Species Identification of Freshwater Crab in Jajroud River

Khatami SH.[1] and Valinassab T.[2]

shadi_khatami@yahoo.com

1- Islamic Azad University, Bandar Abbas Branch, P.O.Box: 79145-1311

3 - I.F.R.O., P.O.Box: 14155-6116 Tehran, Iran

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ABSTRACT

Jajroud river is one of the most important aquatic ecosystem in Iran (east of Tehran) and consist of variety of different aquatics, of which is a freshwater crab. The crab sample were collected from 5 stations of Taraghion, Khojeer, Latian, Daroee plants and Mamloo dam.

The collected samples were studied from point of reproduction and feeding behaviour; and also, carapace length, carapace width and body weight were measured.

The most important objective of this survey was to find out the precise species identification. In this regard, sample were transported to the Natural History Museum in Netherland and ultimately, it was certified that all specimens belong to Potamidae family and species of *Potamon persicum*.

Comparative Study on Lipid Quality of Distribution and Abundance of *Mnemiopsis leidyi* in the Eastern Iranian Coasts of the Caspian Sea

Roohi A.[1] ; Kideys A.[2] and Fazli H.[3]

Roohi_ark@yahoo.com

1,3- Mazandaran Fisheries Research Center, P.O.Box: 961 Sari, Iran

2- Marine Science Institute, Middle-East Technology University, Uromly, Turkey

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ABSTRACT

The alien ctenophore *Mnemiopsis leidyi* which was transported from the Black Sea into the Caspian Sea at the end of 1990s has been negatively affecting ecosystem in this new environment. In this study, spatial and temporal distribution of *M.leidyi* were studied from a total of stations located along three transects (Amirabad, Babolsar and Nowshar) in the Eeastern Iranian coasts of the Caspian Sea (Mazandaran province) during July 2001 to November 2002.

M. leidyi acheived maximum biomass 1024.5 g/m^2 in August-October 2002. Minimum biomass (1.5 g/m^2 of ctenophore were measured in December-Jaunuary 2001. The highest biomass was at the stations with 10m bottom depth (570.7 g/m^2 in autumn and lowest biomass (75.9 g/m^2) was obtained at a station with a 50 m bottom depth in winter. The highest average biomass (641.2 g/m^2) were measured in Amirabad region and the lowest biomass (207.5 g/m^2) observed in Nowshar region. The young specimens (<5 mm) contributed about 90% to the total abundance of the population. The maximum length was 51-55mm which was measured in August. The factors affecting the distribution of *M. leidyi* in the study area were discussed.