

BPT012-P05

会場:コンベンションホール

時間: 5月24日17:15-18:45

ヘイトウシンカイヒバリガイの繁殖生態

Reproductive pattern of a deep-sea mussel, *Bathymodiolus platifrons*

高橋 幸愛^{1*}, 藤倉 克則³, 渡部 裕美³, 八巻明香³, 瀬尾 絵理子², 丸山 正³

Yoshimi Takahashi^{1*}, Katsunori Fujikura³, Hiromi Watanabe³, Yamaki Aska³, Eriko Seo²,
Tadashi Maruyama³

¹東海大学, ²東京海洋大学大学院, ³海洋研究開発機構

¹Tokai University, ²TAMSAT, ³JAMSTEC

Reproduction is the most important factor in the life-history of organisms to maintain population. In the deep-sea chemosynthesis-based ecosystems, *Bathymodiolus* mussels are dominant animals. To understand reproductive characteristics, sex ratio and developing sizes were estimated. *Bathymodiolus platifrons* were collected both at the Off Hatsushima Island seep site in Sagami Bay and the Hatoma Knoll hydrothermal vent site in the Okinawa Trough. Sex determination and developing status were observed by the histocytological preparation technique. Sex ratio was male-biased. Ripe female was recognized >60 mm in shell length and ripe male was >30 mm in shell length. Average ripe sizes of male were smaller than that of female. All large specimens were female. Additionally, one specimen in moderate size had hermaphroditism. These results indicated reproductive pattern of *Bathymodiolus platifrons* is firstly simple protandric hermaphroditism where the smallest individuals are male, the next size up are hermaphrodites with early signs of oogenic development, and the largest sizes are fully developed females.

キーワード:ヘイトウシンカイヒバリガイ,繁殖生態,雄性先熟,イガイ,湧水域,熱水噴出域

Keywords: *Bathymodiolus platifrons*, Reproduction, Protandric hermaphroditism, Mussels, Seep site, Hydrothermal vent