

## The Sargasso Sea Eel Expedition 1979

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**ABSTRACT:** The background and aims of the Sargasso Sea Expedition for exploring the reproduction of the eel (*Anguilla* spp.) in the North Atlantic are described. The ships used for the investigations in the Sargasso Sea and during transects across the North Atlantic were F. R. V. "Anton Dohrn" and R. V. "Friedrich Heincke", provided by the Federal Republic of Germany. Their technical and scientific equipment and their staffs are described. The courses of the cruises are mapped and the geographical positions of the investigations as well as the different instruments employed are tabulated as a source of basic data for more specialized papers published in this issue or elsewhere. Reference is also given to relevant papers which have been published elsewhere. Important but unpublished preliminary results are mentioned. Suggestions for future research needs are made.

### INTRODUCTION

The 1979 Sargasso Sea Eel Expedition was initiated by a resolution of the Eel Symposium 1976 in Helsinki and organized by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) and the European Inland Fishery Advisory Commission (EIFAC) of the FAO. A planning group was established by the ICES to organize an international multiship expedition, but it proved impossible for different countries to contribute shipping time at appropriate dates. For this reason, the international project was split into a series of national cruises to the Sargasso Sea.

The first expedition on a national basis was undertaken in spring 1979 by two ships of the Federal Republic of Germany. One, the F. R. V. "Anton Dohrn", was sponsored by the DWK (German Scientific Commission for the Exploration of the Sea); the other, R. V. "Friedrich Heincke", is attached to the Biologische Anstalt Helgoland which organized the expedition.

### SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND AND MAJOR OBJECTIVES

The classical work by J. Schmidt (1924) in the early 1900's on the life history of European and American eels (*Anguilla anguilla* and *A. rostrata*) produced indirect evidence that the European eel spawns in the Sargasso Sea and suggested also that the spawning area for the American eel was to the southwest. These spawning areas were apparently attained by active migration of the adults, whereas the larvae were presumed to drift with major North Atlantic current systems to repopulate European and American waters.

Spawning or maturing eels have not been caught in the Sargasso Sea or anywhere off the continents. The spawning area of the European eel has been roughly defined on the basis of small larvae, but no similar collections are available for the American eel. Naturally spawned eel eggs are unknown, as are migration routes, spawning conditions, behaviour and spawning times of the adults. The same is true for movements, species separation, feeding and growth of the larvae.

It is obvious that one or two cruises could not resolve all these questions. The investigations of the two German research vessels, therefore, were in the aid of reconnaissance. The major objective was to study the problems of sampling techniques and egg and larval identification as recommended by the ICES planning group. Other important samplings and measurements could be performed as well, such as oceanographic studies in the Sargasso Sea at that time of the year, the plankton environment and experimental investigations of the movement of adult (hormone-treated) eels. In addition, the collections with different equipment presented an opportunity to study other groups of animals and plants for various purposes.

#### TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT

##### Fishery Research Vessel "Anton Dohrn"

Type: Stern trawler; length: 74 m; displacement (cwl): 2,283 t; power: 1,680 kw.

Scientific instruments used during the cruise: Multisonde; Hydrocast; Expendable Bathythermograph (XBT); Midwater trawl, 1,600 meshes circumference (MT 1,600); Isaacs Kidd Midwater Trawl (IKMT), opening 6 m<sup>2</sup>, meshsize 500 µm with time-depth recorder; Multiple Opening and Closing Net and Environmental Factor Sensing System (MOCNESS), opening 1 m<sup>2</sup>, meshsize 350 µm; Multiple Closing Net (MCN) opening 0.25 m<sup>2</sup>, meshsize 350 µm; Neuston Net 335 µm.

##### Research Vessel "Friedrich Heincke"

Type: Stern trawler; length 38 m; displacement (cwl): 466 t; power: 676 kw.

Scientific instruments used during the cruise: Hydrocast; Niskin bottles for plankton collections; Expendable Bathythermograph (XBT); Midwater trawl, 650 meshes circumference (MT 650); Isaacs Kidd Midwater Trawl (IKMT), opening 2 m<sup>2</sup>, meshsize 850 µm with time depth recorder and pinger; Multiple Closing Net (MCN), opening 0.25 m<sup>2</sup>, meshsize 100 µm; Apstein net 55 µm; Neuston net 335 µm; Ultrasonic receiver for tracking eels and for depth recording of gear.

#### Scientific staff

##### *F. R. V. "Anton Dohrn"*

Scientist in charge: Dr. F.-W. Tesch (19/III – 9/V), Biologische Anstalt Helgoland, Hamburg (BAH).

Oceanography: G. Wegner (19/III – 9/V), Deutsche Wissenschaftliche Kommission für Meeresforschung, Hamburg; P. Wöckel, Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut, Hamburg.

Systematics and sorting of Anguilliformes larvae: Dr. J. Boëtius (19/III – 17/IV), Danmark Fiskeri- og Havundersøgelser, Charlottenlund; Dr. A. Comparini (19/III – 17/IV; identification of species by electrophoresis), Istituto di Biologia Animale, Università degli Studi di Padua; Dr. G. Peters (19/III – 17/IV), Institut für Hydrobiologie und Fischereiwissenschaft, Universität Hamburg; M. Schoth (19/III – 9/V), BAH; Dr. D. G. Smith (19/III – 17/IV), Marine Biomedical Institute, University of Texas, Galveston.

Predation of fishes on leptocephali: S. Appelbaum (19/III – 9/V), BAH.

Systematics of fish larvae from neuston and opening and closing nets: Dr. H. C. John (19/III – 9/V), BAH.

Systematics of adolescent to adult fishes: Dr. E. Bertelsen (18/IV – 9/V), Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen; Dr. R. H. Gibbs (19/III – 17/IV), Department of Vertebrate Zoology, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D. C.; Dr. P. A. Hulley (18/IV – 9/V), South African Museum, Capetown; Dr. C. Karrer (19/III – 9/V), Zoologisches Institut, Universität Hamburg; Dr. G. Krefft (18/IV – 9/V), Institut für Seefischerei, Hamburg (ISF); Dr. J. Nielsen (18/IV – 9/V), Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen; Dr. A. Post (18/IV – 9/V), ISF.

Systematics of Amphipods: Dr. H. G. Andres (19/III – 9/V), BAH.

Fungi of the seawater and of the Sargassum algae: Dr. A. Ulken (19/III – 17/IV), Institut für Meeresforschung, Bremerhaven.

Technical Assistance: J. Gomon (19/III – 9/V), Department of Vertebrate Zoology, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D. C.; T. Minde (19/III – 17/IV) BAH; F. Ullah (18/IV – 9/V), ISF; U. Viebach (18/IV – 9/V), ISF.

#### R. V. "Friedrich Heincke"

Scientist in charge: Dr. F.-W. Tesch (12/II – 15/III), BAH; Prof. Dr. D. Schnack (16/III – 28/III), Institut für Hydrobiologie und Fischereiwissenschaft, Universität Hamburg; Dr. K.-H. Moebus (29/III – 26/IV), BAH.

Plankton investigations: R. Böttger (29/III – 18/IV), BAH; Dr. S. Muzavor (29/III – 9/IV), Instituto Universitario dos Açores, Ponta Delgada.

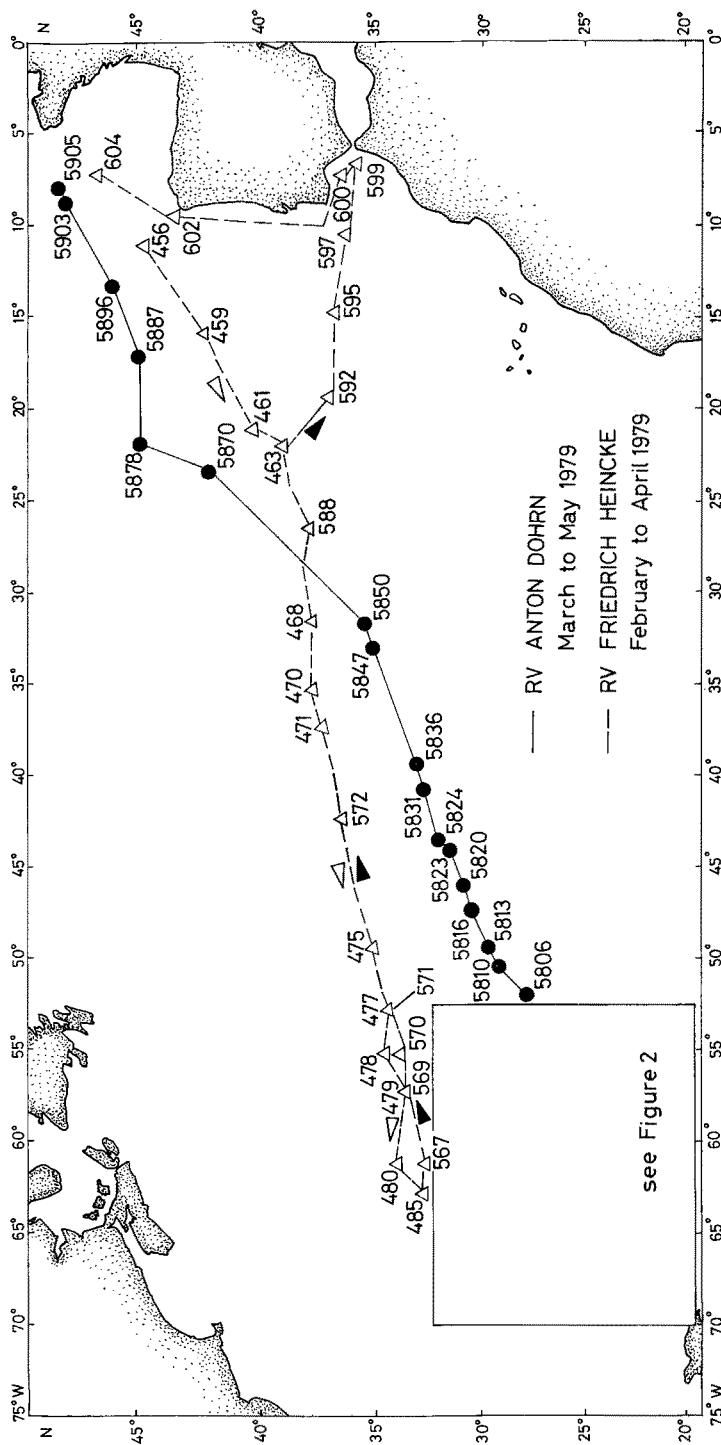
Systematics and sorting of Anguilliformes larvae, tracking of adult eels: R. Kracht (12/II – 26/IV), BAH.

Technical Assistance: K.-L. Lange (21/II – 15/III), BAH.

#### CRUISE REPORT

In order to perform the Sargasso Sea program, F. R. V. "Anton Dohrn" left Bermuda on April 9 at the beginning of the second part of cruise No. 210/92. During the first part of its cruise the ship had been engaged in herring investigations in the N. W. Atlantic. The second part was divided into two sections. The first began and ended at Bermuda and included 7 North-South and one East-West transects through the presumed spawning area of *Anguilla anguilla* (Fig. 2). The second section crossed the eastern part of the eel spawning area once again and then the North Atlantic in the direction of the Bay of Biscay (Fig. 1).

Our original intention was to pass well to the north of the Azores, so as to include the



see Figure 2

Fig. 1. Courses of F. R. V. "Anton Dohrn" and R. V. "Friedrich Heincke" between Europe and the Sargasso Sea with selected stations. Arrows show direction of R. V. "Friedrich Heincke" to and from the Sargasso Sea using the same route. Open square: sample stations in the Sargasso Sea (see Fig. 2)

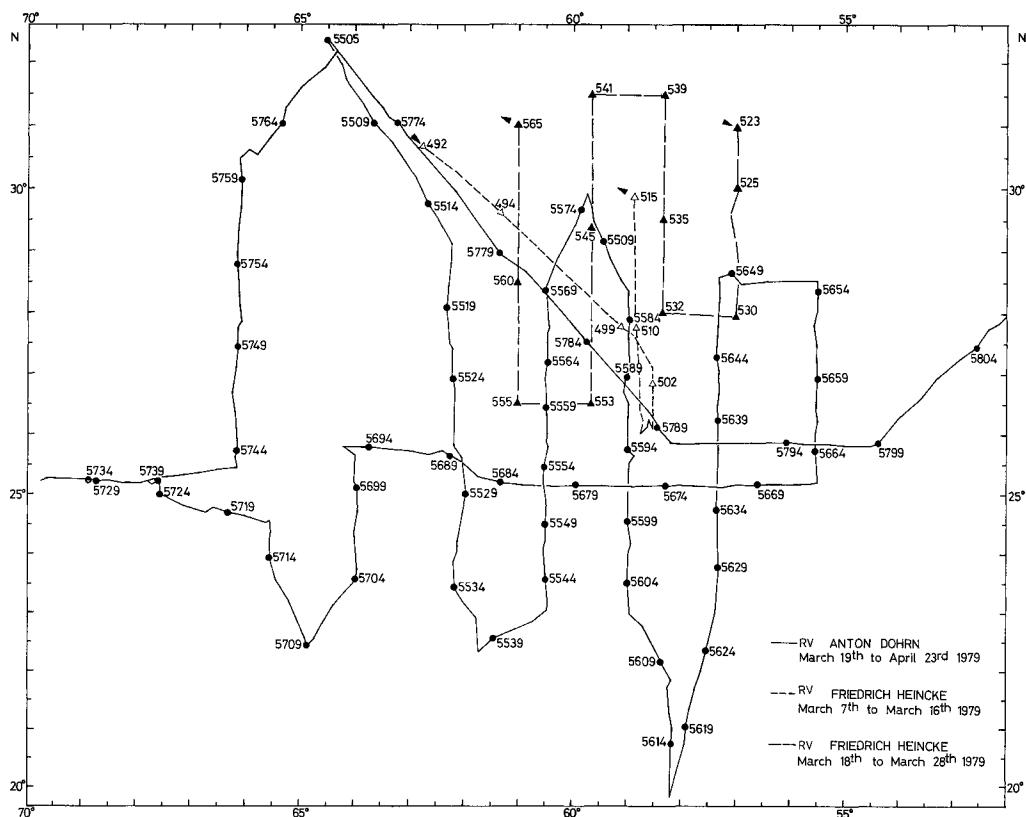


Fig. 2. Network of stations and routes of F. R. V. "Anton Dohrn" and R. V. "Friedrich Heincke" in the Sargasso Sea. The numbered black circles indicate each fifth station during the cruise of F. R. V. "Anton Dohrn"; the white and black triangles selected stations and the arrows the course of R. V. "Friedrich Heincke" to and from Bermuda to the sample stations

"North Atlantic drift". But because of an accident to a crew member the ship had to call at the southern Azores Island St. Miguel. The transect therefore covered the region south of the "North Atlantic drift", but a stretch of 400 miles could not be investigated because permission had not been obtained for the 200 mile limit of the Azores.

The weather conditions were generally good except for two to three days in the Sargasso Sea area. A few hauls had to be cancelled, which had only a slight effect on the continuity of IKMT transects in the northern central Sargasso Sea near Bermuda. The geographic positions of the sampling stations with equipment used is presented in Table 1. XBT Stations which took place at least every two hours are not included.

The two transects made by R. V. "Friedrich Heincke" across the North Atlantic are shown in Figure 1, and the network of stations in the Sargasso Sea in Figure 2. The cruise was divided into seven phases with different compositions of the scientific staff in each. During the whole cruise beyond the continental shelf, eel larvae were sampled with the Isaacs Kidd Midwater Trawl, and bacteriophages with a microbiological bottle; hydrocasts and XBT measurements were made.

Table 1a. Station list of F.R.V. "Anton Dohrn" Cruise No. 210/92, Part 2 (Sargasso Sea)

Station No.	Date 1979 (day/month)	Time GTM - 5h (local time)	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°W)	Multi-sonde	Neuston	IKMT (haul No./m depth)	MOC-NESS (haul No.)	MCN	Mid-water trawl (m depth)	Sargasso- sum collection
5507	20/3	00.00	31°57'	64°16'	1	1			1		
5511	20/3	09.00	30°24'	63°05'		1					
5512	20/3	10.30	30°12'	62°55'		1			1		
5513	20/3	12.30	29°37'	62°35'	1						
5519	21/3	01.30	28°06'	62°18'	1	1			1		
5522	21/3	08.45	27°04'	62°14'		2			1		
5526	21/3	16.00	25°48'	62°10'	1	1		1		600	
5527	21/3	21.00	25°37'	61°56'		2	1/ 70		1	80	
5534	22/3	09.00	23°25'	62°10'	1	1		2	1		
5538	22/3	19.55	22°21'	61°42'	1	2	2/130	3	1		
5543	23/3	08.55	23°13'	60°28'		1			1		1
5550	23/3	18.50	24°42'	60°30'	1	2	3/ 43	4	1	150	
5556	24/3	08.00	25°53'	60°30'	1	1		5	1		1
5558	24/3	15.35	26°16'	60°30'	1						
5560	24/3	18.17	26°35'	60°30'	1	1			1	600	
5561	24/3	21.23	26°42'	60°30'	1					150	
5562	24/3	22.52	26°51'	60°30'		1	4/105				
5565	25/3	04.00	27°32'	60°29'	1						
5569	25/3	09.00	28°21'	60°31'	1	1			1		
5572	25/3	15.30	29°16'	60°03'		1					
5576	25/3	20.00	29°53'	59°45'	1	1	5/100		1		
5582	26/3	08.30	28°21'	59°59'	1	1			1		
5588	26/3	17.30	27°02'	58°58'	1	3	6/100	6	1	600	
5594	27/3	08.00	25°45'	59°00'	1	3		7	1	1200	1
5596	27/3	18.00	25°32'	58°59'	1	2	7/148	8	1	100	
5600	28/3	08.00	24°09'	59°00'	1	1		9	1		
5602	28/3	15.42	23°46'	58°59'		1				1200	
5603	28/3	18.30	23°37'	58°59'	1	2	8/ 88		1		
5605	28/3	23.00	23°15'	58°59'	1						
5610	29/3	08.00	21°50'	58°10'	2	2	9/130		1		1
5614	29/3	17.15	20°45'	58°10'	1	1					
5615	29/3	22.00	19°51'	58°10'	1		10/ 90				
5619	30/3	08.00	21°03'	57°54'	1	2	11/150		1		
5623	30/3	18.04	22°12'	57°35'		2	12/150		1		
5627	31/3	03.55	23°16'	57°21'		1				1800	
5628	31/3	08.35	23°31'	57°20'	1	2	13/185		2		1
5632	31/3	17.25	24°23'	57°20'	1	3	14/100			100	
5638	01/4	08.00	26°07'	57°22'	1	2	15/190		1		
5641	01/4	14.40	26°44'	57°20'		1				600	
5643	01/4	17.30	27°01'	57°20'	1	2	16/100	10	2		
5648	02/4	08.00	28°44'	57°20'	1	1			1		
5652	02/4	16.00	28°31'	56°00'		2			1		
5653	02/4	18.05	28°31'	55°30'	1		17/ 75				
5661	03/4	08.00	26°23'	55°31'	1	2	18/185		1		1
5666	03/4	17.10	25°12'	55°31'	1	4	19/ 90	11	1	800	
5670	04/4	08.00	25°10'	57°00'	1	2	20/205		1		1
5674	04/4	16.30	25°09'	58°07'	1	3	21/100	12		1200	

Table 1a (continued)

Station No.	Date 1979 (day/month)	Time GTM - 5h (local time)	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°W)	Multi-sonde	Neuston	IKMT (haul No./m depth)	MOCNESS (haul No.)	MCN	Mid-water trawl (m depth)	Sargasso sum collection
5679	05/4	08.00	25°09'	59°56'	1	2	22/150				
5684	05/4	18.00	25°11'	61°19'	1	2	23/ 88	13	1		
5688	06/4	08.42	25°38'	62°15'	2	2	24/175	14			
5689	06/4	18.28	25°38'	62°13'		2	25/ 90	15	1		
5695	07/4	08.00	25°47'	64°12'	1	2	26/ 20	16	1		1
5698	07/4	18.35	25°13'	64°00'	1	2	27/110		1		
5702	08/4	03.55	23°55'	63°38'		1				1800	
5703	08/4	08.10	23°42'	63°58'	1	2	28/195		1		1
5709	08/4	18.37	22°27'	64°51'	1	2	29/135		1		
5715	09/4	08.00	24°15'	65°35'	1	2	30/180	17	1		
5717	09/4	16.55	24°33'	65°34'		2	31/ 90	18	1		
5720	10/4	04.00	24°41'	66°20'						1800	
5721	10/4	08.20	24°46'	66°37'	1	2	32/200		1		1
5722	10/4	12.00	24°42'	66°45'						1800	
5724	10/4	16.00	25°60'	67°33'						1800	
5725	10/4	19.55	25°02'	67°38'	1	2	33/ 85		1		
5731	11/4	08.00	25°15'	69°43'	1	2	34/200		1		1
5736	11/4	19.00	25°13'	68°26'		1					
5738	12/4	01.45	25°08'	67°39'		2	35/ 90	19		1800	
5738	12/4	12.50	25°08'	67°39'	1	1	36/160	20	1	1800	
5738	12/4	18.20	25°08'	67°39'		1	37/ 90	21/22	1		
5743	13/4	08.00	25°26'	66°10'	1	2	38/160	23			
5746	13/4	18.45	26°12'	66°11'	1	2	39/ 85	24	1		
5750	14/4	08.00	27°46'	66°09'	1	2	40/200		1		
5756	14/4	18.45	29°09'	66°10'	1	2	41/ 85		1		
5760	15/4	04.05	30°27'	66°08'		1				1800	
5761	15/4	08.17	30°35'	65°59'	1	2	42/375	25	1	1800	
5764	15/4	19.30	31°00'	65°22'	1						

The phases of the cruise are listed below, together with the special investigations:  
(1) Cuxhaven – Ponta Delgada (Azores) 12/II – 20/II, (2) Ponta Delgada – Bermuda 23/II – 5/III, (3) Bermuda – Bermuda 7/III – 16/III (tracking of hormon treated eels, sampling for adult eels by midwater trawl), (4) Bermuda – Bermuda 18/III – 28/III (plankton and neuston investigations), (5) Bermuda – Ponta Delgada 31/III – 9/IV (plankton and neuston investigations), (6) Ponta Delgada – Portimao (Southportugal), (7) Portimao – Cuxhaven.

Geographic positions of the different stations and equipment used are shown in Table 2. Only a few of the planned hauls of the IKMT during the transect had to be cancelled because of bad weather. Unfavourable weather conditions were encountered during the plankton investigations of the fourth phase, which caused some problems particularly for operations with the Multiple Closing Net. Generally, the weather in the northern central Sargasso Sea was more adverse than in the southern part so that the R. V. "Friedrich Heincke", operating in the northern area, had to work under more

Table 1b. Station list F.R.V. "Anton Dohrn" Cruise No. 210/92, Part 2 (Sargasso Sea - Bay of Biscay)

Station No.	Date 1979 (day/ month)	Local time	GMT	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°W)	Multi- sonde	Neu- ston	IKMT (haul No./ m depth)	Midwater trawl (m depth)
5772	19/4	13.15	+4 h	31°11'	63°32'	1	1		1650
5773	19/4	19.30	+4 h	31°15'	63°23'	1	1		170
5774	19/4	20.30	+4 h	31°01'	63°15'	1	1		250
5778	20/4	05.30	+4 h	29°54'	62°08'	1	1		
5780	20/4	14.30	+4 h	28°41'	60°59'	1	2		2000
5781	20/4	21.00	+4 h	28°20'	60°33'		2	43/ 55	
5786	21/4	09.00	+4 h	26°46'	59°02'	1	1	44/380	
5788	21/4	14.30	+4 h	26°11'	58°26'	1	1		1800
5789	21/4	18.20	+4 h	26°06'	58°26'	1	2		
5790	21/4	20.03	+4 h	25°52'	58°12'			45/ 95	
5795	22/4	09.00	+4 h	25°51'	55°42'	1	1	46/208	
5797	22/4	14.30	+4 h	25°49'	54°48'	1	2		2000
5798	22/4	20.05	+4 h	25°49'	54°31'		1	47/100	
5803	23/4	09.25	+4 h	27°12'	52°55'	1	1	48/200	
5805	23/4	14.15	+4 h	27°38'	52°22'	1	2		2000
5806	23/4	19.00	+4 h	27°49'	52°13'		2	49/100	250
5810	24/4	08.30	+4 h	29°16'	50°30'	1	1	50/185	
5812	24/4	15.00	+4 h	29°40'	49°38'		1		2000
5813	24/4	17.50	+4 h	29°41'	49°27'	1	3	51/ 95	110
5816	25/4	09.00	+3 h	30°22'	47°25'		1	52/245	
5817	25/4	16.00	+3 h	30°43'	46°16'	1	2		2000
5818	25/4	20.00	+3 h	30°43'	46°16'		1		195
5819	25/4	21.00	+3 h	30°47'	46°04'		1		310
5820	25/4	21.55	+3 h	30°48'	46°02'		1	53/ 40	
5823	26/4	08.30	+3 h	31°31'	44°02'	1	1	54/324	
5825	26/4	15.50	+3 h	31°51'	42°55'	1	3		2000
5826	26/4	20.45	+3 h	31°55'	42°46'		1		200
5828	26/4	21.46	+3 h	31°56'	42°43'		1	54/ 50	
5831	27/4	08.30	+3 h	32°45'	40°39'	1	1	55/235	
5833	27/4	15.00	+3 h	32°50'	39°49'		2		2000
5834	27/4	18.15	+3 h	33°01'	39°34'	1	1	56/235	185
5835	27/4	20.30	+3 h	33°04'	39°29'		1		345
5836	27/4	21.34	+3 h	33°04'	39°27'			57/ 40	
5839	28/4	08.30	+2 h	33°52'	37°11'	1	1		
5842	28/4	16.30	+2 h	34°21'	35°22'	1	2		1300
5843	28/4	20.20	+2 h	34°20'	35°24'		1		170
5844	28/4	21.20	+2 h	34°21'	35°22'		1		320
5847	29/4	08.30	+2 h	35°06'	33°09'	1	1	58/281	
5849	29/4	16.20	+2 h	35°24'	32°01'	1	2		2000
5850	29/4	20.05	+2 h	35°24'	31°53'		2	59/ 35	350
5852	30/4	06.00	+2 h	35°20'	30°16'	1	1		2000
5855	30/4	19.00	+2 h	36°37'	28°13'	1			
5861	01/5	16.00	+1 h	38°33'	24°50'	1			
5864	02/5	09.30	+1 h	40°48'	23°59'	1			
5865	02/5	11.00	+1 h	41°02'	23°52'		1		2000
5867	02/5	18.30	+1 h	42°00'	23°32'	1	1		1900
5868	02/5	19.10	+1 h	42°05'	23°30'		1		200
5869	02/5	20.15	+1 h	42°07'	23°30'		1		400
5870	02/5	21.56	+1 h	42°08'	23°29'		1	60/ 42	

Table 1b (continued)

Station No.	Date 1979 (day/ month)	Local time	GMT	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°W)	Multi- sonde	Neu- ston	IKMT (haul No./ m depth)	Midwater trawl (m depth)
5873	03/5	08.30		43°53'	22°45'	1	1		
5875	03/5	16.00		44°54'	22°16'	1	2		2000
5876	03/5	20.00		44°56'	22°00'				175
5877	03/5	21.00		44°56'	21°57'		1		340
5878	03/5	21.36		44°56'	21°55'		1	61/ 45	
5881	04/5	08.30		44°58'	19°18'	1	1		
5884	04/5	16.45		44°55'	17°34'	1	1		2000
5885	04/5	20.45		44°55'	17°22'		1		205
5886	04/5	21.40		44°56'	17°18'		1		350
5887	04/5	22.45		44°56'	17°17'			62/ 50	
5889	05/5	04.30		45°00'	16°00'	1	1		
5890	05/5	08.30		45°14'	15°25'	1			
5893	05/5	16.25		45°51'	13°42'	1	2		2000
5894	05/5	20.33		45°54'	13°30'		1		205
5895	05/5	21.13		45°53'	13°27'		1		350
5896	05/5	22.17		45°56'	13°25'		1	63/ 38	
5898	06/5	08.30		46°44'	11°11'	1	1		
5900	06/5	15.00		47°23'	09°54'		1		
5901	06/5	18.00		47°42'	09°08'		1		2000
5902	06/5	21.03		47°45'	08°58'		1	64/ 40	
5903	06/5	22.15		47°46'	08°56'	1			
5904	07/5	02.00		47°58'	08°16'			65/ 40	

unfavourable conditions than the F. R. V. "Anton Dohrn" operating at the same time in the south.

#### RESULTS AND FURTHER RESEARCH

The results of the 1979 eel expedition, included in this issue of the journal "Helgoländer Meeresuntersuchungen", are mainly concerned with eel research; earlier publications and mimeographed papers of this matter are available by Comparini (1980a, b), Comparini & Rodino (1980), Kracht & Tesch (1981), McCleave & Harden Jones (1979), Schoth (1981), Stibane (1981), Tesch (1980a, b, 1982), Tesch et al. (1979), Wegner (1979a). Scientific results in other fields have been published by John (1982), Moebus (1980), Moebus & Nattkemper (1981), Ulken (1980), Wegner (1979b). Additional material is currently being evaluated and will be published in this journal or elsewhere.

Promising but very preliminary results were obtained by treating silver eels with pituitary extracts on board and by tracking four of these specimens north of and in the centre of the spawning area of *A. anguilla*. The specimens could be observed swimming at a maximum depth of 700 m but also just below the surface. Three specimens showed a mean swimming direction of WSW; but one of these specimens, tracked in the central spawning area, exhibited a more random directional tendency. Technically, the Sargasso Sea area offered favourable conditions for tracking with ultrasonic methods because the thermo- and salinoclines were weak at that time of the year.

Table 2. Station list of R.V. "Friedrich Heincke" Cruise No. 160

Table 2 (continued)

Station No.	Date 1979 (day/month)	Local time	GMT	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°W)	Microbiological bottle Hydrocast XBT	Secchi disk	IKMT	Midwater trawl	MCN	Aptstein net	Neuston net
498	10/3	18.00–18.50	+4 h	27°47'	59°07'	1						
499	10/3	20.15–22.05	+4 h	27°38'	58°53'			2				
500	10/3	22.25–06.00	+4 h	27°35'	58°52'				1			
501	11/3	07.30–07.35	+4 h	27°07'	58°33'	1						
502	11/3	08.55–09.05	+4 h	26°53'	58°31'		1	1				
503	11/3	13.54– 12/3 –05.30	+4 h	26°05'	58°34'							eel tracking
504	12/3	07.20–11.00	+4 h	26°06'	58°35'	1			1			
505	12/3	11.40–19.15	+4 h	26°14'	58°36'		1		1			
506	12/3	19.25–23.45	+4 h	26°01'	58°47'			4				
507	13/3	00.00–06.00	+4 h	26°05'	58°40'				1			
508	13/3	07.30–07.45	+4 h	26°25'	58°47'	1		1				
509	13/3	10.45–11.30	+4 h	26°55'	58°47'		1					
510	13/3	18.15–18.50	+4 h	27°44'	58°52'							technical test
511	13/3	19.35	+4 h	27°47'	58°50'			1				
512	14/3	05.20	+4 h	29°15'	58°53'			1				
513	14/3	07.30–07.35	+4 h	29°37'	58°53'	1						
514	14/3	07.40	+4 h	29°37'	58°53'			1				
515	14/3	09.40–10.20	+4 h	29°53'	58°53'		1	1				
516	14/3	20.00–22.30	+4 h	30°41'	60°48'				2			
517	14/3	22.50–23.50	+4 h	30°35'	60°45'					1		
518	15/3	07.30–07.35	+4 h	31°12'	62°01'	1						
519	15/3	13.55–18.30	+4 h	31°41'	63°07'							eel tracking
520	15/3	20.00–23.35	+4 h	31°43'	63°15'			3				
521	16/3	06.00–06.15	+4 h	32°20'	64°35'				1			
522	20/3	08.00–08.10	+4 h	31°04'	57°18'	1						
523	20/3	10.00–15.50	+4 h	31°00'	57°00'		1	1		2	1	1
524	20/3	18.50–20.45	+4 h	30°30'	57°00'					1		1
525	20/3	23.15–01.00	+4 h	30°00'	57°00'		1			1	1	
526	21/3	08.00–08.05	+4 h	29°36'	57°05'	1						
527	21/3	10.45–12.40	+4 h	29°36'	57°15'					4	1	
528	21/3	15.40–17.20	+4 h	29°00'	57°00'					1	1	
529	21/3	20.00–21.40	+4 h	28°30'	57°00'					2	1	
530	22/3	01.30–02.40	+4 h	28°00'	57°00'		1			2	1	
531	22/3	08.00–08.05	+4 h	27°56'	57°44'	1						
532	22/3	13.00–15.00	+4 h	28°00'	58°20'		1			1	1	1
533	22/3	19.05–20.30	+4 h	28°30'	58°20'			1		3	1	
534	22/3	23.40–00.40	+4 h	29°00'	58°20'					2	1	
535	23/3	03.50–05.05	+4 h	29°30'	58°20'		1			2	1	
536	23/3	08.45–10.05	+4 h	30°00'	58°20'	1				2	1	
537	23/3	12.30–15.30	+4 h	30°30'	58°20'					2	2	1
538	23/3	18.45–20.00	+4 h	31°00'	58°20'					2	1	
539	23/3	22.45–01.00	+4 h	31°30'	58°20'					1	2	1
540	24/3	04.00–05.00	+4 h	31°29'	58°53'			1				

Table 2 (continued)

Station No.	Date 1979 (day/month)	Local time	GMT	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°W)	Microbiological bottle	Hydrocast	XBT	Secchi disk	IKMT	Midwater trawl	MCN	Apestein net	Neuston net
541	24/3	08.15-11.30	+4 h	31°30'	59°40'	1	1	1				1	2	1
542	24/3	14.15-15.55	+4 h	31°00'	59°40'							1	1	1
543	24/3	18.10-19.40	+4 h	30°30'	59°40'			1				1	1	1
544	24/3	22.30-23.50	+4 h	30°00'	59°40'			1				1	1	1
545	25/3	02.35-03.45	+4 h	29°30'	59°40'							1	1	1
546	25/3	06.00-07.55	+4 h	29°00'	59°40'			1				1	1	1
547	25/3	08.45-08.50	+4 h	28°50'	59°38'	1								
548	25/3	10.30-11.45	+4 h	28°30'	59°40'			1				1	1	1
549	25/3	14.30-15.55	+4 h	28°00'	59°40'							1	1	1
550	25/3	18.45-20.15	+4 h	27°30'	59°40'			1				1	1	1
551	25/3	21.45-22.50	+4 h	27°13'	59°40'					1				
552	25/3	23.35-00.50	+4 h	27°00'	59°40'			1				1	1	1
553	26/3	03.30-06.15	+4 h	26°30'	59°40'		1	1				2	1	1
554	26/3	08.45-08.50	+4 h	26°31'	60°14'	1								
555	26/3	12.35-15.50	+4 h	26°30'	61°00'			1				2	1	1
556	26/3	18.20-19.44	+4 h	27°00'	61°00'			1				1	1	1
557	26/3	19.53-21.40	+4 h	27°00'	61°00'					3				
558	26/3	23.45-00.55	+4 h	27°30'	61°00'			1				1	1	1
559	27/3	03.40-04.45	+4 h	28°00'	61°00'							1	1	1
560	27/3	07.40-09.05	+4 h	28°30'	61°00'	1						1	1	1
561	27/3	12.00-13.25	+4 h	29°00'	61°00'							1	1	1
562	27/3	16.20-17.40	+4 h	29°30'	61°00'							1	1	1
563	27/3	20.30-23.10	+4 h	30°00'	61°00'			1	1			1	1	1
564	28/3	01.40-04.05	+4 h	30°30'	61°00'			1				2	1	1
565a	28/3	06.45-09.55	+4 h	31°00'	61°00'	1	1	1				2	1	1
565b	31/3	08.10-08.15	+4 h	32°20'	64°38'	1								
566	31/3	16.45-18.55	+3 h	32°33'	63°01'			1	1			1	1	1
567	01/4	02.00-03.35	+3 h	32°50'	61°20'			1	1			1	1	1
568	01/4	09.15-09.20	+3 h	33°03'	59°59'	1								
569	01/4	21.00-23.50	+3 h	33°39'	57°22'			1	2			1	2	
570	02/4	08.15-11.45	+3 h	34°01'	55°15'	1	1	1	1			2	1	
571	02/4	22.35-00.00	+3 h	34°29'	52°58'					1				
572	05/4	07.15-11.45	+2 h	36°03'	42°28'	1				1				
573	05/4	12.50-16.40	+2 h	36°09'	42°17'						2		1	
574	05/4	21.00-21.30	+2 h	36°15'	41°13'								1	
575	06/4	03.00-03.30	+2 h	36°23'	40°08'									1
576	06/4	08.15-08.25	+2 h	36°26'	39°04'	1								
577	06/4	09.00-09.40	+2 h	36°27'	38°52'									1
578	06/4	15.00-15.30	+2 h	36°31'	37°46'									1
579	06/4	21.00-21.30	+2 h	36°40'	36°35'									1
580	07/4	03.00-03.30	+2 h	36°53'	35°26'									1
581	07/4	08.15-08.25	+2 h	37°03'	34°21'	1								
582	07/4	09.05-09.45	+2 h	37°04'	34°11'							1	1	
583	07/4	14.00-15.35	+2 h	37°09'	33°34'							2	1	

Table 2 (continued)

Station No.	Date 1979 (day/month)	Local time	GMT	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°W)	Microbiological bottle	Hydrocast	XBT	Secchi disk	IKMT	Midwater trawl	MCN	Aristeia net	Neuston net
584	07/4	20.00-21.20	+2 h	37°22'	32°41'							2	1	
585	08/4	16.00	+2 h	37°57'	29°27'		1					2	1	
586	08/4	20.00-21.00	+2 h	37°56'	28°31'							2	1	
587	09/4	03.00-03.50	+2 h	37°52'	27°21'							2	1	
588	09/4	08.00-09.35	+2 h	37°46'	26°22'	1						3	1	
589	09/4	12.00-12.55	+2 h	37°44'	25°47'							2	1	
590	12/4	08.45-08.50	+2 h	37°20'	22°02'	1								
591	12/4	10.20	+2 h	37°18'	21°38'				turtle capture					
592	12/4	20.45-00.15	+2 h	37°02'	19°26'				4					
593	13/4	08.45-08.55	+2 h	36°51'	17°25'	1								
594	13/4	09.50	+2 h	36°50'	17°10'				turtle capture					
595	13/4	20.30-00.00	+2 h	36°38'	14°49'				1	4				
596	14/4	08.45-08.55	+2 h	36°30'	13°00'	1								
597	14/4	20.00-23.45	+2 h	36°19'	10°39'			1	1	4				
598	15/4	08.45-08.55	+2 h	36°07'	08°43'	1								
599	15/4	17.20-22.45	+2 h	35°51'	06°58'			1	1	4				
600	16/4	03.00-11.50	+2 h	36°20'	07°28'	1	2	1		6				
601	21/4	08.00-08.10	-1 h	41°35'	10°20'	1								
602	21/4	20.00-00.15	-1 h	43°37'	09°34'	1	1	1		3				
603	22/4	08.00-08.10	-1 h	44°47'	08°50'	1								
604	22/4	20.00-00.05	-1 h	46°23'	07°16'		1			3				
605	23/4	08.00-08.10	-1 h	47°32'	06°17'	1								

Besides other organisms, fish eggs were also sorted out from the IKMT catches (Table 1) simultaneously with the leptocephali. More than 7000 eggs were structurally classified (Stibane, 1981), but the taxonomic determination was very limited. Publication without detailed analysis is therefore unsuitable. It is very likely that in the sorted samples no eggs of *Anguilla* sp. were found but probably a great number of other anguilliform fish eggs (23%). This coincides with the comparatively great numbers of anguilliform 0-group fish larvae, e.g. *Serrivomer* sp. and *Nemichthys scolopaceus*, in the spawning area of *Anguilla* sp. (Tesch et al., 1979).

As a consequence of the 1979 eel expedition, one additional transect across the North Atlantic for the collection of leptocephali was made in autumn 1979 by F. R. V. "Anton Dohrn" (Kracht & Tesch, 1981; Kracht, 1982). The results of an earlier investigation involving collections of eel larvae along transects through the Gulf Stream are included in this issue (Kleckner & McCleave, 1982).

In Spring 1981, there were two further cruises into the Sargasso Sea. One U. S. American and one German (FRG) ship, both collecting larvae, cooperated in order to cover the southeastern area of the Sargasso Sea and to investigate the beginning of the spawning season (Tesch, 1980a). One of the main objectives of R. V. "Friedrich Heincke"

on its second visit to the Sargasso Sea was to investigate the patchiness of 0-group larvae occurrence. Two transects across the Atlantic were included, one of which covered the southern limits of I- and II-group larvae.

Discussions about future research on Atlantic eel reproduction (Tesch, 1980a) revealed that there is great need for further sampling of eel larvae over a wide area and over many months of the year. Considerations about the effort required to cover these wide areas disclosed that, at present, research is not possible because resources are insufficient. Since sampling is restricted by this limitation, the best solution would be to sample a smaller area intensively over a longer period of time. Oceanographic investigations in the presumed spawning area should be included. It is evident, especially since the 1981 expedition but also from evidence supplied by earlier cruises, that 0-group larvae occur in patches which are more than 30 nautical miles in diameter. Analysis of these patches in regard to time and space, species and age composition is necessary. The investigation of the transatlantic migration of the larvae is also of major importance. This requires intensive sampling on the routes between the Sargasso Sea and Europe, Greenland and North America. Electrophoretic studies of 0-group larvae should be repeated. The search for adult eels has been unsuccessful. Trawl catches, therefore, should not be continued, but other techniques should be applied or developed, e.g. the tracking of hormonally treated eels, use of hormonally matured females as lures or the direct use of a possible eel pheromone, use of light as an attractant, and television.

Greater efforts are necessary if these questions are to be solved on a larger scale. For a better understanding of the biology of eel reproduction, a multiship activity (as internationally, originally planned) and many single, specially equipped cruises are indispensable. One step towards better fundamental knowledge of eel migration is the present international, intensive investigation of the North Atlantic circulation (ICES and SCOR).

Eel reproduction is regarded mainly as a problem of biological research. Sea fishery research which is in a position to carry out the considerable shipping effort and to apply the techniques needed for the aforementioned studies does not focus on eel research. Commercial sea fisheries exploit only a small part of the total amount of the world eel production. The total world yield of eel, according to the available statistics (FAO), amounts to ca. 100,000 t. The actual world yield, however, exceeds this amount; the statistics are not complete. With regard to its high commercial value, per total world yield, the eel ranks 6th–8th in importance when compared with other fish. In price, per unit weight, however, the eel occupies the second position after the salmon. This high yield is due mainly to the progress made in recent years in aquaculture, and the increase is far above average compared with the results gained with other fish. The supply of young fish for eel production is still provided by the exceptionally large natural resources (e.g. from the Sargasso Sea spawning area) and not yet by aquaculture. We, therefore, have good reason to intensify research activities on eel reproduction. This is not only necessary with respect to the surveillance of natural resources but also to increase our knowledge especially for developing artificial spawning methods.

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