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دراسات تشريحية علي مناسل بعض الأسماك في البحر الأحمر

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Abstract : In the present study, histological studies were carried out on three species of Red sea fishes belonging to different families Hyporhamphus gambarur, Abudedefdufsaxatilis and Cephalopholis oligosticta. It has been found that the testes of the H.gambarur is surrounded by a thick wall at the highest stage of maturity, and the thickness decreased when the activity of testes was getting low. Completely opposite results were observed in the other two species. The testes of H .gambrur histologically consists of cortex containing lobes that show all the stages of spermatogenesis in each separate lobule at the begi"nning of the activity, these lobules were surrounded by thin fibrous envelops, while the medulla completely occupy the Interstitial cells in ! lobes. While there was no clear differences between the cortex and the medulla in A.saxatilis and Coligosticata. It has been found that the mature testes of the three species were similar in consisting of lobules, which are differ in size and shape, and were full of spermatozoa. These lobules were ruptured so the contents were mixed together and poured out into Vas deferens , which having pores in its wall, and being more differentiated by a secretary characteristic in the H.gambarur. The test~ shrink during spent stage due to contents out let. At this stage the increase of lymphocytes clean the testes lumen from the remainder sperms by devouring them. The histological studies on the ovaries of H. gambarur, show that the wall, at the early stages was thin, while increasing in thickness as far as growing up , contrary to the other two species result. At the early stage the ovary consists of Oogonia that were found in nests on the edges of the ovarain Lamella, in which many primary Oocytes continue its growth and maturity. The mature ovary contains big Oocytes in the center, while the small oocytes were waiting for its turn on the edges of the ovary. This indicates the difference in the maturity of the same ovary. Some decayed Oocytes which leave opportunity for other Oocytes to grow have been noticed. The increasing numbers of the decayed_ Oocytes at the final spent stage to be reabsorbed to get use of its nutrient contents were also noticed. During the histological studies of the gonads of The Cephalopholis oligostic!a, it has been found that it represents the hermaphroditism phenomenon, and the Consecutive hermophroditisim specially the type of protondrous hermophrodite.

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