
Notes by W. J. P. Smyly on translation by A. Murphy.

In the literature, the writers found statements that eggs of Cyclops vindie could survive passage through gut of carp. No references to authors. Experiments were therefore carried out using copepod eggs taken from gut of Coregonus which breeds in various Ural lakes. Crustaceans were abundant (50,000 per stomach) in guts of Coregonus, especially in October and November, chiefly in fish aged 1+ and 2+, of average weight 171g. and 320g. respectively. Ratio of female and male crustaceans in stomachs 4:1, from which they deduce that egg-bearing females may be more easily spotted by the fish than males. Females of Cyclops strenuus carry 15-40 eggs, so that a fish may swallow very large numbers of eggs. In the gut, although only chitinous shell of bodies found, eggs appeared unharmed even in the hind-gut. From these eggs, 2-11% of nauplii hatched, showing that copepod eggs can pass through the gut of Coregonus unharmed and if allowance is made for the time which must pass between capture of the fish and examination of its gut, the risk of damaging the eggs and failure to wash the eggs sufficiently, then it is reasonable to assume a much higher percentage of survival in nature, especially as under experimental conditions, the shorter the time between capture and setting up the experiment, the greater was the hatch. These experiments suggest a possible method of disposal of copepod species.
Notice

Please note that these translations were produced to assist the scientific staff of the FBA (Freshwater Biological Association) in their research. These translations were done by scientific staff with relevant language skills and not by professional translators.