurus</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	0.03	Family CARAPIDAE	
Order SOLENICHTHYES (SYNGNATHIFORMES)		<i>Carapus acus</i> (Brünnich, 1768)	0.02
SubOrder Centriscoidei		SubOrder Stromateoidei	
Family MACRORAMPHOSIDAE		Family: CENTROLOPHIDAE	
<i>Macroramphosus scolopax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.85	? <i>Schedophilus ovalis</i> (Valenciennes, in Cuv. Val., 1833)	0.05
Order ANACANTHINI (GADIFORMES)		Family: NOMEIDAE	
Family MACROURIDAE		Nomeidae sp 1	0.11
Unidentified spp	0.07	Unidentified spp	0.02
Order BERYCOMORPHI (BERYCIFORMES)		Family TETRAGONURIDAE	
Family MELAMPHAIDAE		<i>Tetragonurus atlanticus</i> Lowe, 1939	0.09
<i>Melamphaes simus</i> Ebeling, 1962	0.05	<i>Tetragonurus cuvieri</i> Risso, 1810	0.18
<i>Melamphaes thylops?</i> (Lowe, 1843)	0.05	SubOrder Mugiloidei	
<i>Melamphaes</i> sp 1	0.02	Family MUGILIDAE	
Order ZEOMORPHI (ZEIFORMES)		Unidentified spp	0.29
Family CAPROIDAE		Order SCLEROPAREI (SCORPAENIFORMES)	
<i>Antigonia capros</i> Lowe, 1843	0.01	SubOrder Scorpaenoidei	
Order PERCOMORPHI (PERICIFORMES)		Family SCORPAENIDAE	
SubOrder Percoidi		<i>Scorpaena scrofa?</i> Linnaeus, 1758	0.02
Family SERRANIDAE		Scorpaenidae sp 1	0.02
<i>Anthias anthias</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.05	Scorpaenidae sp 2	0.02
<i>Epinephelus</i> sp	0.02	Scorpaenidae sp 3	0.07
Family CARANGIDAE		Scorpaenidae sp 5	0.02
Carangidae sp 1	0.02	Order HETEROSTOMA (PLEURONECTIFORMES)	
Unidentified spp	0.05	SubOrder Pleuronectoidei	
Family SPARIDAE		Family BOTHIDAE	
<i>Pagellus acarne?</i> (Risso, 1826)	1.05	<i>Arnoglossus thori</i> Kyle, 1913	0.17
<i>Pagellus bogaraveo?</i> (Brünnich, 1768)	0.02	<i>Bothus podas maderensis</i> (Lowe, 1834)	0.38
<i>Pagellus</i> sp	0.02	Family SOLEIDAE	
Unidentified spp	0.29	Unidentified spp	0.02
Family LABRIDAE		Family CYNOGLOSSIDAE	
SubFamily Corinae		<i>Symphurus nigrescens</i> Raffinesque, 1810	0.05
<i>Coris julis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.07	Order PLECTOGNATHI (TETRAODONTIFORMES)	
<i>Thalassoma pavo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.14	SubOrder Balistoidei	
<i>Xyrichtys novacula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.09	Family MONACANTHIDAE	
Unidentified spp	0.02	<i>Stephanolepis hispidus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	0.02
Family SCARIDAE		Family TETRAODONTIDAE	
<i>Sparisoma (Euscarus) cretense</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.29	<i>Sphoeroides</i> spp	0.05
Family TRACHINIDAE		Tetraodontidae sp 1	0.02
<i>Trachinus draco</i> Linnaeus, 1758	0.07	Tetraodontidae sp 2	0.02
SubOrder Trichiuroidei		Order PEDICULATI (LOPHIIFORMES)	
Family GEMPYLIDAE		SubOrder Ceratioidei	
<i>Diplospinus multistriatus</i> Maul, 1948	0.60	Family MELANOCETIDAE	
<i>Nesiarchus nasutus</i> Johnson, 1862	0.31	<i>Melanocetus murrayi</i> Günther, 1887	0.05
Family TRICHIURIDAE		<i>Melanocetus</i> spp	0.05
<i>Benthosdemus elongatus simonyi</i> (Steindachner, 1891)	0.09	Family ONEIRODIDAE	
<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i> (Eupharsen, 1788)	0.07	<i>Chaenoprhynchus draco</i> Beebe, 1932	0.02
Trichiuridae sp 1	0.02	<i>Dolopichthys</i> sp	0.02
Unidentified spp	0.02	Family GIGANTACTINIDAE	
SubOrder Scombroidei		<i>Gigantactis</i> sp 1	0.02
Family SCOMBRIDAE			

view (Gjøsaeter and Kawaguchi, 1980). Moreover, according to these authors, it is in the tropical and subtropical regions where the number of species and, in general, their annual production is highest. Like-

wise, according to Horn (1980), the mesopelagic fishes, especially the myctophids, seem to occupy a position in the trophic structure of oceanic waters similar to that of the northern anchovy (*Engraulis*

TABLE 3. – Percentage of the fish larvae catches for the three most frequent mesopelagic fish families in different marine regions.

	Canary region	Indian Ocean	East tropical Pacific	California Current	North Central Pacific	NE Atlantic
F. Myctophidae	60.26	47.6	52.0	46.7	45.90	44.71
F. Gonostomatidae + F. Photichthyidae	21.47	30.5	19.7	34.8	32.40	35.20
F. Sternoptychidae	3.38		6.0		5.05	5.29
Total	85.11	78.1	77.7	81.5	83.35	85.20

mordax) in more shallow and coastal waters of the California Current region.

The family Myctophidae was the one that presented the highest specific diversity. This family contributes the greatest number of species to the mesopelagic fish community. Of the approximately 700 species of fish that inhabit the mesopelagic region (Parin, 1984), around 235 are myctophids (Nelson, 1994). At the larval level, this family has frequently been referred to as the one that presents the greatest number of species in different marine regions, eg. in NW Africa (Palomera and Rubies, 1982; Sabatés and Rubies, 1985), the western Mediterranean (Massó and Palomera, 1984) and in the North Pacific Central Gyre (Loeb, 1979a and b).

Moreover, the most frequently caught species, *Cyclothone braueri*, has often also been the most numerous in oceanic hauls, both larvae and adults. In studies carried out in a zone near our study area, to the north of the island of Fuerteventura, the adults of this species were the most abundant (Badcock, 1970, Badcock and Merrett, 1976). In the NE Atlantic the larvae of this species (Rodríguez, unpublished data) and in the Sargasso Sea, their adults (Backus *et al.*, 1969), were the most captured species. The same is true of the larvae in the western Mediterranean (Massó and Palomera, 1984) and both of larvae and adults of this species in the whole of the Mediterranean (Goodyear *et al.*, 1972; Jespersen and Tåning, 1926). In the North Pacific Central Gyre the larvae of *C. alba* (Loeb, 1979b, 1980), and also in the South Pacific Central Gyre, the adults of *C. alba* (Barnett, 1983, 1984) replaced *C. braueri* as the most captured species.

A possible explanation for the presence in the ichthyoplankton community of a typical oceanic ichthyoplankton species together with relatively abundant larvae of very coastal species (family Gobiidae) could be the virtual absence of an island shelf around Gran Canaria. Because of this, typically oceanic conditions would occur very near the coast and their influence would be felt there. In fact, the two stations with the greatest concentration of gobiid

larvae and a smaller percentage of oceanic larvae were two coastal stations sampled during the second leg of this cruise with one located to the north and the other to the south of this island. These two stations, because of particular conditions of water circulation around Gran Canaria (Van Camp *et al.*, 1991; Hernández-Guerra *et al.*, 1993; Arístegui *et al.*, 1994, 1997; Barton *et al.*, 1998; Martínez *et al.*, 1999; Rodríguez *et al.*, unpublished data) would have been those that presented more neritic characteristics.

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