# Reproductive strategies in fishes

bearers - carry eggs and/or fry with them



#### bearers

- external bearers

transfer: Gasterosteidae, Sygnathidae (pipefishes, seahorses)

grade from attachment to skin, to open pouch, to closed pouch gill chambers, forehead obstetrical catfish carry eggs on ventral surface



bearers

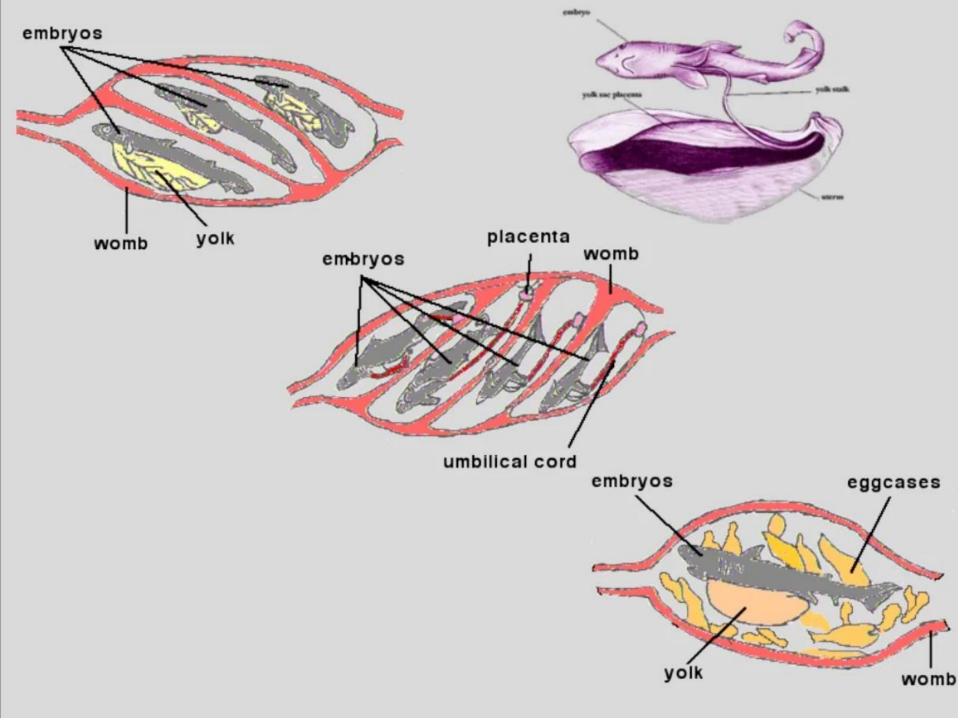
- external bearers

mouth: males or females some cichlids and bony tongues



#### bearers

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- internal bearers (viviparity)
facultative - killifishes
obligate - Lake Baikal sculpins,
marine rockfishes (Scorpaenidae)
livebearers - Poeciliids, many sharks
gradient of nutrient supply from mother
superfetation
placental viviparity - sharks
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#### Alternative reproductive strategies

#### Hermaphrodites

synchronous (or simultaneous) hermaphrodites

Myctophiformes: (laternfishes) - several families

Atheriniformes: Aplocheilidae, Poeciliidae

Perciformes: Serranidae (sea basses, hamlets),

Labridae (wrasses), and others

"Egg-trading" in black hamlets *Hypoplectrus nigricans* (serranid)



## Alternative reproductive strategies

#### Hermaphroditism

consecutive (sequential) hermaphrodites

first male (protandrous) – less common

Stomiiformes (lightfish, dragonfish)

Scorpaeniformes: Platycephalidae

Perciformes: Serranidae, Labridae, and others



blue-headed wrasse

first female (protogynous)

eels

Synbranchiformes (swamp– only freshwater example)

Perciformes: Serranidae, Maenidae, Labridae

# Alternative reproductive strategies

#### parthenogenesis:

females produce diploid eggs, no sperm used premeiotic endomitosis - mitotic division without cytokinesis

#### gynogenesis:

females produce diploid eggs, use sperm to stimulate development male genome not used congeneric species are used for sperm

hybridogenesis: one genome from female in egg,
 male genome discarded - then uses sperm to restore ploidy
 no crossing over
 example: Poeciliopsis monacha-lucida

#### Natural polyploids

triploids - Cyprinidontiformes: Poeciliid triploids

<u>tetraploids</u> (autotetraploids vs. allotetraploids)

hexaploids and octaploids (rare in carp)

### Natural hybrids

salmonids

centrarchids

# THANK YOU