90 - AN ECOLOGICAL APPROACH ON THE ROCK SHRIMP SICYONIA DORSALIS KINGSLEY, 1878 (SICYONIIDAE) IN A SUBTROPICAL REGION OF BRAZIL

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The present study analyzes the abundance and ecological distribution of the rock shrimp Sicyonia dorsalis, in relation to some environmental factors in three distinct bays along the northern coast of São Paulo State (23°S 45°W): Mar Virado (MV), Ubatuba (UBA) and Ubatumirim (UBM). Six transects were delimited in each bay, being four parallel to the coastline and two next to the rocky shores. Monthly samples were taken over a two-year period (1998 and 1999), using a shrimp fishing boat equipped with double-rig nets. A total of 2498 specimens was obtained; 804 from MV, 922 from UBA and 772 from UBM. The spatial distribution of S. dorsalis did not differ among bays. Higher abundance values were recorded in areas which silt+clay comprised more than 60% of the sediment. Abundance also followed a seasonal trend, being highest during spring when intrusions of cold South Atlantic Coastal Waters (SACW) are most common, promoting the migration of this shrimp species to more sheltered areas. In short, the sediment type and temperature are the most important environmental variables among the analyzed ones affecting the spatial and seasonal distribution of this species.
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91 - PARASITES AND SYMBIONTS IN THE SWIMMING CRAB ARENAEUS CRIBRARIUS (LAMARCK, 1818) (DECAPODA, BRACHYURA, PORTUNIDAE) FROM BRAZIL

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Four parasite groups (chitinolytic bacteria), external (barnacles and bryozoans) and internal symbionts (Octolasmis in branchial chambers), were recorded in specimens of Arenaeus cribrarius from the Ubatuba region (SP) from 1991 to 1993. Higher infestation prevalence was observed in ovigerous females regardless of the fouling group, while barnacles were more frequent in males compared to adult non-ovigerous females. The inverse trend was observed for bacteria. Infestation rate was higher during the intermolt. Among the organisms associated to the crabs sampled, external symbionts and parasites prevailed. The occurrence of epibionts followed a seasonal trend, as observed for barnacles which were more abundant during the summer and autumn, compared to winter and spring. During winter, a lower infestation rate was found for bryozoans and Octolasmis, while parasites were less abundant in autumn. The prevalence in all fouling groups was positively correlated with the host size, probably due to a higher area available for larval settlement. The intensity of infestation did not differ between sexes, but was higher for bryozoans and bacteria during autumn and winter, respectively. The differences observed in the prevalence and infestation intensity by both symbionts and parasites are related to the host molt cycle and to seasonal variation of environmental parameters.
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