

Preliminary Report
of
the R/V Hakuho Maru Cruise KH-00-1

Southern Ocean Expedition
(January 14th - March 10th, 2000)

Ocean Research Institute
The University of Tokyo

2003

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by

The Scientific Members of the Expedition

Edited by

Masahiko Nishimura and Kouichi Ohwada

2003

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Foreword

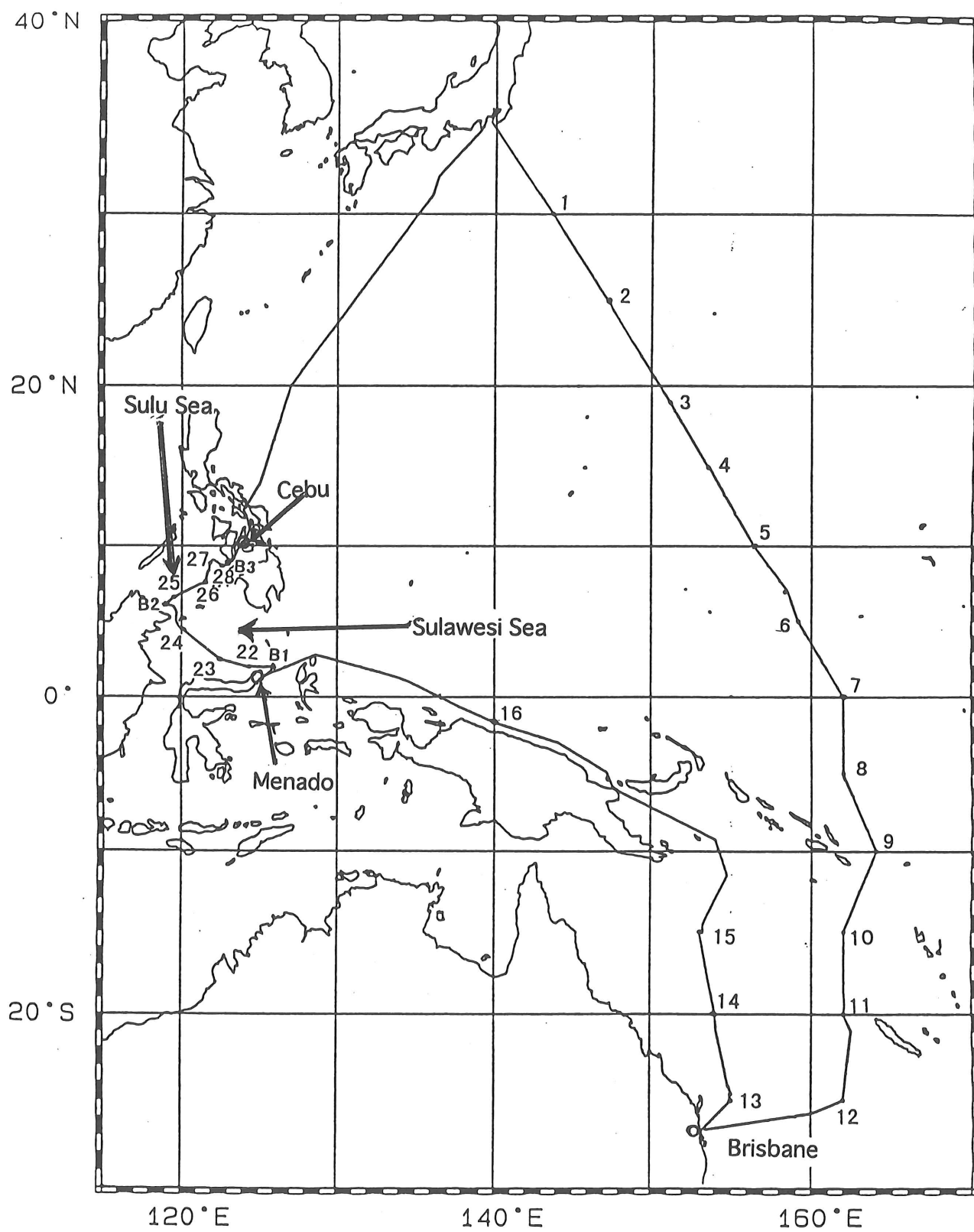
This cruise KH-00-1 was organized by the strong proposals from Biology and Fisheries groups at "The Three Year Planning Symposium for Hakuho-maru from 1998 to 2000 Fiscal Years" held in November, 1996. The researches during this cruise cover microbiology, phyto- and zoo-planktons, micronekton and juvenile fish, benthic organisms, spawning migration and species diversity of Pacific eels, chemical study on carbon dioxide and carbonate ions, and survey on general environmental characteristics.

In the 1st Leg, 12 sampling stations were set at 5 degree intervals from 30 N to 25 S for general researches, and some more additional sampling stations were set for juvenile eels and plankton samplings. In the 2nd Leg, 16 sampling stations including 3 large stations spending for more than 3 days for general researches, and many additional sampling stations for juvenile eels and plankton samplings were set. In the 3rd Leg, only two sampling stations for juvenile eels were set because of the shortage of ship time. Two scientists from France, three scientists and one security officer from Indonesia, two scientists from Philippines, and one scientist from Canada were invited to join this cruise. They all joined us for sampling and research. Although we had to skip several sampling stations along the Indonesian EEZ owing to unexpected accident described below, samplings and researches conducted in this cruise were on the whole evaluated to be successful.

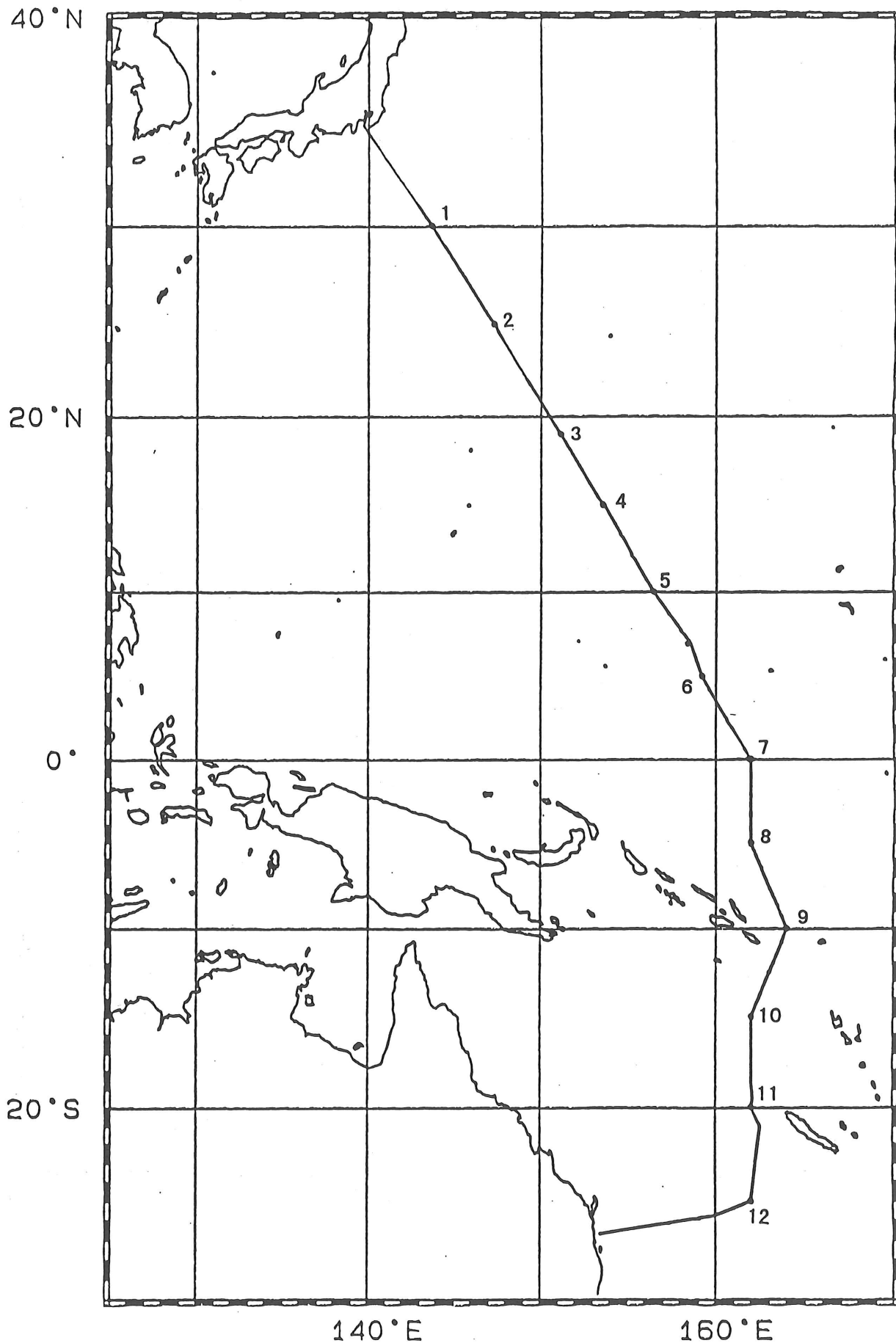
Because of an unexpected serious sickness of two scientists during 2nd Leg, we had to make urgent call of port at the Port of Bitung, Indonesia, on February 17, 2000, and send two patients and an accompanying ship doctor back to Tokyo via Manado-Jakarta-Narita. Indonesian scientists and a security officer contributed very much for us for selecting the nearest port, Port of Bitung, and making arrangement of ambulance and necessary medical material by communicating with Sam Ratulangi University at Manado. On behalf of the scientists and crew members in Hakuho-maru, I would very much like to appreciate Professor S. Berhimpon, Dean, Dr. Inneke Rumengan, both Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, three scientists and a security officer on board, the Director and related staff members of ORI, and staff members of Japanese Embassy in Indonesia for making very quick response and making arrangements to send the patients back to Japan. I would also thank a ship doctor, Dr. Konosuke Nakayama, for good taking care of the patients and bringing them back to Japan. Finally I would like to thank the Captain and all the crew members of R/V Hakuho-maru for their cooperation to make the cruise successful.

Kouichi Ohwada
Professor of Ocean Research Institute
University of Tokyo, and
Director of Cruise KH-00-1

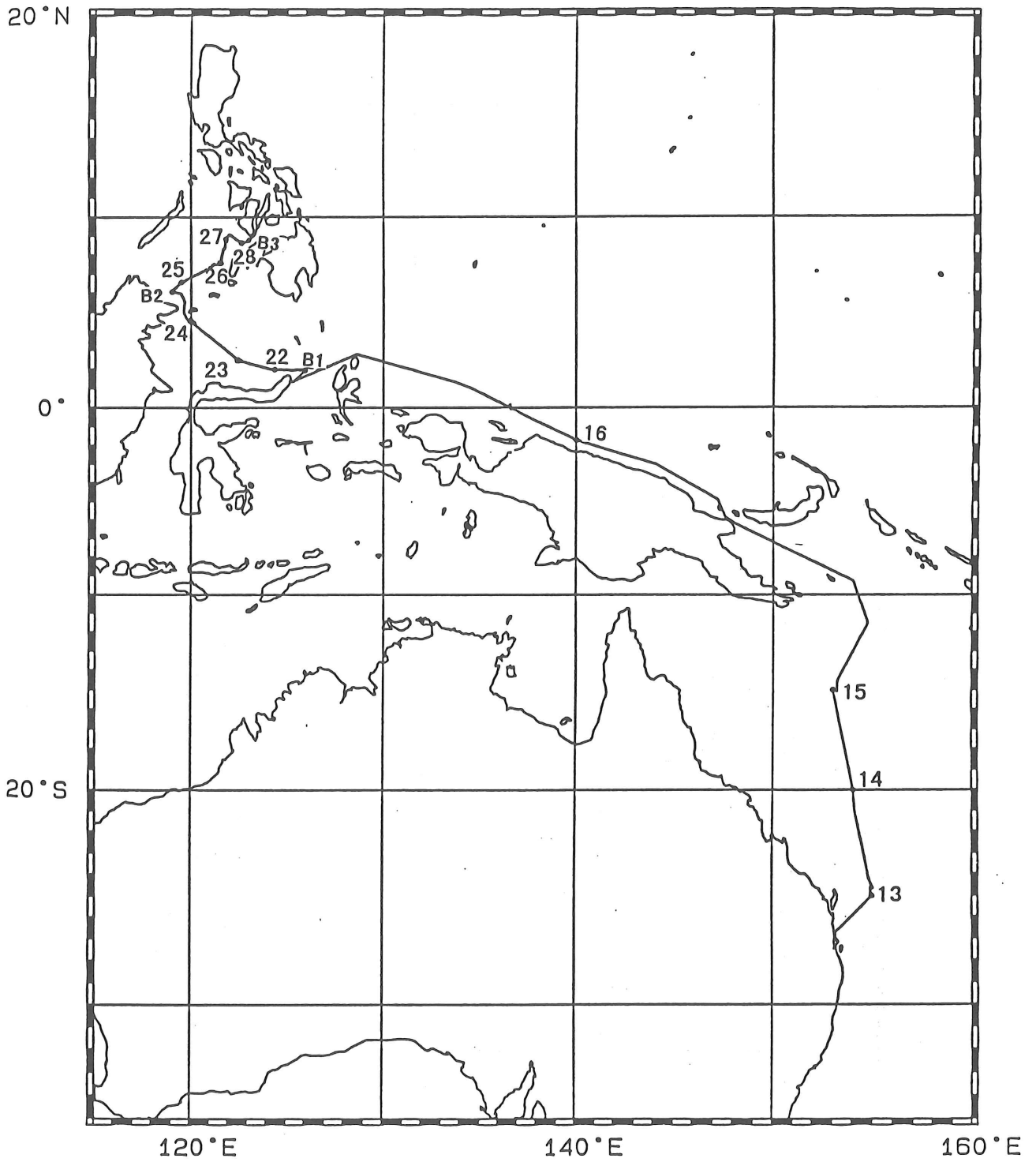
KH-00-1 TRACK CHART



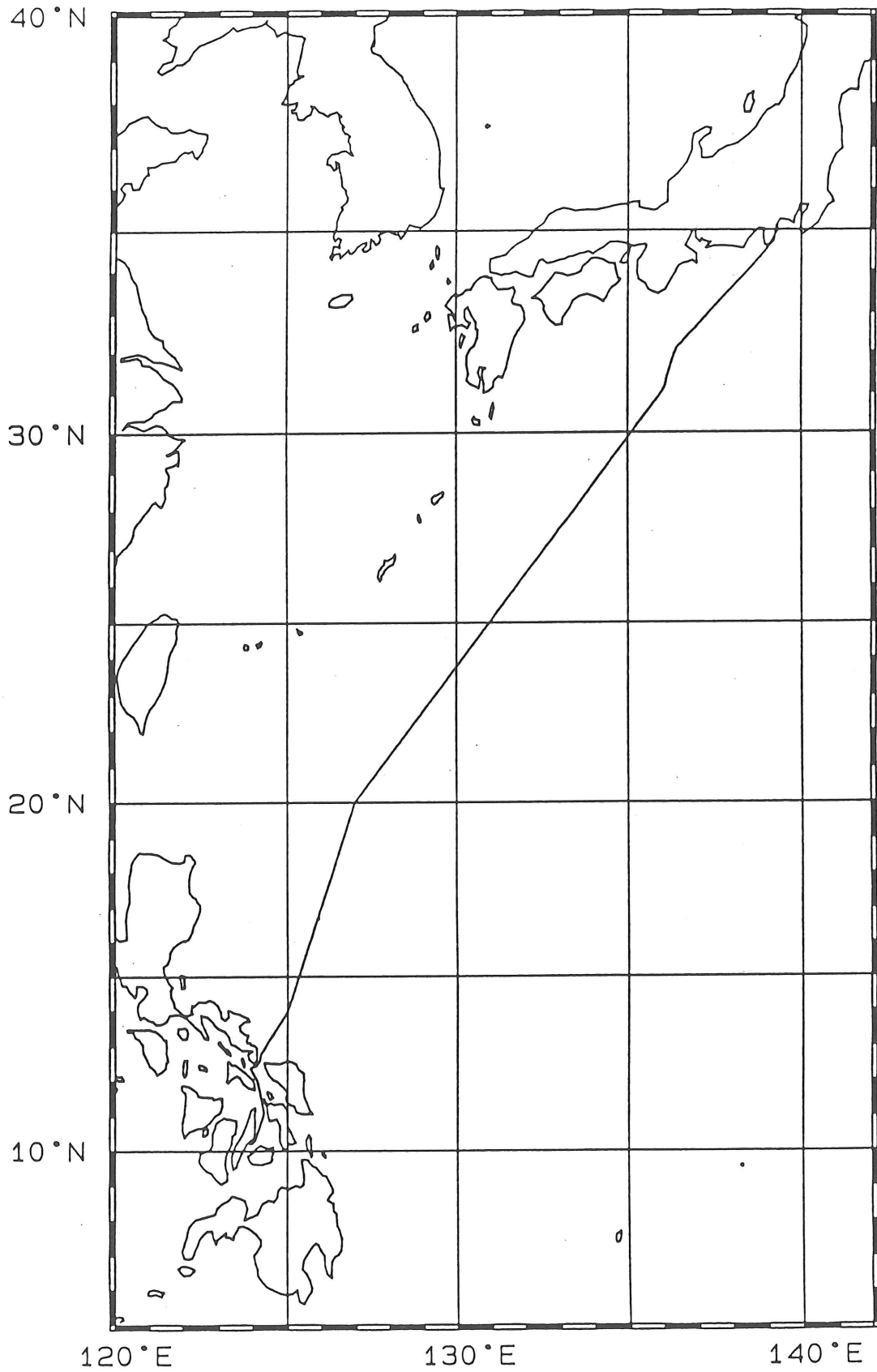
KH-00-1 Leg.1 TRACK CHART



KH-00-1 Leg.2 TRACK CHART



KH-00-1 Leg.3 TRACK CHART



KH-00-1 Working Schedule Leg.1

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2000/1/14 (Fri.)															Tokyo Harumi Departure 14:00									
2000/1/15 (Sat.)																								
2000/1/16 (Sun.)																								
2000/1/17 (Mon.)																								
2000/1/18 (Tue.)																								
2000/1/19 (Wed.)																								
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2000/1/25 (Tue.)																								
2000/1/26 (Wed.)																								
2000/1/27 (Thu.)																								
2000/1/28 (Fri.)																								
2000/1/29 (Sat.)																								
2000/1/30 (Sun.)																								
2000/1/31 (Mon.)																								
2000/2/1 (Tue.)																								

Working Schedule Leg.2

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2000/2/6 (Sun.)																								
2000/2/7 (Mon.)																								
2000/2/8 (Tue.)																								
2000/2/9 (Wed.)																								

Working Schedule Leg.2

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2000/2/10 (Thu.)																								
2000/2/11 (Fri.)							Sun Rise 05:42	**Beam trawl** 07:11-11:57 no sample(failure)																
2000/2/12 (Sat.)							Sun Rise 06:40																	
2000/2/13 (Sun.)							Sun Rise 06:40																	
2000/2/14 (Mon.)							St.16 IKMT ORI,CTD-1000**Beam trawl** 02:06-04:00 04:12-05:17 01:42.05.140.00.0E																	
2000/2/15 (Tue.)							U-39 IKMT ORI* GMT+8 00:50-02:50																	
2000/2/16 (Wed.)							Sun Rise 05:30																	
2000/2/17 (Thu.)							Bitun port of Sulabesi an emergency call																	
2000/2/18 (Fri.)							U-42 IKMT ORI* 01:00-03:00																	
2000/2/19 (Sat.)							U-44 IKMT ORI 00:01-01:56																	
2000/2/20 (Sun.)							CTD-200 Mocness net 00:55-01:31 01:57-08:26																	
2000/2/21 (Mon.)							Beam trawl** 00:08-05:51																	
2000/2/22 (Tue.)							Beam trawl** 00:55-03:16 05:03-09:40 3153m																	
2000/2/23 (Wed.)							Dredge 5 118m																	
2000/2/24 (Thu.)							M-3 IKMT 01:05-02:49																	
2000/2/25 (Fri.)							CTD-200 Mocness net IKMT 01:30-02:05 02:17-03:30 04:07-08:49																	
2000/2/26 (Sat.)							U-58 IKMT 00:00-01:50																	
2000/2/27 (Sun.)							bottom Norpac** 2:34																	
2000/2/28 (Mon.)							St.B3 Multi corer 01:55-03:24 08:46.44N,123:00.58E																	
2000/2/29 (Tue.)																								

Working Schedule Leg.3

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2000/3/4 (Sat.)																								
2000/3/5 (Sun.)																								
2000/3/6 (Mon.)							U-64 IKMT ORI GMT+9 02:14-03:24																	
2000/3/10 (Fri.)																								

Studies on ecology, taxonomy and biodiversity of marine microorganisms

Minoru Wada, Kumiko Kita-Tsukamoto, Masahiko Nishimura and Kouichi Ohwada
(Marine Microbiology Division, Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo)

Following studies have been conducted in the 1st and 2nd Legs of this cruise.

1. Isolation and taxonomy of marine microorganisms from seawater and sediment samples

1) Isolation and taxonomy of microorganisms in the family Vibrionaceae

Members belong to the family Vibrionaceae are one of the main groups of marine microorganisms. Classical identifying characters of these groups are Gram negative rods requiring NaCl for growth and fermenting glucose and some carbohydrates. Molecular characteristics based on 16S rRNA sequences are now necessary for identifying these group of bacteria. In our previous study two strains of bacteria were isolated which are not included in Vibrionaceae from the classical identification, but are identified as Vibrionaceae from 16S rRNA sequences. To make clear the taxonomic positions of these bacteria, we tried to isolate as many strains with similar characteristics from seawater samples taken from different depths in this cruise. Water samples were taken by sterile Niskin Butterfly samplers from different depths from surface water to maximum depths of 4,450 m at Stations 2, 4, 6 and 10.

2) Isolation of psychrophilic marine bacteria from seawater and sediment samples

To isolate psychrophilic bacteria, which are able to grow at 4 C and maximum temperature for growth below 20 C, from seawater at different depths and from surface sediments, small volume of samples were introduced into liquid medium of 1/5 strength ZoBell 2216E and incubated at 4 C. Water samples were taken by sterile Niskin Butterfly samplers at Stations 2, 4, 6 and 10 and sediment samples were taken with Multiple corer at stations 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12 during 1st Leg. Isolation for psychrophilic bacteria will be conducted after going back to laboratory.

3) Isolation of luminescent bacteria from seawater samples

Luminescent bacterial strains were picked up from agar plates of 1/5 strength ZoBell 2216E incubated at 18 C for viable counts. Physiological and molecular characteristics will be studied after going back to laboratory. Water samples were taken by sterile Niskin Butterfly samplers at different depths at Stations 2, 4, 6, 10, 15, 23 and 26.

2. Distribution and biodiversity of marine microorganisms

1) Direct count of bacteria in the water columns and surface sediments

Samples for direct counting of marine bacteria by DAPI staining method were taken for seawater from different depths at stations 23 and 26 and for surface sediments from Stations 22, 23, 25 and 26. The sample were fixed with glutaraldehyde solution and kept cold.

2) DVC (Direct Viable Count)

Only metabolizable or viable bacterial cells can grow and therefore become bigger in shapes under fluorescent microscope stained with DAPI compared with other bacterial cells, when seawater or sediment sample is incubated with antibiotics, nalidixic acid, in liquid medium for short incubation time (6 hr) at 18 C, as the antibiotic permits cell growth but inhibits multiplications. Numbers of metabolic active cells in the microbial community in water or sediment samples are measured using this method. DVC was conducted in the deep-sea water samples from stations 10, 15, 22, 23, 25 and 26, and surface sediment samples from stations 22, 23, 25 and 26.

3) Study on microbial communities in seawater and sediments without culture procedures

It is now well known that viable count on agar plates reveals only 1/1000 or much smaller portion of bacteria in the seawater and sediments samples. Chemical or molecular methods have now been tried to elucidate the biodiversity or microbial communities in natural environments from ecological aspects. In this cruise microorganisms were concentrated onto Nuclepore filters (pore size 0.2 micrometers) from 36 to 100 liters of seawater samples from stations 2, 3, 5, 7 and 12. After extraction of DNA in the concentrated samples, molecular sequences characteristic to some genes, such as Na⁺ motive respiratory chain, and marine luminescent bacteria, will be surveyed using molecular probes specific to each character.

Another methods for studying microbial communities in natural environments is quinone profiling, which is based on the fact that quinone molecules are specific to microbial taxonomic groups. In this cruise surface sediments from most of the samples taken with multiple corer have been collected and frozen to study on the microbial communities.

3. Development of new rosette type sterile water sampler for microbiological study

A new type of rosette sterile water sampler equipped with 15 sampling bags has now been under construction supported by a grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture collaborated with Nichiyu Giken Kogyo, Co. It is composed of 1) on board ultrasonic sound generating system and transducer, and 2) a rosette water sampler, which is comprised of a ultrasonic sound receiving unit, control unit, battery unit, pump unit, drive unit and 15 sterile bags in a sealed water tank. The start of operation in each sampling is provided by ultrasonic sound generated on board and received by ultrasonic sound receiving unit. The control unit houses a microcomputer and controls a series of events from the start and duration of pumping. Maximum 15 sterile bags can be installed in a sealed water tank from which sterile tubes from the bags are connected and fixed in rosette position on drive unit. A series of events for one sampling is as follows; Ultrasonic sound from on board the vessel gives a signal to control unit to start operation. A cutter attached on drive unit cuts the tubing of No.1 bag, then peristaltic pump starts pumping out seawater inside the sealed water tank, and makes negative pressure inside the tank which introduce ambient water to No.1 bag.

After a preset time for pumping is over, drive unit close the tubing. The series of events continue up to No.15 bag at different water depths. A simple principle for water sampling is shown schematically in Figure 1.

During this cruise test operations were conducted at Stations 4, 10, 23 and 26. Although there are still some problems related to the air space in the bag which will be compressed under high pressure in deep-sea, water samplings in stations 10 and 26 from different water depths were successful. Comparisons of water samples taken with this sampler, Niskin bottles and Niskin Butterfly samplers were conducted for salinity and viable counts of bacteria.

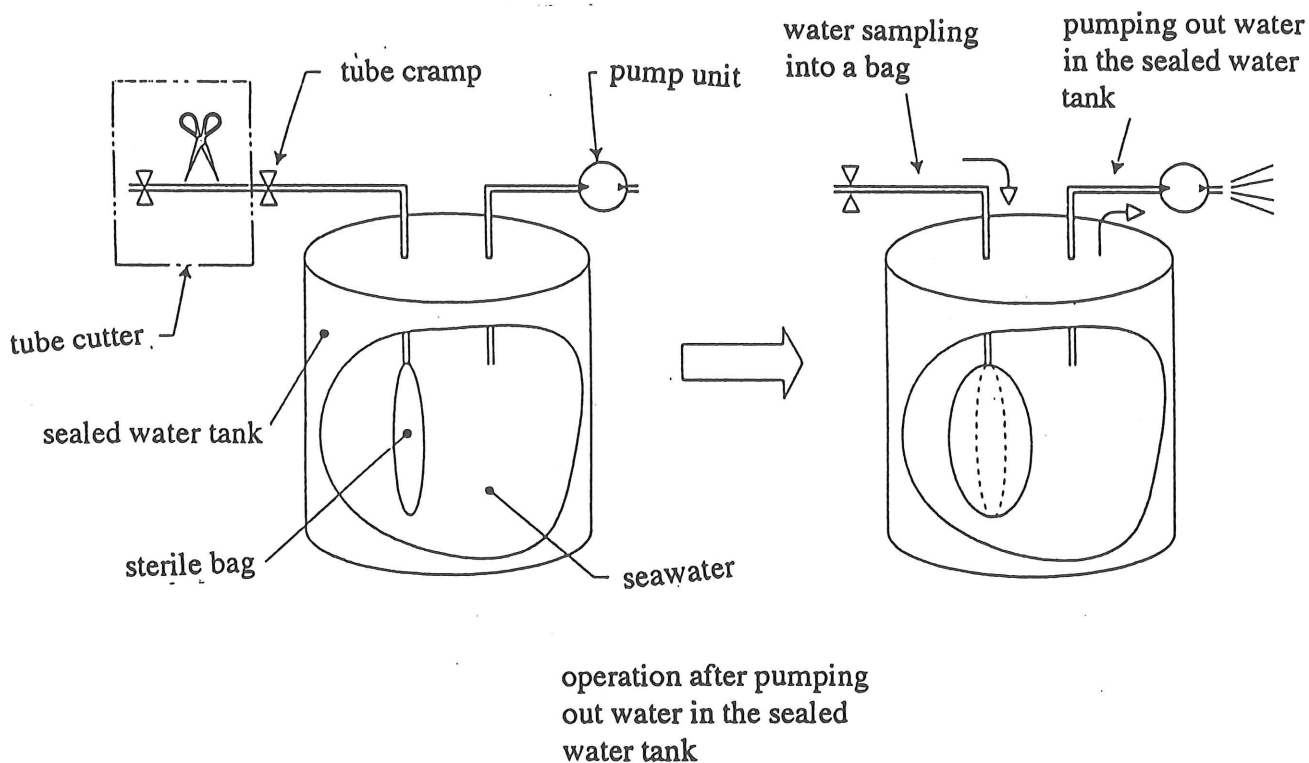


Figure 1. Schematic representation of the principle of this sampler.

Isolation and cultivation of marine bacteria that are predominant in oceanic seawater by an
extinction dilution method

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When we count marine bacteria in pelagic seawater using either microscopic or ordinary viable counting methods, great differences often occur between direct counts (DC), with values on the order of 10^5 - 10^6 cells/ml, and viable counts (VC) on nutrient rich media such as ZoBell 2216E and VNSS, which are often only less than 1 % of DC. However, we should not consider this difference a discrepancy. As autochthonous marine bacteria in pelagic seawater, which has an average organic concentration of 0.5 mg C/l, may never have experienced the high organic concentrations of nutrient rich media (e.g., VNSS = 800 mg C/l), the large difference between DC and VC using ordinary nutrient rich media might be reasonable.

A number of explanations have been proposed to explain the large difference between DC and VC results. From a technical point of view, it has been proposed that: 1) concentrations, compositions and/or combinations of nutrients in organic media are not suitable for pelagic marine bacteria and; 2) sudden exposure to nutrient rich external conditions induce suicide responses originating from an imbalance between anabolism and catabolism.

In order to resolve the first technical problem, *in situ* natural seawater was used as culture media during this cruise. For the second point of the technical problem, catalase and superoxide dismutase (SOD) were added to nutrient rich agar plates and the rescue effect of the enzymes was tested.

1) Cultivation and isolation of pelagic marine bacteria by an extinction dilution method

Natural seawater samples were collected during the Leg. 1 of KH-00-1 cruise as shown in Table 1. Bacterial counts in the pelagic seawater samples were estimated by both direct microscopic and viable counting methods. Four different kinds of poor media were used for viable counts. They were basically unamended natural seawater: 0.22 μ m-filtered *in situ* raw natural seawater (FRS, filtered raw seawater); 0.22 μ m-filtered *in situ* autoclaved natural seawater (FAS, filtered and autoclaved seawater); FAS with vitamin B₁₂ (final B₁₂ concentration 0.05 μ g/l) and MilliQ water with vitamin B₁₂ (final B₁₂ concentration 0.05 μ g/l). An extinction dilution method (MPN) was employed when using the four different liquid media.

Table 1 Sampling stations, water depths and, types of media used for cultivation.

Stn.	Depth(m)	Media			
		FAS* ¹	FAS+V.B12* ²	MilliQ+V.B12* ²	FRS* ³
2	0	○	○	○	

	50	○	○	○	
	100	○	○	○	
	200	○	○	○	
	500	○	○	○	
	1000	○	○	○	
	2000	○	○	○	
4	0	○	○	○	
	50	○	○	○	○
	100	○	○	○	
	500	○	○	○	
	1000	○	○	○	
	2000	○	○	○	
6	0	○	○	○	
	50	○	○	○	○
	100	○	○	○	
	500	○	○	○	
	1000	○	○	○	
	2000	○	○	○	
7	0	○	○		○
	50	○	○		○
8	0	○	○	○	
	50	○	○	○	○
9	0	○			
	50	○			
10	0	○			
	50	○			
	100	○			
	500	○			
	1000	○			
11	0	○			
	50	○			
12	0	○			
	50	○			

Circles indicate media used; *¹FAS, filtered and autoclaved *in situ* seawater; *²V.B12 was added at the final conc. of 0.05 μ g/l; *³FRS, filtered *in situ* raw seawater

In order to check for contamination of filterable small sized bacteria in FRS, the FRS medium, without inoculation of the original seawater sample, was incubated for one month at 15 °C and then tested by microscopy. In addition to the microscopic test, a portion of the incubated FRS medium was inoculated into VNSS liquid medium and incubated for two weeks at room temperature after which the turbidity was also measured. No bacterial growth was recognized in the FRS medium.

This means none of the bacterial cells in the original pelagic seawater sample was able to pass a 0.22- μ m cellulose ester membrane filter. Some marine bacteria can pass a 0.2- μ m polycarbonate membrane, however they can not pass a 0.22- μ m cellulose ester membrane due to its open-celled, foam-like structure.

For total bacterial counting, bacteria in the natural seawater samples were fixed with glutaraldehyde (final concentration 0.5 %), stained with DAPI and observed with epifluorescence microscope. The results of the total bacterial counts were shown in Table 2. In the euphotic zone, bacterial counts were in the range of 1E5 cells/ml as usual. In the deeper layers, the bacterial counts decreased to the range of 1E4 cells/ml.

Table 2 Total direct counts in natural seawater samples ($\times 10^3$ cells/ml)

Stn.	0m	50m	100m	200m	500m	1000m	2000m	4000m	4500m
2	34	290	160	71	24	24	18	-	-
4	40	330	250	-	33	20	9.8	-	-
6	260	160	-	100	190	51	-	-	-
7	250	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	210	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	160	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	180	200	18	-	24	20	13	81	90
11	180	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	350	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

-, no data

For extinction dilution cultivations, 1605 test tubes were used. Seven hundreds of them were already observed by the direct microscopic method described above. Among the 700 tubes, 34 tubes at the dilution level of 1E-5 and 1E-6 showed positive bacterial growth. The test tubes with more than 1E5 cells/ml were judged as bacterial growth positive. Among the 34 tubes, FAS, FRS, (FAS + VB12) and (MilliQ + VB12) are used for 11, 10, 7 and 6 tubes, respectively. Bacterial cells in these positive test tubes are reinoculated into both newly prepared FAS and (MilliQ + VB12). All bacteria grown in the 34 tubes could not show any visible signs of growth in nutrient rich media, such as colonies on nutrient rich agar plates and turbidity in liquid media. Thus, these bacteria can be tentatively treated as "obligate oligotrophs". They can grow in poor but not in rich media. The obligate oligotrophs reinoculated into the poor media will be incubated at 20 °C for more than one month. Then, their growth in the media will be checked microscopically. The bacterial cultures that show positive grow in the poor media will be inoculated into nutrient rich liquid media such as VNSS. If the bacteria grown well in the poor media can also grow well in the rich media, they will be isolated by the ordinal streaking method and stocked. This will mean that they are transformed from "nonculturable" to "culturable" state. Bacteria that can grow in the poor but not in the rich media will be kept in the poor media. There was a tendency for an increase in the number of transformed "culturable" marine bacteria with the length of time of storage in FAS. It has also been pointed out that cold treatment (5 °C

incubation), in addition to length of storage, enhances the change of pelagic marine bacteria from "nonculturable" to "culturable" states. Thus, some bacterial cultures of obligate oligotrophs in FAS will be incubated at 5°C.

2) Addition of catalase and SOD onto agar plates

It has been reported that superoxide and free radicals can be easily produced by autoclaving nutrient rich media containing large amounts of reduced organic substances, and that addition of catalase in agar plates enhances the ability of stressed microorganisms in a nonculturable state to form colonies on agar plates. When a mixture of catalase and superoxide dismutase (SOD) was added to VNSS agar plates, 3 samples showed the rescue effect. In remaining samples, the addition of the enzymes had no effect. In the 3 samples, the CFU values with the enzymes added was significantly (ten times) higher than that without the enzymes. For example, in the sample collected at Stn. 4 (1000 m), the colony counts by VNSS agar plates with or without the enzymes were 5.7 (cfu/ml) and 0.4 (cfu/ml), respectively. These results indicate that some of the indigenous pelagic marine bacteria are sensitive to the external oxidative substances produced on agar plates and, therefore, can not make colonies.

These results suggest that appropriate technical devises can enable us to isolate and cultivate an increasing number of autochthonas marine bacteria in pelagic seawaters.

Vertical Distribution of Luminous Bacteria in the Western Pacific Ocean

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ABSTRACT More than one thousand luminous colonies were counted as a function of depth at all sampling stations and more than two hundreds were isolated during the cruise (KH-00-1, Leg 1). As compared to the North Pacific Ocean, the sea area of Melanesia was found to be affluent in luminous bacteria throughout a water-column, particularly in the relatively shallow layers around 200 m. Based on the measurements of bioluminescence spectra, most of the isolated luminous bacteria were judged to be the genus *Photobacterium*. Noticeably, in the Melanesia sea area, some strains captured at the depths of 1000 and 1250 m, the niche of psychrophilic *Photobacterium phosphoreum*, showed a broad band spectrum with a maximum around 485 nm, which was clearly distinguishable from that for the *Photobacterium* species.

INTRODUCTION

Marine luminous bacteria occur ubiquitously in the Oceans from the surface to the bottom (1). The bioluminescence originates from the luciferase reaction (λ_{\max} , ~490 nm), involving reduced riboflavin 5'-phosphate molecular oxygen and long-chain aliphatic aldehyde. Some species produce accessory fluorescent proteins that participate in the luciferase reaction, causing modulation of bioluminescence. During the KH-95-2 research cruise, it was found that almost all luminous bacteria isolated from deep layers emits blue-shifted bioluminescence (λ_{\max} , ~475 nm). Those luminous bacteria were taxonomically identified as *Photobacterium phosphoreum*. Furthermore, the *P. phosphoreum* isolated from the deep-sea water was found to produce a bimodal fluorescent protein with emission maxima at 488 and 517 nm with excitation at 340 nm, when cultured at low temperatures, say 15 °C or below, and the protein was purified to be homogeneity (2). The properties and activities of the bimodal fluorescent protein have already been reported (3).

In this cruise, we have studied the vertical distribution of luminous bacterium in the Western Pacific Ocean, ranging in latitude from 25° N to 25° S (stations 2 to 12).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Water sampling were carried out by use of a carousel type sampler and a sterile Niskin Butterfly sampler. Sampled seawater (100 mL each) was soon filtrated on a sterile Nucleopore membrane (pore size, 0.2

µm; diameter, 47 mm) and was put on a NaCl complete agar plate. After the plate was allowed to leave at 18 °C for 24 h, the number of luminous colonies that came out on the membrane were counted. The value was called the luminous colony forming unit (LCFU) in this report. When about one month has passed after being isolated aboard, the luminous bacteria were again spread onto the NaCl complete agar plates to remove contaminant bacteria. Using those plates, the spectral distribution of bioluminescence from each individual luminous bacterium was measured by a spectrofluorometer with an excitation lamp turned off. In this case, the plate was vertically placed in front of the spectrofluorometer detector.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The LCFU values in conjunction with the distribution of luminous bacteria at each water layer at all sampling stations are listed in Table 1. At the stations 2 to 5, the luminous bacteria were mainly found in the layers in the range of 100 to 1000 m, centered somewhere between 300 and 500 m. Both in the surface water and in the layers deeper than 1000 m, LCFU was either zero or very small number. Such a vertical distribution pattern appears to be analogous to that observed during the KH-95-2 research cruise (1). However, at the station 6 close to the equator and in the sea area of Melanesia, luminous bacteria were found to occur in almost all water layers unlike the North Pacific Ocean. Particularly, at the stations 8 and 9, near Solomon Islands, the LCFU values were considerably high. Noticeably, the layers, ranging from 50 to 300 m were found to be affluent in

luminous bacteria. In such relatively shallow layers, near the islands, fish and/or cuttlefish living together in symbiosis with luminous bacteria may inhabit abundantly, resulting in an increase in the density of the free living luminous bacteria, being exhaled into the seawater.

Comparing the LCFU for the water sampled with the carousel type sampler with that for the water sampled with the sterile Niskin Butterfly sampler, both the LCFU values seem to be comparable each other except three sampling sites, station 4, 500m; station 6, 500 m; and station 10, 4000 m. It is not clear why the significant difference was come about at those three sites.

We have also examined the spectral distribution of bioluminescence, originating from the isolated luminous bacteria spread on agar plates. Fig. 1 shows representative bioluminescence spectra, of which intensities are normalized to each individual peak intensity (= 1). The bioluminescence spectra can be classified into two groups. One is a blue-shifted emission with a maximum around 475 nm, which slightly fluctuates within several nanometers, depending on the strain. The other is to exhibit a broad band emission peaking around 485 nm.

The blue-shifted bioluminescence probably arises from the genus *Photobacterium*. In the case of *Photobacterium*, the sensitization of the homologous lumazine protein in the luciferase reaction is responsible for the blue-shift. Focusing on the psychrophilic *Photobacterium phosphoreum*, the spectral distribution would also be modulated by the bimodal fluorescent protein as well as the lumazine protein (3). The peak fluctuation might be caused by the participation of the bimodal fluorescent protein in the luciferase reaction.

In the case of the broad band bioluminescence peaking around 485 nm, such a bioluminescence usually originates from the luminous bacteria, possibly the genus *Vibrio*, living in the relatively shallow waters. The *Vibrio* species do not produce fluorescent proteins responsible for the spectral shift except for *Vibrio fischeri* strain Y1. It is noticeable that two luminous strains isolated from the deep-sea waters at 1000 m (station 11) and at 1250 m (station 8) exhibited the broad band bioluminescence with a maximum around 485 nm. The intensity of those bioluminescence was also found to be

dimmer than the blue-shifted bioluminescence. Regarding the station 11, 1000 m, remaining four colonies successfully isolated from the 6 colonies came out on the filter membrane exhibited the obvious blue-shifted bioluminescence. At present it is difficult to explain why only one strain produced light with the broad band spectrum peaking around 485 nm. It is also immediately difficult to explain as to whether fluorescent proteins participate in the light producing reaction and as to what kinds of fluorescent proteins are present, if they participate in the photon production.

We are going to analyze the vertical distribution of luminous bacteria in the Western Pacific Ocean in more detail, paying attention to the fact that luminous bacteria occurs affluently in the Melanesia sea area. The biochemical and physico-chemical characterizations of the strains with no blue-shifted bioluminescence isolated from the deep-sea waters as described above are also in progress, focusing both on the functional role of the photon production and on the color of bioluminescence in relation to the physiological and ecological significance of light.

During the cruise, we could fortunately collect aerobic photosynthetic bacteria from the surface water (station 2). As a result of the following growth on the NaCl complete agar plate in dark, the aerobic photosynthetic bacteria came out as red colonies. One of our concerns is also being denoted to the fluorescent proteins produced by them in comparison with those of luminous bacteria.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

H. K. is grateful to Prof. Kouichi Ohwada who afforded him a good opportunity to join the cruise.

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Table 1. Vertical distribution of luminous bacteria in the Western Pacific Ocean, presented as Luminous Colony Forming Unit (LCFU/100 mL)

Depth (m)	S ^{*1} .2		S.3	S.4		S.5	S.6		S.7	S.8	S.9	S.10		S.11	S.12
	C ^{*2}	B ^{*3}	C	C	B	C	C	B	C	C	C	C	B	C	C
0 ^{*4}	0				0	0			5		2		0	0	0
50	0				0		3	4	5	50	13	12	17	1	2
100	3	1			4	3	12		15				11	1	0
200	2		3	4	3	8	23	17	56		200	25	23	8	2
300	6									90	96	24		15	9
400	5					2	0		25					12	12
500	5	5	1	0	4	1	0	12	11	11	3	10	15	11	12
600	7			1		3	3		8	4	4	6		8	11
700														7	12
750									3	7	4	6			
800	3			0		1	0		4		1	4		6	9
1000	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	3	1	5	5	3	9	7	4
1250							0		1	1	1	1		1	2
1500	0					0			0	0	0	7		0	
2000		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2 ^{*5}	0	1	3	1	
4000				0	0							0	14		
5000				0										2	

*1, Station (sampling point); *2, Carrousel type sampler with CTD sensor; *3, Niskin Butterfly sampler;

*4, the surface water, corresponding to 0 m, was manually sampled using a sterile glass bottle; and *5, 1950 m.

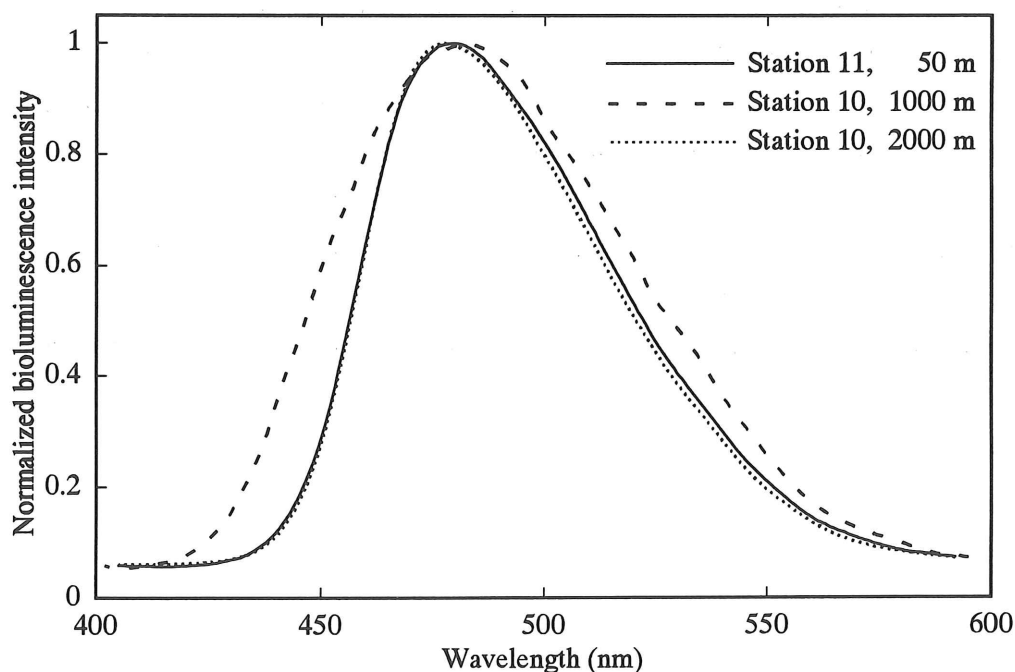


Fig. 1 Representative spectral distributions of bioluminescences, arising from isolated luminous bacteria.

A chemical study on carbonate and carbon dioxide in the tropical western Pacific
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Increase of carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere originating in carbon dioxide discharged to the atmosphere by human activities after the industrial revolution has become a serious problem. About the half of the amount of carbon dioxide release to the atmosphere is known to remain in the atmosphere, however, it is not well understood where the remainder is stored up and often thought to be absorbed by the oceans. Examination of the behavior of carbon dioxide is needed indispensability in order to predict the environment of the earth in the future. Hence, chemical studies of carbon dioxide in the oceans become important.

During this cruise seawater samples were taken at certain depth intervals from surface to the bottom for chemical analyses. Alkalinity and pH were analyzed on board, and dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) and nutrients will be measured at the laboratories after the cruise.

The concentration of each component of carbonic acid system in seawater can be calculated with any two of four measurable properties (pH, alkalinity, DIC and $p\text{CO}_2$). Alkalinity and pH, which are often measured with precision, were chosen to calculate the degree of super saturation with respect to the carbonate mineral calcite, and the potential $p\text{CO}_2$ in the samples. Potential $p\text{CO}_2$ of a sample would achieve if it is depressurized to 1 atm and warmed to 25 degree. The seawater is super saturated with respect to calcite down to around 4000m, however, the depths of the calcite saturation horizon become shallower around 10 degree N because of the influence of upwelling. In a similar manner there is penetration of potential $p\text{CO}_2$ toward the surface around 10 degree N. The high $p\text{CO}_2$ as a result of upwelling is not observed at the surface because of mixing, consumption by biological activities, and loss to the atmosphere. However, the supply of nutrients and DIC to the surface from deep water by upwelling is evident. Uptake and release of carbon dioxide in seawater can be discussed in the light of photosynthesis and respiration, and dissolution and precipitation of calcium carbonate.

Phytoplankton characteristics and ambient concentrations of phytoplankton extracellular exudates in the south-west Pacific Ocean, Celebes Sea and Sulu Sea

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Phytoplankton are important in the production of dissolved and particulate organic matter that help sustain the secondary and tertiary trophic levels in aquatic ecosystem. Formed by coagulation from the dissolved organic pool, transparent exopolymer particles (TEP) offer an important pathway for the transformation of dissolved to particulate organic matter. These polysaccharide particles form the matrix of marine snow, provide a microhabitat, act as substrate for bacteria and is a source of nutrition for micro heterotrophs. Phytoplankton composition is known to influence the concentration of these particles in the sea. Present study was carried out to obtain a comparative account of phytoplankton biomass and composition, TEP, ambient concentrations of total dissolved polysaccharides and bacterial density in the south-west Pacific Ocean, Celebes Sea and Sulu Sea.

Water samples for the estimation of nutrients, chlorophyll concentration and phytoplankton composition (based on HPLC pigment analysis) were collected from the upper 200 m water column from all stations sampled during Legs 1 and 2. TEP concentrations were determined from several depths between the surface and bottom at all the stations. Samples were collected from few selected stations for obtaining complete surface to bottom profiles on nutrients, total dissolved polysaccharides and total number of free and TEP attached bacteria. On-board incubation experiments were conducted with samples collected from Stns. 3, 5, 7 and 9 during Leg 1, to measure primary productivity and the rates of TEP and extracellular exudate formation. Samples collected from 10m and chlorophyll maximum layer were spiked with ^{14}C and incubated for 2 hrs in a photosynthetron. At the end of the incubation, samples were filtered for separate estimation of ^{14}C in the dissolved and particulate fractions. Samples for total dissolved polysaccharide were stored frozen for further analysis. Chlorophyll estimations were made on-board and data included in the preliminary cruise report. Results obtained during this study are expected to provide interesting insights into the variations in phytoplankton characteristics and available organic matter reserve in terms of TEP and dissolved polysaccharides in the south-west Pacific Ocean, the Celebes Sea and Sulu Sea.

Diversity and vertical structure of pelagic communities in the Sulu and Celebes Seas

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The Sulu Sea is located in the Indo-West Pacific Biogeographic Region and is surrounded by many islands and shallow sills. The exchange of the water in the Sulu Sea with those in the surrounding areas is limited mostly to the epipelagic- and upper-mesopelagic zones, and the water temperature below 500 m through to the sea bottom of ca. 5000 m is almost uniform at ca. 10 °C , rendering the Sulu Sea an area of interest in terms of both biodiversity and matter cycling. While the fauna of the area has been known in some details for selected taxa as a result of previous expeditions, still little is known of the community as a whole and its detailed structure, as well as of biological production and matter cycling.

As a preliminary survey for an interdisciplinary study of the community structure and matter cycling in the Sulu Sea and adjacent waters, we aimed in this cruise at describing the vertical structure of the pelagic communities in the Sulu and Celebes Seas. Zooplankton- and micronekton samples for taxonomy were collected either by oblique tows of a 10-foot Isaacs-Kidd midwater trawl (≤ 4000 m wire out) for deep-water organisms, or by vertical tows of a Norpac net (200 m wire out) for epipelagic plankton. Vertically stratified, day-night series of samples, covering 16 layers in the upper 1000 m, were also taken with 1-m² MOCNESS (Multiple Opening-Closing Nets and Environment Sensing System) at 2 stations each in the Sulu and Celebes Seas.

Analyses of the species composition, community structure, and vertical distribution of zooplankton and micronekton are now in progress.

Ichthyoplankton from surface waters of the Sulu Sea and Celebes Sea

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Information on the distribution and taxonomy of ichthyoplankton in the Philippines is scarce and scattered. The importance of such baseline information becomes most apparent particularly in investigating processes involved in their dispersal within the country's waters.

During Leg II of the Cruise KH-00-1 of the R/V Hakuho Maru (6-29 February 2000), plankton samples were collected at 11 stations located in the Celebes and the Sulu Sea areas. All samples were collected at night with the use of a 1.6 m diameter (= 2.0 m² mouth area) ORI net (mesh size of 330 μ m) towed at the surface alongside the vessel for 20 min at a towing speed of 2-2.5 kt. All samples were fixed in 10% buffered seawater-formalin solution and were taken back to the laboratory where sorting and identification of ichthyoplankton are being conducted. Other organisms in the samples will be used in plankton laboratory undergraduate and graduate courses at the university.

The information gathered from these samples will supplement data and information collected in another on-going local investigation on ichthyoplankton distribution in Philippine interisland waters. It is hoped that integrating the data from the above investigations with those from previous researches will make possible an initial characterization of the large-scale distribution of ichthyoplankton in central and southern Philippines. This, in turn, will enable future biological oceanographic investigations to focus on more specific aspects, such as determining sources and sinks of fish (and/or other) larvae in interisland waters, and the potential influence of the interdependence between shelf and open water areas on recruitment processes in the country's waters.

Size fractionated plankton production in the tropics: Sulu and Celebes Seas

Lourdes V. CASTILLO
(University of the Philippines Los Banos)

Biological communities in open waters are largely dependent on plankton production in the euphotic zone. In a tropical ecosystem, how much biomass is available to the next trophic level? Can the transfer of energy and materials best be described by a size classification scheme? As a preliminary study, I have collected zooplankton samples which will be processed to determine zooplankton biomass of different size fractions. With the chlorophyll data generated during the Hakuho Maru cruise, an estimate of production within the lower trophic level can easily be done.

Limited studies on plankton production have been conducted on Philippine territorial waters, including the Sulu-Celebes Seas. With the volume of fish harvested from the area, it is considered to be very productive. Further it lies within the Malayan Triangle which is considered by oceanographers to be the center of marine biodiversity.

Together with the transfer of energy and nutrients through the different trophic levels, other materials such as trace levels of pollutants (i.e. heavy metals) are also passed on through the oceanic food chain, and from the euphotic zone down to the deep abyssal region. Considering the closed nature of Sulu Sea as suggested by the temperature profile, is it possible that the deep sea is also becoming a sink for some pollutants? It is interesting to trace the vertical flux of trace metals through the food chain and its adsorption to sedimenting organic matter.

With my participation in the research cruise of Hakuho Maru from Brisbane, Australia to Cebu, Philippines, these questions have served as discussion points which I hope could be answered by further collaborative undertakings. It has been a very stimulating cruise where I have learned a lot. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Dr. Ohwada for inviting me, as well as the rest of the scientists with whom I have shared about 25 cruise days.

Macrobenthos collected in the western tropical Pacific during the KH00-1 cruise

Tadashi Akiyama (Ushimado Marine laboratory, Univ. Okayama), Hiroshi Hasumoto
and Eiji Tsuchida (Ocean Research Institute, Univ. Tokyo)

In the second leg of the KH00-1 cruise, we conducted deep sea benthos survey in the western tropical Pacific. The samples were collected with ORE beam trawl of 4m span at eight stations, off Brisbane (Station 13), Coral Sea (Station 14), off New Guinea (Station 16), off Slawesi (Station B1), Celebes Sea (Station 23,24), and Sulu Sea (Station B2-5, Station 26). At additional four stations located near station B2-5 (Stations B2-1 – B2-4), the samples were also collected with ORI biological dredge of 1m span. Towing speed of the both gears was about 1.5 knots. Duration of each tow was 15-50 minutes for the beam trawl and 5 minutes for the dredge. Sampling data is shown in Table 1.

The samples were sieved through 500 μ m or 1 mm mesh and fixed in 5 or 10% seawater formalin buffered with sodium borate. Benthic animals were sorted from the sediment. Some large echinoderm specimens, remnant of plants, and sand samples collected by the dredge were stored below 0°C.

The beam trawl catches were relatively small in amount, probably due to bad weather condition at Stations 13 and 15, and potential oligotrophic environment at the study sites. However, we could collect considerable numbers of benthic animals from Celebes Sea and Sulu Sea, where deep sea benthic fauna is extremely restricted. The samples are reserved for the identification to the species and further zoogeographical and ecological studies.

The Picnogonids and Cumacea of the KH00-1 cruise

Koichiro Nakamura (Japan Women's college of Physical Education) and Tadashi Akiyama (Ushimado Marine Laboratory, University of Okayama)

During the KH00-1 cruise, many species of arthropods were collected from the West Pacific. The specimens were taken at 12 stations, most of which were exceeding 1000m depth) using ORE Beam Trawl of 4m span and ORI Biological Dredge of 1m span. The station list is shown in Table 1. The specimens were fixed in 10 or 5% buffered formaline made up with seawater and transferred to 80% ethanol for preservation. The specimens were preliminarily identified and listed below. Although ecological study would be difficult for the paucity of material, the specimens will give valuable information about biodiversity of Celebes Sea and Sulu Sea. The exact specific identification is reserved to further studies.

Picnogonid

Cumacea

Bodotriidae

<i>Cyclaspis</i> sp.	St. B1: 1 female
<i>Cyclaapoides</i> sp.	St. B2: 1 male
<i>Bathycuma</i> sp.	St. 23: 1 female
<i>Bathycuma</i> (?) sp.	St. B2-5: 1 male

Leuconidae

<i>Leucon</i> sp. (A)	St. B2-5: 1 female
<i>Leucon</i> sp. (B)	St. B2-5: 1 female
<i>Epileucon</i> sp.	St. B2-5: 1 female

Nannastacidae

<i>Nannastacus</i> sp. (A)	St. B2-2: 5 females and 1 male
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<i>Nannastacus</i> sp. (B)	St. B2-2: 1 female
<i>Cumella</i> sp.	St. B2-5: 1 female and 3 males
<i>Campylaspis</i> (?) sp. (A)	St. B2-3: 1 female
<i>Campylaspis</i> (?) sp. (B)	St. B2-5: 1 female
<i>Campylaspis</i> (?) sp. (C)	St. B2-5: 1 male
<i>Campylaspis</i> (?) Sp. (D)	St. B2-5: 3 females
<i>Campylaspis</i> (?) sp. (E)	St. B2-5: 3 females and 1 male
<i>Campylaspis</i> (?) sp. (F)	St. B2-5: 1 female
<i>Campylaspis</i> (?) sp. (G)	St. B2-5: 1 female
<i>Procampylaspis</i> sp.	St. B2-5: 1 female
Lampropidae	
<i>Lamprops</i> sp.	St. B2-2: 1 female, B2-3: 5 females
<i>Hemilamprops</i> sp.	St. 24: 1 male
<i>Hemilamprops</i> (?) sp.	St. B1: 1 male
Pseudocumidae	
<i>Petarosarsia</i> (?) sp.	St. B2-5: 1 male
Diastylidae	
<i>Makrokylindrus</i> sp. (A)	St. 24: many females and males
<i>Makrokylindrus</i> sp. (B)	St. B2-5: 2 males and 3 manca larvae
<i>Leptostylis</i> sp. (A)	St. B1: 1 female
<i>Leptostylis</i> sp. (B)	St. B2-5: 2 females

The Cumacea of KH00-1 cruise

Tadashi Akiyama (Ushimado Marine Laboratory, University of Okayama)

Beam trawl and dredge samples during KH00-1 cruise, were collected from the West Pacific. The specimens were taken at 12 stations, most of which were exceeding 1000m depth) using ORE Beam Trawl of 4m span and ORI Biological Dredge of 1m span. The specimens were fixed in 10 or 5% buffered formaline made up with seawater and transferred to 80% ethanol for preservation. The specimens were preliminarily identified and listed below. Although ecological study would be difficult for the paucity of material, the specimens will give valuable information about biodiversity of Celebes Sea and Sulu Sea. The exact specific identification is reserved to further studies.

Family Bodotriidae

<i>Cyclaspis</i> sp.	St. B1: 1 female
<i>Cyclaapoides</i> sp.	St. B2-5: 1 male
<i>Bathycuma</i> sp.	St. 23: 1 female
<i>Bathycuma</i> (?) sp.	St. B2-5: 1 male

Family Leuconidae

<i>Leucon</i> sp. (A)	St. B2-5: 1 female
<i>Leucon</i> sp. (B)	St. B2-5: 1 female
<i>Epileucon</i> sp.	St. B2-5: 1 female

Family Nannastacidae

<i>Nannastacus</i> sp. (A)	St. B2-2: 5 females and 1 male
<i>Nannastacus</i> sp. (B)	St. B2-2: 1 female
<i>Cumella</i> sp.	St. B2-5: 1 female and 3 males
<i>Campylaspis</i> (?) sp. (A)	St. B2-3: 1 female
<i>Campylaspis</i> (?) sp. (B)	St. B2-5: 1 female
<i>Campylaspis</i> (?) sp. (C)	St. B2-5: 1 male
<i>Campylaspis</i> (?) Sp. (D)	St. B2-5: 3 females
<i>Campylaspis</i> (?) sp. (E)	St. B2-5: 3 females and 1 male
<i>Campylaspis</i> (?) sp. (F)	St. B2-5: 1 female
<i>Campylaspis</i> (?) sp. (G)	St. B2-5: 1 female
<i>Procampylaspis</i> sp.	St. B2-5: 1 female

Family Lampropidae

Lamprops sp.

St. B2-2: 1 female, B2-3: 5 females

Hemilamprops sp.

St. 24: 1 male

Hemilamprops (?) sp.

St. B1: 1 male

Family Pseudocumidae

Petarosarsia (?) sp.

St. B2-5: 1 male

Family Diastylidae

Makrokylindrus sp. (A)

St. 24: many females and males

Makrokylindrus sp. (B)

St. B2-5: 2 males and 3 manca larvae

Leptostylis sp. (A)

St. B1: 1 female

Leptostylis sp. (B)

St. B2-5: 2 females

Table 1: Station list of beam trawl and dredge operations (KH00-1)

St. No	Area	Date	Bottom time	Ship position		Depth range	Gear	Max. wire out	Remarks
				on bottom	off bottom				
13	Off Brisbane	6 Feb. 2000	14:38-16:08	24 38.46S 154 57.85E	24 38.74S 154 57.85E	4230-4246m	4m ORE BT	6400m	trawl snagged, weak link broken No catch
15	Coral Sea	10 Feb. 2000	09:00-10:00	15 02.16S 153 07.40E	15 03.06S 153 09.11E	4636-4637m	4m ORE BT	6400m	No catch
16	Northeast of New Guinea	14 Feb. 2000	06:40-08:00	01 43.19S 139 55.54E	01 43.00S 139 53.18E	3055-3547m	4m ORE BT	4000m	No catch
B-1	Northeast of Sulawesi	17 Feb. 2000	22:05-23:00	01 55.35N 125 55.48E	01 54.35N 125 55.05E	1603-1658m	4m ORE BT	2600m	yellow silt, concretion blocks
23	Celebes Sea	21 Feb. 2000	02:09-03:29	02 28.39N 122 30.09E	02 28.59N 122 32.26E	5384-5387m	4m ORE BT	7300m	
24	Celebes Sea	22 Feb. 2000	06:31-07:40	04 30.12N 120 10.24E	04 25.24N 120 11.80E	3018-3154m	4m ORE BT	5600m	
B2-1	Sulu sea	22 Feb. 2000	19:45-19:59	06 04.89N 119 00.12E	06 04.96N 118 59.94E	246-260m	1m ORI BD	366m	sand
B2-2	Sulu sea	22 Feb. 2000	20:20-20:34	06 05.09N 118 59.21E	06 05.21N 118 59.10E	147-150m	1m ORI BD	192m	broken corals, lava, muddy sand
B2-3	Sulu sea	23 Feb. 2000	00:13-00:20	06 03.40N 118 55.38E	06 03.36N 118 55.15E	101-102m	1m ORI BD	160m	sand
B2-4	Sulu Sea	23 Feb. 2000	01:43-02:06	06 08.41N 118 59.93E	06 08.60N 118 59.58E	279-295m	1m ORI BD	400m	sand
B2-5	Sulu sea	23 Feb. 2000	06:15-08:22	06 18.41N 119 10.82E	06 18.65N 119 11.34E	1131-1392m	4m ORE BT	2500m	green mud, net torn, a beam bent
26	Sulu sea	26 Feb. 2000	10:57-11:56	07 35.12N 121 30.15E	07 34.45N 121 30.84E	4889-4892m	4m ORE BT	7200m	

4m ORE BT: ORE beam trawl of 4m span
1m ORI BD: ORI biological dredge of 1m span

Multiple core samplings along North-South transect during KH00-1 Cruise

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1. Introduction

During R/V Hakuho Maru Cruise KH00-1, multiple core samplings were carried out at 14 stations along cruise route from Japan to Australia, Indonesia and Philippine (Figure 1 and Table 1). Among them, three stations are situated at West Central Pacific Ocean. Six samples were collected from Coral Sea. Then, five sampling stations were located at both Celebes and Sulu Seas. Water depths of sampling location were ranged between 1234 and 5783 m. The sites situate both above and below the CCD.

Multiple core sampling is able to collect undisturbed surface sediment, in particular to well-preserved fine textures of sediment-water interface. Distributional pattern of benthic organisms including micro-, meio- and macrobenthos can be examined precisely using undisturbed sediment. Scientific goals are different from each scientific group. ORI group tries to separate balophylic or balotolerate bacteria from deep-sea sediments. Ryukyu University group measures distribution of chemical species of both sediments and interstitial water. Shizuoka University group plans to analyse benthic foraminiferal populations dwelled in abyssal to hadal depths, in particular to soft-shelled foraminifera. General purpose and background of deep-sea foraminiferal study should refer to the cruise report of Hakuho Maru cruise KH97-2, the University of Tokyo (Kitazato and Toyofuku, 1997).

2. Sample treatments

Following treatments were made on board. Sediments from the cores were sliced every 0.5 cm from the sediment surface through 3 cm and then sliced every 1 cm thick from 3 cm through 15 cm at each locality. Sliced samples were fixed with 5% seawater-formalin-Rose Bengal solution. Fixed samples were washed through 400 mesh (32 μ m) sieve in the laboratory. Residual sediment particles with small organisms were stored in 140 ml glass bottles in a 70% ethylene glycol-tapwater solution. Foraminifera were picked from wet sediments in a petri dish with a small pipette and sealed in single-hole micro slide glasses.

Benthic foraminiferal species of sampling stations above the CCD; St. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, and 25, tried to culture in glass bottles together with sediments and bottom water. Living foraminifera were observed microhabitat preferences and were used for DNA study.

3. Sediment Characters

Sediment characters of multiple core samples were described on board. Thicknesses of oxygenated layer were also measured. Brief descriptions of sediments at three sea areas, western central Pacific, Coral Sea and Celebes and Sulu Sea, were shown below (Table 1).

Stns. 1~3: Brownish gray pelagic clay. Surficial part of cores was disturbed a little.

Stns. 10~15: Light brown coloured foraminiferal clay. Compositions of biogenic particles are changed in relation to water depth. Biogenic particles of the sediment above the CCD are mainly composed of planktonic foraminiferal tests, whereas siliceous red clay is main component of the sediment below the CCD.

Stns. 22~26: Dark brown coloured mud. A couple of benthic foraminiferal species are alive at these stations.

4. Future Study

Deep-sea foraminifera, in particular to soft-shelled foraminifera, shall be described at specific level along north-south transect. Biodiversity of deep-sea benthic foraminifera shall be analysed. Then, biogeography of deep-sea foraminifera will be discussed according to the distributional patterns of each species. Preliminary results of soft-shelled foraminifera have already obtained from the North Pacific Ocean

(Gooday *et al.*, accepted).

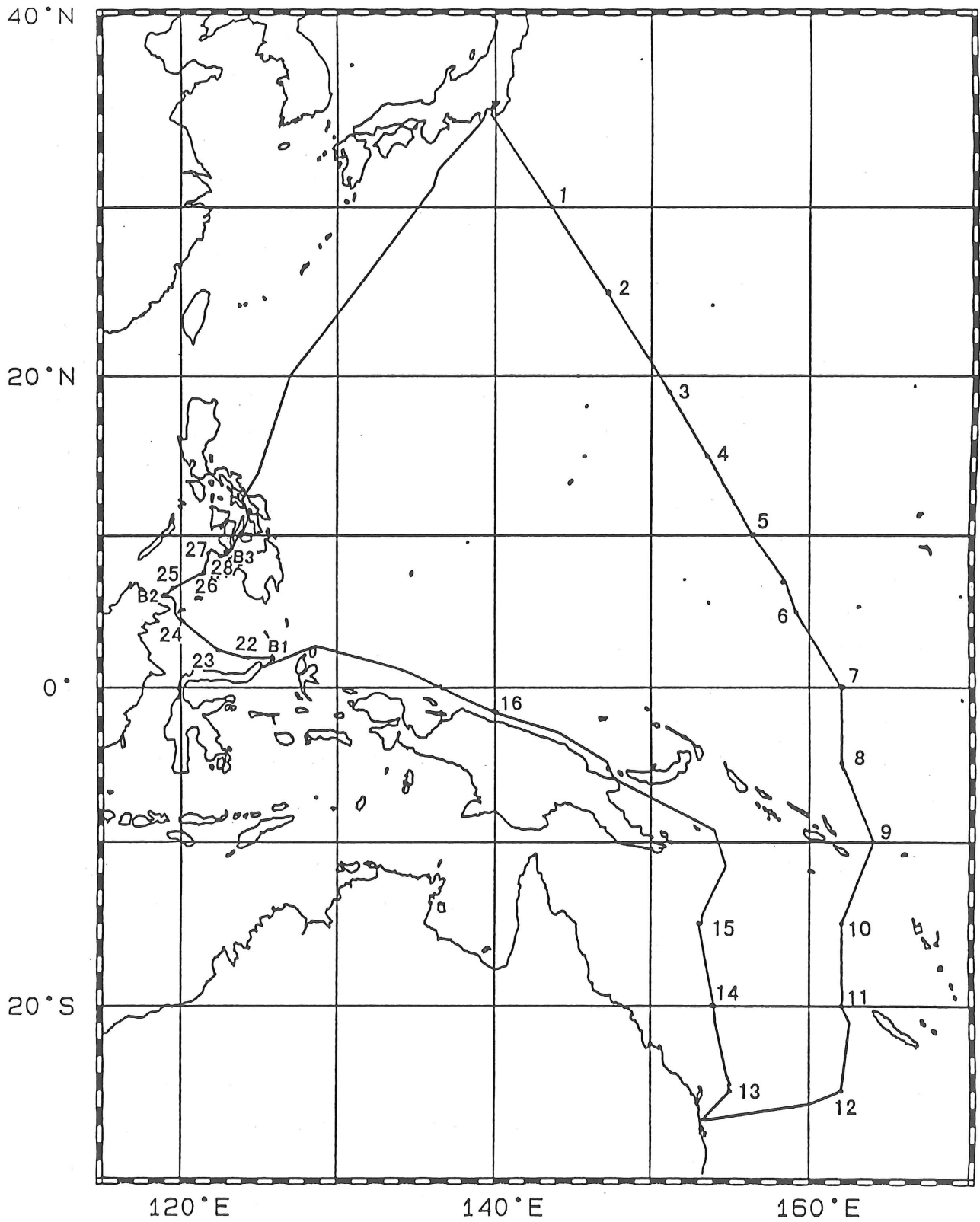
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Table 1. Station list for multiple corer

Station	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (m)	Gear	Sediment Description
1	1/15	19:12	30°00.19'N	143°40.164'E	5378	MC	Silt
2	1/17	10:58	24°34.83'N	147°31.78'E	5783	MC	Silt
3	1/18	17:14	19°00.21'N	151°07.13'E	5494	MC	Silt
10	1/27	21:08	14°59.78'S	162°00.93'E	4578	MC	Silt
11	1/29	7:43	19°53.10'S	161°58.23'E	3521	MC	Light brownish foraminiferal ooze
12	1/30	8:36	24°59.05'S	162°00.21'E	1234	MC	Light brownish white foraminiferal ooze
13	2/7	9:30	24°38.50'S	154°54.74'E	4220	MC	Foraminiferal ooze
14	2/8	19:02	20°00.64'S	154°01.21'E	2618	MC	Silty clay
15	2/10	5:35	14°59.58'S	153°02.58'E	4606	MC	Silt
22	2/18	14:24	01°58.99'S	124°20.73'E	4617	MC	Dark brownish silt
23	2/20	11:19	02°28.11'N	122°27.55'E	5370	MC	Silt
24	2/21	23:50	04°31.56'N	120°02.06'E	2658	MC	Silt
25	2/23	15:30	06°34.70'N	119°29.38'E	3367	MC	Foraminiferal ooze
26	2/24	16:41	07°36.69'N	121°31.08'E	4863	MC	Dark brownish silty clay

KH-00-1 TRACK CHART



Phylogeography and Mitogenomics of Oceanic Fishes

Masaki Miya, Jun Inoue and Motoomi Yamaguchi

Recently Miya and Nishida (1997) demonstrated the first evidence for unexpectedly large, localized genetic differences within a circumglobal, highly monotypic species (*Cyclothone alba*) in the oceanic pelagic realm. Their study suggested that there were two genetically distinct, allopatric populations in *C. alba* from the western North Pacific. The first purpose of the present study was to examine more fine-scale genetic structure of the two western North Pacific populations of *Cyclothone alba* (including other oceanic species, such as *Ceratoscopelus* spp.) and to corroborate a hypothesis that the two populations are geographically isolated by the subtropical front.

Other oceanic species are also of interests for the mitogenomic studies of fishes, because Miya and Nishida (1999) recently developed a novel, PCR-based approach for sequencing the fish mitochondrial genomes and also because Miya and Nishida (2000) demonstrated that the mitogenomic information obtained using this method is useful for inferring evolutionary history of fishes. Oceanic fish specimens, however, rarely represented in the museum fish collection and therefore it is desirable to collect such valuable specimens at sea.

For the above two purposes, we conducted a series of oblique tows using a 10-foot Isaacs-Kidd midwater trawl to depths of approximately 200–2000 m during this cruise. All fish specimens (excluding larvae) were sorted immediately after collection, preserved in 99.5% ethanol. Subsequently they were primarily sorted into taxonomic categories ranging from families to species. Total genomic DNA was extracted from the muscle tissue using QIAamp tissue kit (Qiagen) following the manufacturer's protocol at sea. A list of the specimens is shown in TABLE. They are being used for the phylogeographic and mitogenomic studies of the oceanic fishes.

We sincerely thank K. Ohwada for his organizations of the sampling program on this cruise. We also thank to the captain, officers, crew, scientists, and students on board the cruise for their assistance in collecting samples.

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TABLE Species Extracted Total Genemic DNA

Sample No.*	Scientific Name	Coll. St.	Coll. Date	Extracted Date
1	<i>Sternoptyx diaphana</i>	St. 2		2000/1/18
2	<i>Vinciguerria nimbaria</i>	St. 2		2000/1/18
3	<i>Eustomias</i> sp. 3	St. 2		2000/1/18
4	<i>Argylopelecus hemigymnus</i>	St. 2		2000/1/18
5	<i>Valenciennelus tripunctulatus</i>	St. 2		2000/1/18
6	<i>Bregmaceros japonicus</i>	St. 2		2000/1/18
7	<i>Astronesthes trifibulata</i>	St. U3		2000/1/19
8	<i>Ranzania laevis</i>	St. U3		2000/1/19
9	<i>Echiostoma barbatum</i>	St. U3		2000/1/19
10	<i>Cyclothone alba</i>	St. U3		2000/1/19
11	<i>C. atraria</i>	St. U3		2000/1/19
12	<i>C. pseudopallida</i>	St. U3		2000/1/19
13	<i>Paralepis atlantica</i> (?)	St. 2		2000/1/19
14	<i>Scopelarchus analis</i> (?)	St. U2		2000/1/19
15	<i>Thysanactis dentex</i>	St. 4 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)		2000/1/20
16	<i>Gonostoma elongatum</i>	St. 4 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)		2000/1/20
17	<i>Cyclothone pallida</i>	St. 4 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)		2000/1/20
18	<i>Melamphaes</i> sp.	St. 4 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)		2000/1/20
19	<i>Oneirodes</i> sp.	St. 4 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)		2000/1/20
20	<i>Ceratioidei</i> sp.	St. 4 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)		2000/1/20
21	<i>Melanostomias melanops</i>	St. U4		2000/1/21
22	<i>Idiacanthus fasciola</i>	St. U4		2000/1/21
23	<i>Gonostoma ebelingi</i>	St. U4		2000/1/21
24	<i>G. atlanticum</i>	St. U4		2000/1/21
25	Nomeidae sp.			2000/1/22
26	<i>Argylopelecus sladeni</i>			2000/1/22
27	<i>Sternoptyx obscura</i>	St. 6 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/22	2000/1/23
28	<i>Cyclothone acclinidens</i>	St. 6 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/22	2000/1/23
29	<i>Melanostomias tentaculatus</i>	St. 6 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/22	2000/1/23
30	<i>Oneirodes</i> sp. 2	St. 6 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/22	2000/1/23
31	<i>Photostomias guernei</i>	St. 6 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/22	2000/1/23
32	<i>Astronesthes splendida</i>	St. 6 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/22	2000/1/23
33	<i>Eutaeniophorus festivus</i>	St. U11 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/23	2000/1/24
34	Diretmidae sp.	St. U11 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/23	2000/1/24
35	<i>Howella zina</i>	St. U11 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/23	2000/1/24
36	<i>Photonectes albipennis</i>	St. U12 (IKMT-1000m w.o.)	2000/1/23	2000/1/24
37	<i>Idiacanthus fasciola</i>	St. U12 (IKMT-1000m w.o.)	2000/1/23	2000/1/24
38	<i>Lestidium atlanticum</i>	St. U12 (IKMT-1000m w.o.)	2000/1/23	2000/1/24
39	<i>Coccorella atrata</i>	St. U12 (IKMT-1000m w.o.)	2000/1/23	2000/1/24
40	<i>Odontostomops normalops</i>	St. U12 (IKMT-1000m w.o.)	2000/1/23	2000/1/24
41	<i>Scopelarchus hoedti</i>	St. U12 (IKMT-1000m w.o.)	2000/1/23	2000/1/24
42	<i>Poromitra oscitans</i>	St. U14 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/24	2000/1/25
43	<i>Sternoptyx pseudobscura</i>	St. U14 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/24	2000/1/25
44	<i>Cyclothone obscura</i>	St. U14 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/24	2000/1/25

(Continues)

TABLE (Continued)

Sample No.*	Scientific Name	Coll. St.	Coll. Date	Extracted Date
46	<i>Omosudis loweii</i>	St. U14 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/24	2000/1/25
47	<i>Astronesthes indica</i>	St. U14 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/24	2000/1/25
48	<i>Malacosteus niger</i>			2000/1/25
49	<i>Aluterus</i> sp.			2000/1/25
50	<i>Coryphaena equiselis</i>			2000/1/25
51	Paralepididae sp.	St. U20 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/26	2000/1/26
52	<i>Scopelosaurus harryi</i>	St. U20 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/26	2000/1/26
53	<i>Gonostoma ebelingi</i>	St. U20 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/26	2000/1/26
54	<i>Luzonichthys waitei</i>	St. U20 (IKMT-3000m w.o.)	2000/1/26	2000/1/26
55	<i>Argylopelecus aculeatus</i>	St. U21 & U22		2000/1/27
56	<i>Lestrolepis</i> sp.	St. U21 & U22		2000/1/27
57	<i>Isistius brasiliensis</i>	St. U21 & U22		2000/1/27
58	<i>Rondeletia loricata</i>	St. 25 (IKMT-5000m w.o.)		2000/1/28
59	Cetomimidae sp.	St. 25 (IKMT-5000m w.o.)		2000/1/28
60	<i>Bathophilus</i> sp.	St. 25 (IKMT-5000m w.o.)		2000/1/28
61	<i>Anoplogaster</i> sp.	St. 25 (IKMT-5000m w.o.)		2000/1/28
62	<i>Cryptopsarus coesii</i>	St. 25 (IKMT-5000m w.o.)		2000/1/28
63	<i>Bregmaceros</i> sp.	St. 25 (IKMT-5000m w.o.)		2000/1/28
64	<i>Cyclothone microdon</i>	St. U28 (IKMT-5000m w.o.)		2000/1/29
65	<i>Melanocetus murrayi</i>	St. U28 (IKMT-5000m w.o.)		2000/1/29
66	<i>Rosenblatichthys</i> sp.	St. U28 (IKMT-5000m w.o.)		2000/1/29
67	Platytroutidae sp.	St. U28 (IKMT-5000m w.o.)		2000/1/29
68	<i>Scopeloberyx robustus</i>	St. U28 (IKMT-5000m w.o.)		2000/1/29
69	Paralepididae sp.	St. U28 (IKMT-5000m w.o.)		2000/1/29
70	<i>Champsodon</i> sp.	St. U29 (IKMT-1000m w.o.)	2000/1/29	2000/1/30
71	Trichiuridae sp.	St. U29 (IKMT-1000m w.o.)	2000/1/29	2000/1/30
72	<i>Exocoteus</i> sp. (musclature)			2000/1/31
73	<i>Exocoteus</i> sp. (gill raker)			2000/1/31
74	<i>Valenciennellus tripunctulatus</i>	St. 11 (ORI)	2000/1/29	2000/2/9
75	<i>Valenciennellus</i> sp.	St. 11 (ORI)	2000/1/29	2000/2/9
76	<i>Scopelarchoides danae</i> (?)	St. U35 (IKPT)	2000/2/8	2000/2/9
77	<i>Polyipnus</i> sp.	St. 14 (IKPT-2000m w.o.)	2000/2/8	2000/2/9
78	<i>Scopelosaurus hoedti</i>	St. 14 (IKPT-2000m w.o.)	2000/2/8	2000/2/9
79	<i>Stomias affinis</i>	St. U37 (IKPT [obl.])	2000/2/14	2000/2/14
80	Melamphaid fish	St. U37 (IKPT [obl.])	2000/2/14	2000/2/14
81	<i>Ichthyococcus elongatus</i> (?)	St. U40 (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/15	2000/2/16
82	<i>Argyrolepecus affinis</i>	St. U40 (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/15	2000/2/16
83	<i>Polyipnus spinifer</i> (?)	St. U40 (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/15	2000/2/16
84	<i>Oneirodes</i> sp.	St. U40 (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/15	2000/2/16
85	<i>Benthodesmus</i> sp. (?)	St. U40 (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/15	2000/2/16
86	<i>Gigantura</i> sp.	St. U40 (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/15	2000/2/16
87	<i>Astronesthes cyanea</i>	St. U41 (IKMT [obl.])	2000/2/16	2000/2/17
88	<i>Pseudoscopelus</i> sp.	St. U41 (IKMT [obl.])	2000/2/16	2000/2/17
89	<i>Aristomias polyductylus</i> (?)	St. U41 (IKMT [step])	2000/2/16	2000/2/17
90	Platytroutid fish	St. 22 (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/18	2000/2/19

(Continues)

TABLE (Continued)

Sample No.*	Scientific Name	Coll. St.	Coll. Date	Extracted Date
92	Hemiramphid fish	St. U43 (IKMT [obl.])	2000/2/18	2000/2/19
93	<i>Eustomias bifilis</i>	St. U43 (IKMT [step])	2000/2/18	2000/2/19
94	Belonid fish	St. U45 (ORI-side [1st])	2000/2/20	2000/2/20
95	<i>Evermannella indica</i>	St. U45 (IKMT [Step])	2000/2/20	2000/2/20
96	<i>Beryx splendens</i>	St. U46 (IKMT [obl.])	2000/2/20	2000/2/20
97	Pentacerotid fish (?)	St. U46 (IKMT [step])	2000/2/20	2000/2/20
98	Unidentified larva	St. U46 (IKMT [step])	2000/2/20	2000/2/20
99	<i>Opisthoproctus</i> sp.	St. 2ÇR (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/20	2000/2/20
100	<i>Opisthoproctus</i> sp.	St. 2ÇR (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/20	2000/2/20
101	<i>Diplophos orientalis</i>	St. 2ÇR (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/20	2000/2/20
102	<i>Polyipnus</i> sp.	St. 2ÇR (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/20	2000/2/20
103	<i>Omosudis loweii</i>	St. 2ÇR (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/20	2000/2/20
104	<i>Cetostoma regani</i>	St. 2ÇR (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/20	2000/2/20
105	<i>Caulophryne pelagica</i>	St. 2ÇR (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/20	2000/2/20
106	<i>Dysalotus alcocki</i>	St. 2ÇR (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/20	2000/2/20
107	<i>Caranx melampygus</i>	St. U47 (IKMT [obl.])	2000/2/20	2000/2/23
108	<i>Eustomias bulbornatus</i>	St. U47 (IKMT [obl.])	2000/2/21	2000/2/23
109	<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	St. U47 (IKMT [obl.])	2000/2/21	2000/2/23
110	<i>Oxyporhamphus</i> sp.	St. U47 (IKMT [obl.])	2000/2/21	2000/2/23
111	<i>Melanostomias</i> sp.	St. U49 (IKMT [step])	2000/2/21	2000/2/23
112	<i>Lestidium prolixum</i>	St. U50 (IKMT [step])	2000/2/22	2000/2/23
113	<i>Polichthys maui</i>	St. U51 (IKMT [obl.])	2000/2/22	2000/2/23
114	<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/1	2000/3/2
115	<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/1	2000/3/2
116	<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/1	2000/3/2
117	<i>Carangoides armatus</i>	Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/1	2000/3/2
118	<i>Mene maculata</i>	Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/1	2000/3/2
119	<i>Caesio cuning</i>	Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/1	2000/3/2
120	<i>Nemipterus</i> sp.	Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/1	2000/3/2
121	<i>Balbometopon bicolor</i> (?)	Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/1	2000/3/2
122	<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/1	2000/3/2
123	<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/1	2000/3/2
124	<i>Heterophotus ophistoma</i>	St. M2 (IKMT [3000m w.o.])	2000/2/23	2000/3/2
125	<i>Aluterus monoceros</i> (?)	St. M5 (IKMT [3000m w.o.])	2000/2/24	2000/3/2
126	<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>	St. 27 (Dipp-Netted)	2000/2/27	2000/3/2
127	Scyliorhinid shark	Pasil Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/2	2000/3/5
128	<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Pasil Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/2	2000/3/5
129	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Pasil Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/2	2000/3/5
130	<i>Echeneis naucrates</i>	Pasil Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/2	2000/3/5
131	<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	Pasil Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/2	2000/3/5
132	<i>Priacanthus macracanthus</i> (?)	Pasil Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/2	2000/3/5
133	<i>Saurida</i> sp. 1	Pasil Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/2	2000/3/5
134	<i>Brama</i> sp.	Pasil Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/2	2000/3/5
135	Nomeid fish	Pasil Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/2	2000/3/5
136	<i>Acanthocephala</i> sp.	Pasil Fish Market in Cebu Island	2000/3/2	2000/3/5

(Continues)

TABLE (Continued)

Sample No.*	Scientific Name	Coll. St.	Coll. Date	Extracted Date
138	Platyroctid fish	St. 26 (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/25	2000/3/5
139	<i>Anoplogaster cornuta</i>	St. 27 (IKMT [6000m w.o.])	2000/2/27	2000/3/5
140	<i>Howella</i> sp.	St. 28 (IKMT [4000m w.o.])	2000/2/27	2000/3/5
141	<i>Zu cristatus</i> (?)	St. U61 (IKMT [step])	2000/2/27	2000/3/5
142	Leptochilichthy fish	St. M2 (IKMT [3000m w.o.])	2000/2/23	2000/3/5
BT-1	<i>Synaphobranchus</i> sp.	St. B1 (Beam Trawl)	2000/2/17	2000/2/18
BT-2	<i>Eretmichthys pinnatus</i> (?)	St. B1 (Beam Trawl)	2000/2/17	2000/2/18
BT-3	<i>Porogadus</i> sp.	St. B1 (Beam Trawl)	2000/2/17	2000/2/18
BT-4	<i>Coelophrys</i> sp.	St. B1 (Beam Trawl)	2000/2/17	2000/2/18
BT-5	<i>Bathysaurus mollis</i>	St. 23 (Beam Trawl)	2000/2/21	2000/2/21
BT-6	<i>Ipnops</i> sp.	St. 23 (Beam Trawl)	2000/2/21	2000/2/21
BT-7	<i>Bajacalifornia</i> sp. (?)	St. 24 (Beam Trawl)	2000/2/22	2000/2/23
BT-8	<i>Spectrunculus grandis</i> (?)	St. 24 (Beam Trawl)	2000/2/22	2000/2/23
BT-9	<i>Bassozetus</i> sp.	St. 24 (Beam Trawl)	2000/2/22	2000/2/23
BT-10	<i>Lamprogrammus niger</i> (?)	St. B2 (Beam Trawl)	2000/2/23	2000/3/2

* "BT" means the specimen that were collected by beam trawl. Other specimens were basically collected by IKMT, although some specimens were bought at the fish market.

Distribution, abundance and life history characteristics of the anguilliform leptocephali in the Celebes and Sulu Seas during the KH-00-1 cruise

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Of the 3,647 leptocephali collected using IKPT, ORI, and MOCNESS nets during this cruise, 3,201 or 88 % were collected during February in the Celebes and Sulu seas. These areas consist of two relatively small basins surrounded by islands or shallow shelf areas, with both basins reaching depths of about 5,000 m. The two basins are separated by a narrow shelf area with scattered islands that is 50 m or shallower everywhere except for a small channel, 500 m deep, that connects the two basins at the southern end of the Sulu Sea. The majority of the leptocephali in these two seas belonged to the order Anguilliformes (99.1%), and the remaining specimens belonged to the Notacanthiformes (N = 15; 28-217 mm TL) and the Elopiformes (N = 11; 24-45 mm TL). The leptocephali of the marine eel families that live on the continental shelf or around islands were especially abundant in these areas, and the Congridae (N = 1,829) was the most abundant family due to the 1,442 *Ariosoma* collected in the two areas. The Muraenidae (N = 431), Ophichthidae (N = 328), Chlopsidae (N = 113), and Moringuidae (N = 93) were also relatively abundant in the two seas.

However, some taxa were more abundant in one of the two seas or had different size distributions in the two areas despite a similar sampling effort in each area. *Ariosoma*, Moringuidae, Derichthyidae, Nemichthyidae, and Serrivomeridae were more abundant in the Celebes Sea, and congrids other than *Ariosoma*, and rare taxa such as the Ilyophinae (*Dysomma* etc.), Elopiformes, and Notacanthiformes were more abundant in the Sulu Sea (Table 1). Relatively small leptocephali of many taxa were collected, indicating that a variety of species were spawning in the region. There was a higher proportion of small leptocephali of the Chlopsidae and Moringuidae in the Celebes Sea, but there was a higher proportion of larger individuals of the Nettastomatidae (Figure 1) and of *Ariosoma* in the Sulu Sea (Figure 2 and 3). The smallest specimens of *Ariosoma* were collected at station U42 near the northeast end of Sulawesi Island, at stations U49-51 in both seas near the northern end of Borneo Island, and at station U60 near the Philippines (Figure 3). This indicated that eels of the genus *Ariosoma* were probably spawning close to the shelf where their juveniles and adults live, and that their leptocephali were advected to offshore areas.

In contrast to *Ariosoma*, the leptocephali of *Nemichthys* were collected in even lower abundances in the Sulu Sea compared to in the Celebes Sea (Figure 4), and the smallest recently spawned individuals were collected closer to the middle of the two seas (Figure 5). Nemichthyids are open ocean mesopelagic eels that live completely pelagic life histories, and therefore it is expected that they spawn in the open ocean away from any shelf areas. The

length frequency distribution of their leptocephali indicated that there were a high proportion of small individuals in the Celebes Sea. However, the Sulu Sea is much more closed off from the western Pacific Ocean, and based on the rarity of their leptocephali there, they may have a much smaller population size of Nemichthyid eels there, or there may have been far fewer leptocephali transported into the basin from other areas, than in the Celebes Sea, which has direct inflow from the western Pacific.

Another interesting feature of the leptocephali catches in these two seas was the relatively large number and the frequency of catches of leptocephali in the ORI side nets that were fished at the surface next to the ship at IKPT stations. Surface catches of *Ariosoma* and a few other taxa have been observed during previous Hakuho Maru cruises, but not to the same extent of number of tows, abundance or diversity of taxa as in these two areas. A total of 551 *Ariosoma* leptocephali were collected in 13 tows of the ORI side nets at 8 stations in the Celebes Sea, compared to a total of 88 individuals collected in 12 tows at 8 stations in the Sulu Sea. The size ranges of these leptocephali were similar to those collected in the IKPT tows (Figure 2) and were spread out at stations throughout both seas (Figure 6). Although, there were some greater catches of *Ariosoma* at the surface in the Celebes Sea, there was a greater diversity of taxa collected at the surface in the Sulu Sea (Table 1, Figure 6). These leptocephali were of a wide range of sizes that were caught at eight of the 11 stations, but were most abundant at a station at the northern edge of the Sulu Sea (Figure 6). Other than *Ariosoma*, there were only two ophichthid leptocephali collected at the surface at one station in the Celebes Sea, in contrast to 35 specimens of eight taxa of anguilliform leptocephali that were collected at the surface at eight stations in the Sulu Sea. The Anguillidae, Nettastomatidae, and Serrivomeridae were the only anguilliform families that were not collected at the surface there. The families that had more than 3 specimens collected at the surface were the Congridae (N = 9 at 6 stations), Muraenidae (N = 8 at 3 stations), and the Ophichthidae (N = 12 at 5 stations). These catches of leptocephali at the surface indicate that they were frequently distributed in the upper meter of the ocean at night in these areas, but why more taxa were collected at the surface in the Sulu Sea is unclear.

The catch data of leptocephali collected in both the ORI and IKPT nets that were fished in the Celebes and Sulu Seas provide unique and valuable insight on the distribution and early life history of the anguilliform leptocephali present there in February and on the spawning ecology of the adult eels in the region. Further identification of these leptocephali will provide valuable new information about the diversity and life history of the many different species of eels that inhabit the coastal and offshore areas in the region

Table 1. Number and size ranges of leptocephali collected in the Celebes and Sulu Seas, and the number of leptocephali collected at the surface in tows of the ORI side net.

Taxa	Number of Specimens		
	Celebes Sea	Sulu Sea	Total
Anguilliformes			
Anguillidae	12 (6.3-47.4)*	2 (9.2-12.3)	14
Chlopsidae	45 (13.7-63.7)	68 (15.6-75.3)	113
Congridae (part)	127 (12.1-131.4)	260 (9.0-185.0)	387
Ariosoma	1063 (16.1-223.0)	379 (11.8-223.0)	1442
Moringuidae	82 (10.8-62.3)	11 (24.7-42.8)	93
Muraenidae	212 (19.7-92.3)	218 (10.3-72.7)	430
Ophichthidae	156 (9.0-93.4)	172 (16.3-100.7)	328
Nettastomatidae	11 (19.0-48.4)	11 (9.8-98.5)	22
Derichthyidae	53 (11.0-76.5)	4 (9.8-27.0)	57
Nemichthyidae	213 (8.5-356.0)	25 (22.7-306.0)	238
Serrivomeridae	8 (20.2-68.0)	0	8
Synphobranchidae			
Synphobranchinae	10 (24.0-54.2)	14 (17.1-32.0)	24
Ilyophinae	4 (26.3-51.3)	14 (25.7-53.3)	19
Elopiformes	0	12 (24.3-45.4)	12
Notacanthiformes	2 (34.5-42.1)	13 (28.7-217.5)	15
Saccopharyngiformes	0	0	0
Total specimens	1998	1203	3201
No. of taxa in ORI surface tows	2	9	9
No. of individuals in ORI surface tows	552	124	676

*Number of specimens (range of mm TL)

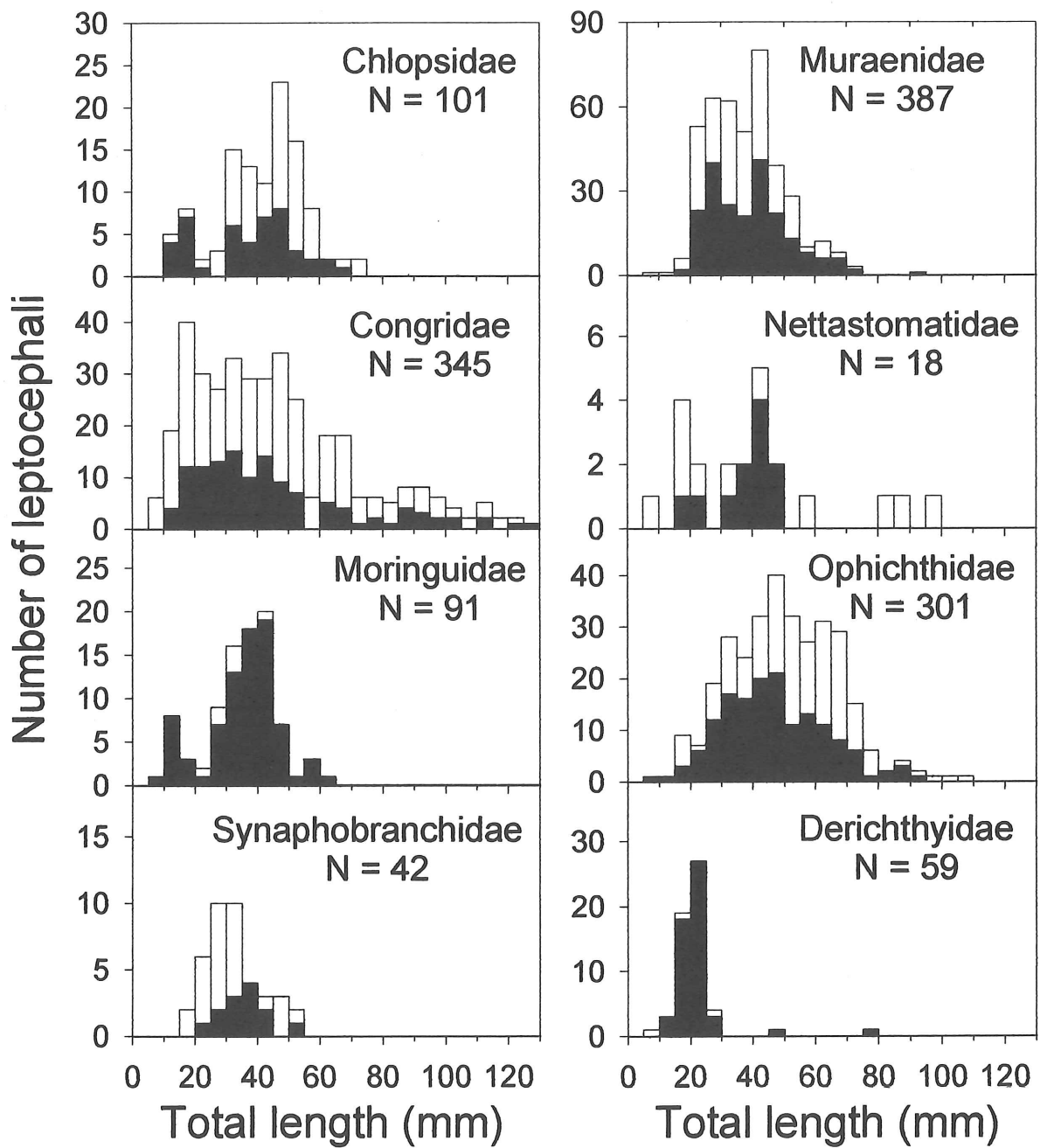


Figure 1. Length frequency distributions of leptocephali collected in the Celebes Sea (black bars) and in the Sulu Sea (white bars).

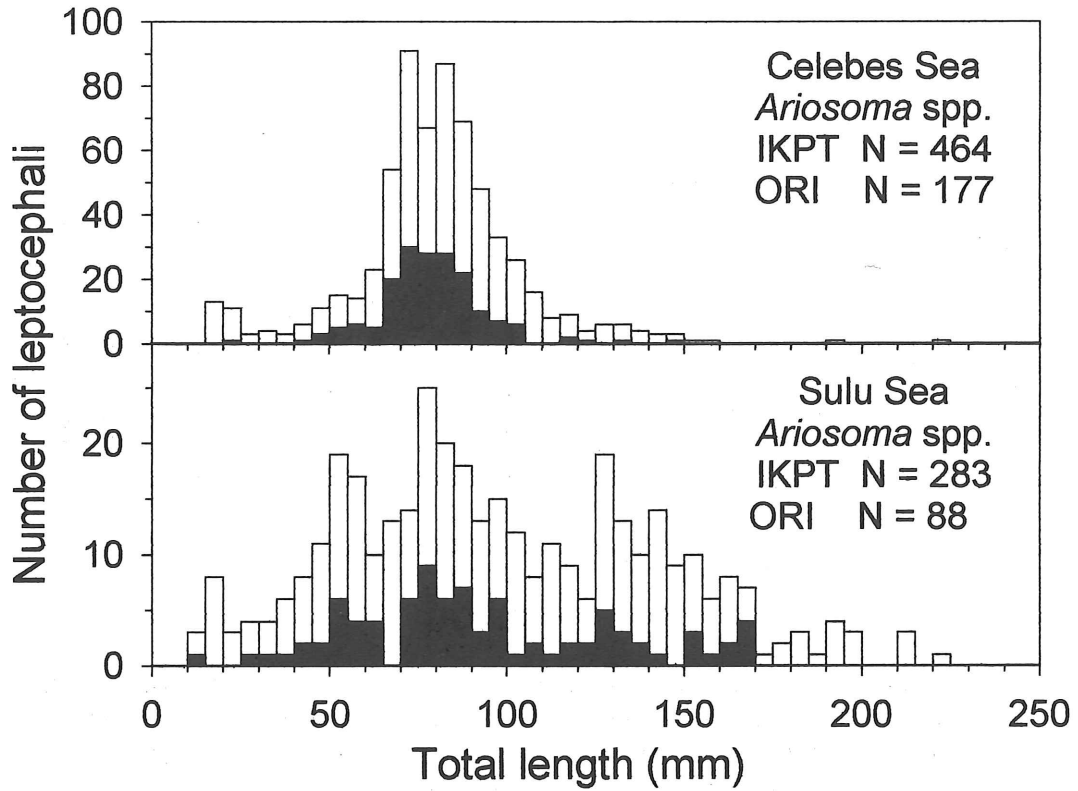


Figure 2. Length frequency distributions of *Ariosoma leptocephali* collected in the Isaacs Kidd Pelagic Trawls (IKPT - white bars) and at the surface in the ORI side net (ORI - black bars) in the Celebes and Sulu Seas.

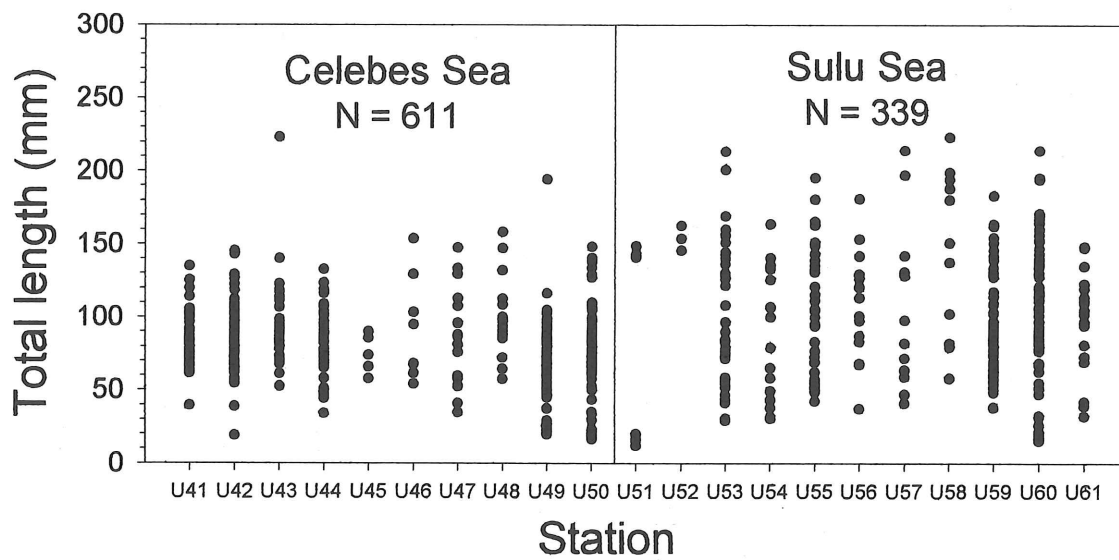


Figure 3. Distribution and size of *Ariosoma* spp. leptocephali in the Celebes and Sulu Seas collected in a series of stations that sampled east to west across the Celebes Sea and then from the southern end to the northeast corner of the Sulu Sea.

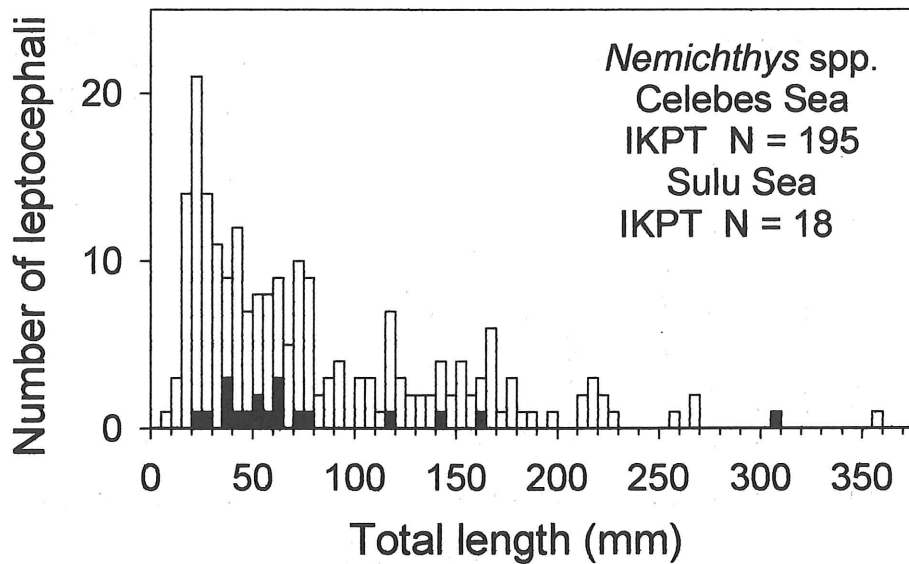


Figure 4. Length frequency distributions of *Nemichthys* leptocephali collected in the Isaacs Kidd Pelagic Trawls in the Celebes Sea (white bars) and Sulu Sea (black bars). Two individuals (55.8 and 95.0 mm TL) collected at the surface in the ORI side net in the Sulu Sea are not shown.

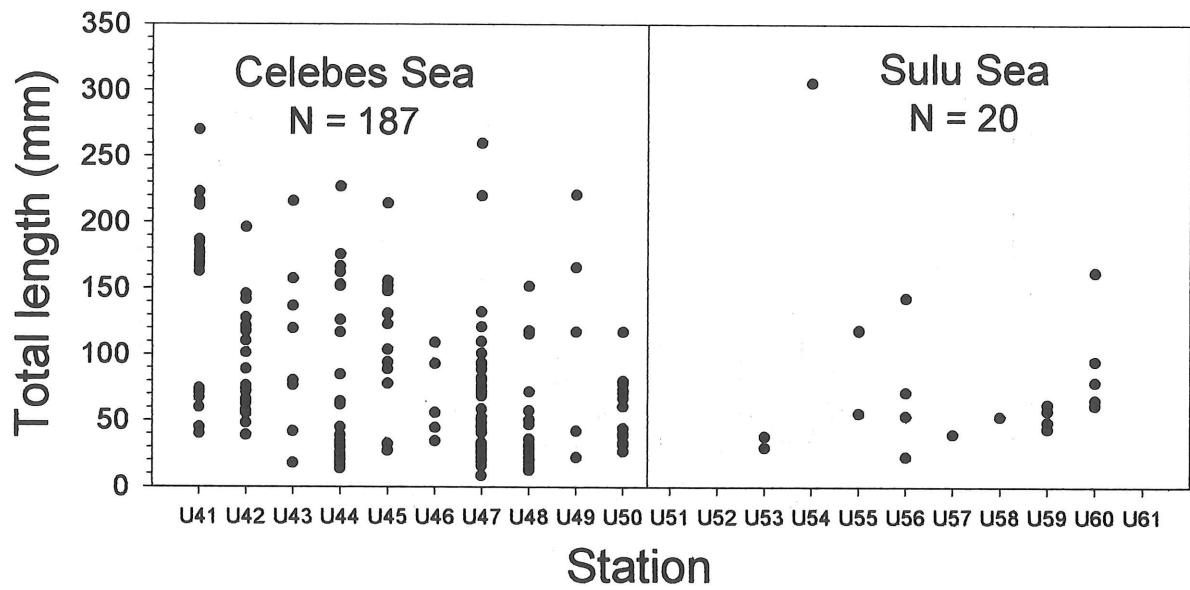


Figure 5. Distribution and size of *Nemichthys* spp. leptocephali in the Celebes and Sulu Seas collected in a series of stations that sampled east to west across the Celebes Sea and then from the southern end to the northeast corner of the Sulu Sea.

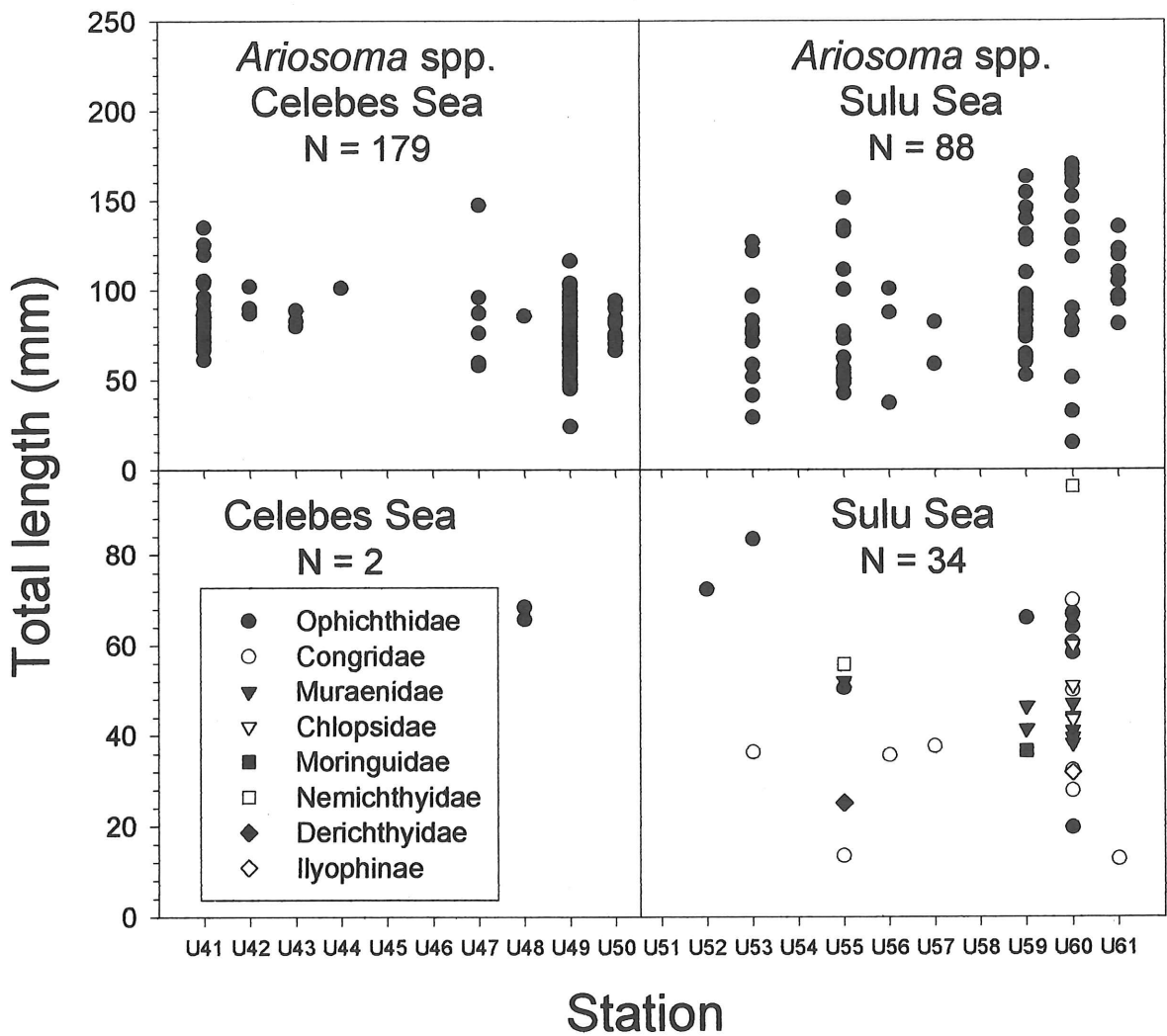


Figure 6. Distribution and size of *Ariosoma* spp. (top panel) and eight families of leptocephali (bottom panel) in the Celebes and Sulu Seas collected at the surface in the ORI side nets at a series of stations that sampled east to west across the Celebes Sea and then from the southern end to the northeast corner of the Sulu Sea. Additional specimens of *Ariosoma* (N = 371) at stations U49 and U50 are not shown.

The bathymetric survey to depths of over 7000 m using SEA BEAM 2120HR

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L-3 Communications SeaBeam Instruments

A new multi-narrow beam echo sounder system, called SEA BEAM 2120HR, was installed on R/V Hakuho-maru at March 1999. The SEA BEAM 2120HR system is the first system operated at a frequency of 20 kHz in the world. As the SEA BEAM 2120 HR system covers depths to 6000 m, several sea trials were carried out at depths shallower than 6000 m during the research cruises in 1999, KH-99-2, KH-99-3, and KH-99-4. After the trials, we installed an option that permits focusing of the transmitted energy into a narrower swath around the vertical with depth capability to over 8000 m, called Focused Beam Mode. After the improvement of the system at Cebu between legs 2 and 3 of KH-00-1, we succeeded to survey to depths of over 7000 m when R/V Hakuho-maru crossed Philippine Trench. Before the arrival at Tokyo port, we carried out a short survey off Suruga Bay to estimate the athwartship alignment error between the hydrophone array and the vertical reference. However, we could not get good data due to a bad weather. The following is a brief outline of the SEA BEAM 2120HR system.

SEA BEAM 2120HR

The SEA BEAM 2120HR system is a multibeam echo sounder that generates sonar data for wide-swath contour charts and side-scan data for side-scan images. In the study of the geomorphology of the ocean floor, a multibeam echo sounder is more useful than single-point depth sounders (PDR). The SEA BEAM 2120HR system can collect up to 151 soundings each ping cycle over depths varying from 30 to 9000 m. It provides a swath coverage of 150° to 40°, depending on the depth, bottom reflectivity and environmental factors. The bathymetric data of the SEA BEAM 2120HR system have a repeatability of a few meters at a depth of 1000 m.

The brief configuration of the SEA BEAM 2120HR system is shown in Fig. 1. The SEA BEAM 2120HR hardware consists of the shipboard electronics, projector underhull assembly,

hydrophone underhull assembly, operation control station, navigation system, and real-time mapping station.

The SEA BEAM 2120HR system uses a software user interface, called HydroStar, on Windows NT for the operation and data acquisition. The SEA BEAM 2120HR system is equipped with a navigation system (POS/MV). The POS/MV system consists of a rack mountable computer system, an inertial measurement unit (IMU), and two GPS antennas. The POS/MV system generates attitude data in three axes. Roll and pitch measurements are accurate to $\pm 0.035^\circ$ or better, and heading measurements are accurate to $\pm 0.05^\circ$ or better, regardless of the latitude of the vessel. Heave measurements maintain an accuracy of 5% of the measured vertical displacement or ± 5 cm for movements that have a period of up to 20 seconds.

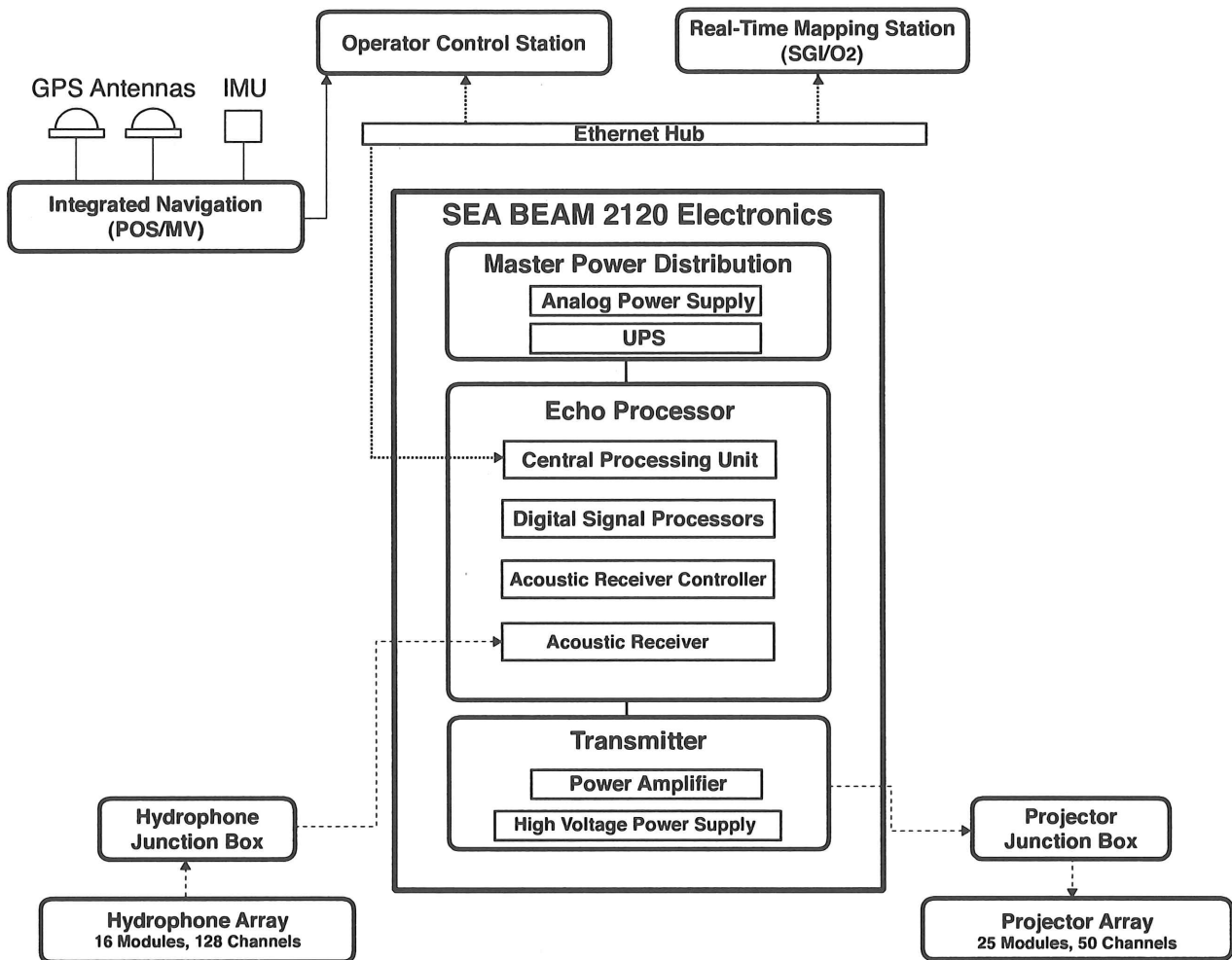


Fig. 1. Block Diagram of *SEA BEAM 2120HR*.

Fish larvae and juveniles collected during KH-00-1

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The cruise KH-00-1 was made in the temperate, subtropical and tropical western Pacific Ocean including Celebes and Sulu Seas from January 14 to March 10, 2000. The sampling was made by IKMT net with oblique and step towing methods. A total of 93 tows of IKMT nets were made at 62 stations. Fish larvae and juveniles were collected abundantly. This study analyzes the occurrence and abundance of dominant systematic groups and some faunistic items with all of the fish larvae and juveniles collected. As the sorting of the fish larvae and juveniles is not completed, this report is based only on one sample at St.13 (00°01'N, 162°00'E) at 01:41 AM on 24 January 2000, which is shown below. This report does not include leptocephali.

Species of fish larvae and juveniles collected at St.13.

Species	larvae	meta	juveniles	larvae	meta	juveniles
Bathylagidae				Paralepididae		
<i>Bathylagus</i> sp.	1			Paralepididae spp.		39
Gonostomatidae				<i>Lestidium</i> spp.		31
<i>Diplophos taenia</i>	2			<i>Lestidium atlanticum</i>		12
<i>Vinciguerria nimbaria</i>	734	162		<i>Lestidium prolixum</i>		28
<i>Gonostoma gracile</i>	4			<i>Lestidiops jayakari jayakari</i>		62
<i>Gonostoma atlanticum</i>	15	5	1	<i>Lestidiops indopacifica</i>		14
<i>Gonostoma elongatum</i>	48	5		<i>Lestrolepis</i> spp.		10
<i>Cyclothone alba</i>	31			<i>Stemonosudis rothschildi</i>		1
<i>Margrethia obtusirostra</i>	3			<i>Stemonosudis macrura</i>		3
Sternoptychidae				Evermannellidae		
Sternoptychidae spp.	8			<i>Coccorella atlantica</i>		10
Chauliodontidae				<i>Evermannella indica</i>		1
<i>Chauliodus</i> sp.	72	3		Hemiramphidae		
Astronesthidae				Hemiramphidae spp.		5
Astronesthidae sp.1	1			Bregmacerotidae		

Astronesthidae sp.2	3		<i>Bregmaceros</i> spp.	113	2
Malanostomiidae			Lophiiformes		
Malanostomiidae sp.	1		Ceratioidei spp.	4	
<i>Leptostomias</i> sp.	1		Diretmidae		
<i>Eustomias</i> sp.4	2		Diretmidae spp.	3	
Idiacanthidae			Melamphaidae		
<i>Idiacanthus</i> sp.	4		Melamphaidae spp.	6	
Scopelarchidae			Percichthyidae		
<i>Benthalbella</i> spp.	13		<i>Synagrops</i> spp.	22	
<i>Scopelarchus</i> spp.	8		Serranidae		
<i>Scopelarchoides</i> spp.	107		Serranidae spp.	2	
<i>Rosenblattichthys alatus</i>	3		Epigonidae		
Giganturidae			Epigonidae spp.	13	
Giganturidae sp.	1		Coryphaenidae		
Myctophidae			Coryphaenidae spp.	3	
Myctophidae spp.	219	5	Bramidae		
<i>Hygophum proximum</i>	25		Bramidae spp.	14	
<i>Diogenichthys atlanticus</i>	15	1	Chiasmodontidae		
<i>Myctophum</i> spp.	15	1	Chiasmodontidae spp.	9	
<i>Myctophum nitidulum</i>	11		Scombridae		
<i>Myctophum aurolaternatum</i>	12		Scombridae spp.	5	
<i>Myctophum asperum</i>	85		<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	7	
<i>Myctophum obutusirostre</i>	22		<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	5	
<i>Myctophum orientale</i>	10		<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	1	
<i>Symbolophorus</i> spp.	27		Gempylidae		
<i>Symbolophorus evermanni</i>	22		<i>Pexea prometheoides</i>	1	
<i>Lampadena luminosa</i>	2		<i>Gempylus serpens</i>	4	
<i>Bolinichthys longipes</i>	1		<i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i>	1	
<i>Ceratoscopelus warmingi</i>	64		Acanthuridae		
<i>Lampanyctus</i> spp.	58		<i>Naso</i> spp.	4	
<i>Nannobranchium</i> spp.	7		Nomeidae		
<i>Triphoturus microchir</i>	1		<i>Psenes cyanophrys</i>	3	
<i>Diaphus</i> spp.		93	<i>Psenes arsfurensis</i>	3	1
<i>Diaphus</i> A group	41		Scorpaenidae		
<i>Diaphus</i> B group	209		Scorpaenidae sp.	1	
			Tetraodontidae		
			Tetraodontidae sp.		1
			Unidentified	57	
			Broken	93	
			Total	2498	175
					105

Characteristics of the primary producer and nano- and micro-size consumers in the Celebes and Sulu Seas

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The present study focuses on description of the Celebes and Sulu Sea ecosystem structures, within the euphotic zone, from the primary producer to microzooplankton. This information is fundamental to understand the total ecosystem in the both seas. Measurements described below have been done at Stns. 22 to 28 to depict the lower ecosystem structures.

Primary producer: Size-fractionated algal biomass in the euphotic zone was evaluated by chlorophyll *a* measurements by the fluorometry using N,N-dymethylformamide (DMF) as a extracted solvent. At Stns. 23 and 26, size-fractionated primary production was also measured by a ¹³C uptake method.

Nanoplankton: We tried to count abundance of nanoplankton in the euphotic zone. Nanoplanktons were collected on the Nucleopore filter after double staining with DAPI and FITC and kept frozen for microscopic analysis.

Microzooplankton: Water samples (500 ml) were preserved with Bouin's fixative. Individual numbers of planktonic ciliates and copepod nauplii were counted in the laboratory by the Utermöhl method.

Figure 1 shows one of the results on the vertical distribution of planktonic ciliates and copepod nauplii at Stns. 23 and 26. The other samples are now being analyzed.

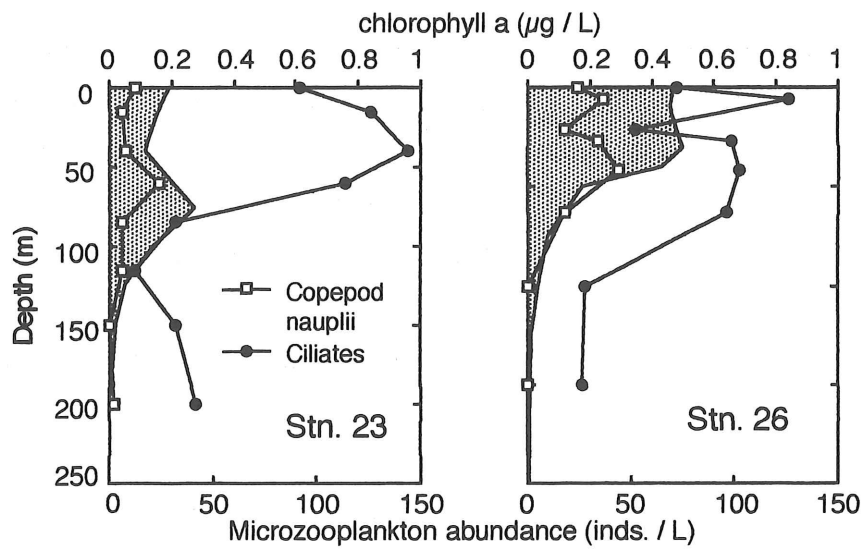


Figure 1. Vertical distribution of chlorophyll *a* and microzooplankton abundance at Stns. 23 and 26.

Age and growth of *Ceratoscopelus warmingii* (Pisces: Myctophidae) in the Sulu Sea

Masatoshi MOKU and Kouichi KAWAGUCHI

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The lanternfish *Ceratoscopelus warmingii* is a subtropical-tropical cosmopolite and abundant in the warm waters of the world. Considerable geographical variations found in the number and arrangements of its luminous scales and gill raker counts have caused taxonomic problems. This species is distributed in various environments in the world, and various growth patterns are expected according to environmental difference of habitats. The Sulu Sea has a unique vertical temperature profile, and is one of the highest temperature habitat of this species. This research aims (1) to examine the growth pattern of *C. warmingii* and (2) to make validation of daily otolith increments in *C. warmingii* in the Sulu Sea.

An Isaacs-Kidd Midwater Trawl (IKMT) with 0.5 mm mesh was towed obliquely from 0 to ca. 1000 m depth during the day and at night or 0 to ca 200 m depth at night in February 23 - 24. The specimens of *Ceratoscopelus warmingii* larvae were immediately preserved in 90% ethyl alcohol and adults and juveniles were frozen on board. After measuring standard length (mm SL) and wet body weight, sagittal otoliths of the post-metamorphic fish were removed under a microscope. Otolith radii, defined as the distance from the core to the edge of the rostrum, were measured with an ocular micrometer.

A total of 88 larvae and 138 juveniles and adults were collected. Size distribution of juveniles and adults was multimodal with the maximum size of 64.4 mm SL (Fig. 1). The relationship between the otolith radius and standard length of 73 individuals was linear (Fig. 2). Observation and counting of otolith increments are now in progress.

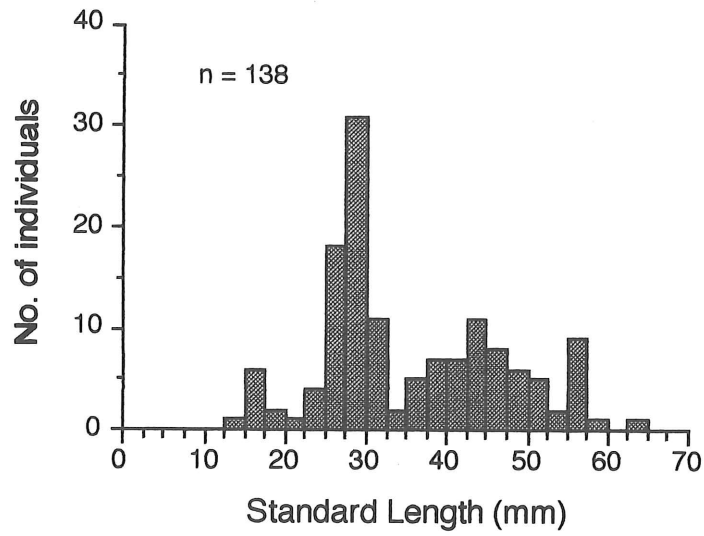


Fig. 1 Size distribution of juvenile and adult *Ceratoscopelus warmingii* collected from the Sulu Sea.

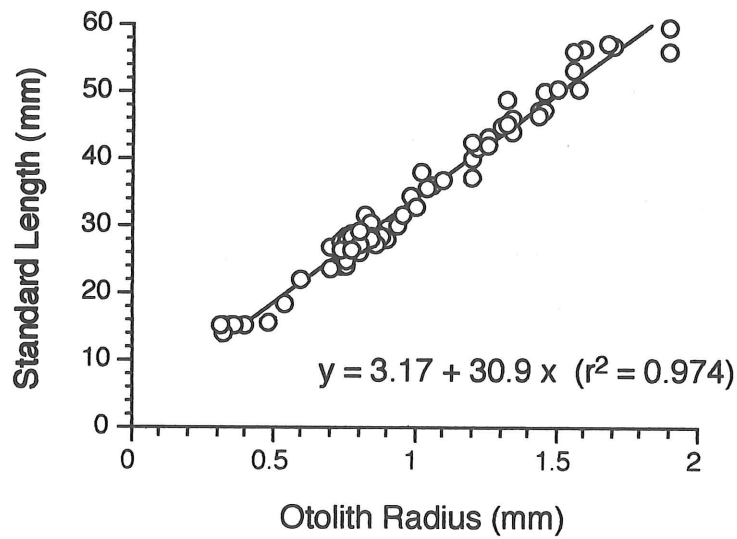


Fig. 2 Relationship between otolith radius and standard length of juvenile and adult *C. warmingii*.

Ecology of the deep-sea pelagic copepods of the genus *Euaugaptilus*

Hiroyuki MATSUURA and Shuhei NISHIDA

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The calanoid copepods of the genus *Euaugaptilus* primarily inhabit the meso- and bathypelagic zones of the world oceans. The genus encompasses ca. 70 species which is among the largest numbers in a single genus in all calanoid copepods. *Euaugaptilus* spp. occur in low abundance and sympatrically with many congeneric species. Many species of *Euaugaptilus* have specialized sucker-like structure on the setae of their feeding appendages, which has been termed button. The high species diversity, the low population density, and the development of the button setae in *Euaugaptilus* suggest a specialization in their food habit in the resource-limited deep sea which would be an interesting topic in elucidating speciation and resource partitioning in pelagic communities. During the present cruise we collected copepods of *Euaugaptilus*, and examined their swimming and feeding behaviors, geographical distribution, and vertical distribution in the tropical western Pacific and the Sulu and Celebes Seas.

Plankton samples were collected with either an ORI net (mesh size: 0.33 mm) or an Isaacs-Kidd midwater trawl (mesh size: 1 mm), towed obliquely from ca. 1000 - 1500 m depth to the surface. Immediately after collection, live copepods of *Euaugaptilus* were transferred to bottles containing filtered seawater and kept in a cold room (4 °C). The swimming behavior of copepods was recorded with a video recorder. After observation of swimming behavior, small copepods, chaetognaths, cnidarians or salps were added as possible prey for observation of feeding behavior. The copepods of *Euaugaptilus* swam very slowly and continuously, and the positions of copepods in the bottle were almost stationary, suggesting that they are ambush predators. We were unable to observe the copepods' attack to the prey animals. A detailed analysis of swimming behavior is now in progress.

The occurrence of *Euaugaptilus* spp. was examined in the open Pacific (off New Guinea), the Celebes Sea and the Sulu Sea (Stns. U-40, 23 and 26, respectively), using the IKMT net (1-mm mesh, oblique tows, 4000-m wire out) samples. Immediately after collection, specimens of *Euaugaptilus* spp. were sorted from the plankton samples and fixed in 2 % glutaraldehyde and 2.5 % paraformaldehyde (phosphate buffer, pH 7.4) at 4 °C for later analyses of food habits and functional morphology. A total of 22 species of *Euaugaptilus* were identified. Fifteen and 20 species occurred from the open Pacific and the Celebes Sea, respectively, but only 5 species occurred from the Sulu Sea (Table 1). Among the species from the Sulu Sea,

Euaugaptilus hyperboreus has been reported from the central Arctic and Pacific Ocean, while the other 4 species are known from the world oceans. *E. magnus* occurred most abundantly in the genus, and is known from the meso- and bathypelagic zones of the world oceans, but did not occur in the Sulu Sea. The low species diversity of *Euaugaptilus* spp. in the Sulu Sea may partly be attributable to the high temperature in the meso- and bathypelagic zones of the area (ca. 10 °C). An analysis of the vertical distribution of *Euaugaptilus* spp. in the upper 1000 m of the Sulu and the Celebes Seas (Stns. 23 and 26) is now in progress on the basis of the vertically stratified day-night series of samples taken by MOCNESS tows.

Table 1. Occurrence of *Euaugaptilus* spp. at three selected stations.

Open Pacific (Stn. U-40)		Celebes Sea (Stn. 23)		Sulu Sea (Stn. 26)
<i>E. angustus</i>	<i>E. penicillatus</i>	<i>E. angustus</i>	<i>E. longimanus</i>	<i>E. angustus</i>
<i>E. elongatus</i>	<i>E. rectus</i>	<i>E. bullifer</i>	<i>E. magnus</i>	<i>E. bullifer</i>
<i>E. facilis</i>	<i>E. rigidus</i>	<i>E. elongatus</i>	<i>E. maxillaris</i>	<i>E. filigerus</i>
<i>E. filigerus</i>	<i>E. tenuispinus</i>	<i>E. fecundus</i>	<i>E. nodifrons</i>	<i>E. hyperboreus</i>
<i>E. grandicornis</i>		<i>E. filigerus</i>	<i>E. oblongus</i>	<i>E. nodifrons</i>
<i>E. hyperboreus</i>		<i>E. gracilis</i>	<i>E. perodiosus</i>	
<i>E. laticeps</i>		<i>E. grandicornis</i>	<i>E. rectus</i>	
<i>E. longimanus</i>		<i>E. hyperboreus</i>	<i>E. rigidus</i>	
<i>E. magnus</i>		<i>E. indicus</i>	<i>E. tenuispinus</i>	
<i>E. nodifrons</i>		<i>E. laticeps</i>		
<i>E. oblongus</i>		<i>E. latifrons</i>		

Molecular phylogeny of pelagic marine copepods

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Copepods are among the most diverse groups of pelagic animals. According to available information of the zoogeography of pelagic marine copepods, there are distinct geographic patterns among higher taxa (usually at the genus- or family levels) which may be attributable to distinct evolutionary processes. Such processes may be studied by comparing the patterns of distribution and phylogeny among selected taxa. The South-East Asian region is an interesting area for such a study, with high species diversity of copepods and sea areas isolated in different degrees. As a part of a study on the evolution and diversity of pelagic marine copepods, we aimed in the present cruise at collecting copepod specimens from the western tropical Pacific and the Sulu and Celebes Seas to apply genetic markers to some representative taxa.

Samples were collected either by vertical tows of a Norpac net (mesh size: 0.1 mm) from 200 m to the surface (22 stations), oblique tows of an Isaacs-Kidd midwater trawl (mesh size: 1.0 or 0.5 mm; 18 stations) or an ORI net (mesh size: 0.33 mm; 6 stations) through < 1500-m layers, or by surface tows of an ORI net (mesh size: 0.69 mm; 31 stations) to cover epi- and mesopelagic depths and all sizes of copepods. All samples were fixed in 99.5% ethanol immediately after collection.

As a first step, we will investigate the phylogeny of following taxa by using molecular sequence of the mitochondrial ND5 region. (1) The genus *Neocalanus*: comprising 6 oceanic species, 3 of which predominate in the subarctic Pacific, 2 in the tropical and subtropical Pacific, and 1 in the Subantarctic; will be examined as a typical case of allopatric speciation in oceanic environment. (2) The Genus *Euaugaptilus*: a very speciose group comprising ca. 70 species, mostly meso- and/or bathypelagic cosmopolites occurring sympatrically, many species having specialized feeding appendages; will be examined as a case of extensive sympatric speciation through resource partitioning. (3) The Genus *Oithona*: comprising ca. 50 species, with very wide habitat range of genus as a whole including inlet- and oceanic species, epi-, meso- and bathypelagic species, and boreal- to tropical species; will be examined as a case of speciation into different habitats, depth zones, and water-masses. (4) The Family Heterorhabdidae: comprising 7 genera and ca. 40 species ranging in feeding strategy from pure suspension feeders to raptorial predators; will be examined as a case of evolution in feeding habits.

KH-00-1		Date	00.01.16	Lat.	25	0.44	N	Depth	3976 m	KH-00-1	Date	00.01.18	Lat.	19	0.26	N	Depth	5507 m	
St. 02		Time	14:46-18:15	Long.	147	15.56	E			St. 03		Time	10:06-11:49	Long.	151	6.80	E		
		CTD BTL DATA				CTD DOWN LAY DATA				CTD BTL DATA				CTD DOWN LAY DATA					
BTL	Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	pH	Chl-a	FIC	P.T.	BTL	Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	pH	Chl-a	FIC	P.T.
No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	(25°C)	µg/l	(psu)	°C	No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	(25°C)	µg/l	(psu)	°C
	0		24.2	****	0.038	8.217	0.038	0.122	24.106		0		27.1	****	0.045	8.231	0.045	3.75	27.155
	24	11	24.190	(3.56)	34.815	8.220		0.115	24.121		9	9	27.158	3.71	34.987	8.247		3.76	27.155
	20	10	24.179	(3.48)	34.817	0.018		0.122	24.129		20	10	27.162	3.70	34.987	0.034		3.76	27.167
	19	30	24.278	(3.52)	34.878	0.021		0.121	24.131		30	30	27.159	3.70	34.986	0.043		3.75	27.165
	17	50	24.285	(3.40)	34.880			0.120	24.131		50	50	27.168	3.72	34.985			3.76	27.158
	18	49	24.286	(3.48)	34.879	0.020		0.127	24.164		51	51	27.171	3.72	34.984	(0.089)		3.74	27.155
	16	100	21.947	(3.15)	(34.860)	0.055		0.128	24.171		99	99	24.470	3.82	34.937			3.75	27.153
	21	100	21.857	(3.26)	(34.851)			0.135	24.167		1	111	23.888	3.80	34.935			3.76	27.146
	22	126	20.206	(3.16)	(34.833)	(0.011)		0.135	24.178		2	110	23.926	3.78	34.934			3.77	26.929
	23	150	18.803	(3.37)	(34.805)	0.035		0.195	22.833		3	110	23.951	3.79	34.935			3.85	25.279
	1	202	17.668	(3.15)	(34.793)			0.229	22.205		21	110	23.840	3.78	34.935	0.078		3.84	24.463
	2	202	17.676	(3.23)	(34.801)			0.222	20.321		22	125	23.071	3.76	34.938	0.078		3.81	22.669
	3	201	17.700	(3.12)	(34.796)			0.176	19.411		23	151	21.470	3.70	34.940	0.026		3.74	21.051
	15	200	17.744	(3.15)	(34.789)			0.103	17.864		15	200	19.010	3.96	34.832	0.004		4.01	18.928
	14	299	16.102	(3.24)	(34.701)			0.092	16.273		14	299	16.182	4.04	34.717			4.21	16.124
	13	398	13.912	(3.36)	(34.521)			0.095	13.755		13	398	12.648	4.05	34.422			4.32	12.908
	12	497	11.054	(3.00)	(34.294)			0.096	10.737		12	496	9.386	3.05	34.201			3.53	9.520
	11	597	6.02	8.133	(2.60)	(34.102)		0.100	7.844		11	595	6.512	1.88	34.153			2.49	6.777
	10	696	7.01	5.955	(1.89)	(34.075)		0.109	5.813		10	696	5.505	1.27	34.254			1.58	5.708
	9	793	8.00	4.886	(1.31)	34.138		0.112	4.843		9	794	4.937	1.15	34.348			1.30	5.003
	8	992	10.01	3.780	(0.78)	34.300		0.120	3.716		8	991	4.126	1.45	34.479			1.51	4.089
	7	1237	12.49	3.097	(0.66)	34.438		0.115	3.016		7	1238	3.304	1.73	34.539			1.80	3.227
	6	1488	15.03	2.464	(1.17)	34.528		0.114	2.369		6	1486	2.816	1.97	34.574			2.02	2.709
	5	1731	17.49	2.134	(1.62)	34.578		0.111	2.018		5	1732	2.437	2.14	34.595			2.18	2.305
	4	1978	20.01	1.926	(1.98)	34.611		0.108	1.789		4	1978	2.132	2.35	34.616			2.37	1.992

Parentesized values had a noise in data collecting.

KH-00-1		Date	00.01.19	Lat.	15	1.54 N	Depth	5835 m	KH-00-1		Date	00.01.21	Lat.	9	59.79 N	Depth	3739 m		
St. 04		Time	11:23-17:30	Long.	153	32.92 E	BOTTOM-PINGER		St. 05		Time	03:21-05:04	Long.	156	23.67 E				
CTD BTL DATA																			
BTL	Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	pH	Chl-a	FIC	P.T.	BTL	Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	pH	P.T.		
No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	(25°C)	µg/l		°C	No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	(25°C)	°C		
0			27.8	****	0.021	8.218	0.021	0.104	27.781	0			28.4	****	0.022	8.236			
23	10	10	27.736	(3.22)	34.961	8.222	0.022	0.104	27.781	24	9	9	28.220	(3.03)	34.034	8.242			
22	39	39	27.732	(3.27)	34.962	0.021		0.106	27.745	20	10	10	28.226	(2.96)	34.033	0.022			
17	51	51	27.741	(3.24)	34.959	8.223		0.103	27.723	19	40	40	28.191	(2.93)	34.136	0.027			
21	79	80	27.716	(3.05)	34.962	0.024		0.101	27.710	17	50	50	28.136	(2.91)	34.185	8.236			
16	99	100	27.744	(2.97)	34.981	8.222		0.100	27.705	18	80	81	27.816	(2.82)	(34.824)	0.050			
20	123	124	27.730	(2.80)	34.981	0.051		0.110	27.725	16	100	100	28.823	(2.82)	(34.872)	8.197			
19	149	150	26.081	(3.01)	(35.039)	0.127		0.112	27.722	1	123	124	24.124	(2.67)	(35.031)				
18	175	176	24.154	(2.76)	(35.025)	0.069		0.123	27.712	2	124	125	23.777	(2.63)	(35.191)				
15	199	200	21.702	(2.64)	(34.975)	0.019		0.282	26.142	3	123	124	23.878	(2.40)	(34.987)				
14	298	300	14.274	(2.67)	(34.485)	7.938		0.117	21.000	21	123	123	23.756	(2.68)	(35.003)	0.121			
13	397	400	9.840	2.28	(34.204)	7.762		0.093	14.717	22	149	150	20.805	(2.55)	(34.772)	0.053			
12	496	500	6.962	1.28	(34.209)	7.608		0.096	10.100	23	174	175	16.832	(2.54)	(34.665)	0.012			
11	595	600	6.498	1.06	(34.367)	7.587		0.114	7.114	15	199	200	14.504	(2.29)	(34.472)	0.001			
10	695	700	5.820	1.11	34.443	7.577		0.101	6.294	14	298	300	9.395	1.07	(34.429)				
9	794	800	5.289	1.07	34.491	7.568		0.104	5.704	13	398	400	7.936	1.04	34.501				
8	991	1000	4.340	1.24	34.527	7.578		0.105	5.204	12	498	501	7.372	1.05	34.528				
7	1238	1249	3.574	1.44	34.554	7.594		0.107	4.354	11	596	600	6.551	1.20	34.497				
6	1485	1499	2.918	1.65	34.578	7.598		0.104	3.502	10	696	701	5.993	1.17	34.506				
5	1732	1750	2.491	1.86	34.602	****		0.101	2.845	9	795	801	5.438	1.25	34.514				
4	1978	1999	2.188	2.01	34.619	7.625		0.105	2.392	8	994	1002	4.502	1.23	34.541				
3	2961	3000	1.646	2.56	34.664	7.665		0.102	2.032	7	1241	1251	3.569	1.53	34.572				
2	3939	3999	1.482	3.11	34.683	7.704		0.100	1.416	6	1488	1502	2.908	1.77	34.597				
1	4913	4999	1.465	3.60	34.692	7.720		0.103	1.162	5	1734	1751	2.448	1.98	34.619				
24	5593	5701	1.526	3.87	34.694	****		0.100	1.032	4	1979	2000	2.168	2.15	34.633				
										5718		1.528		3.90		34.694		1.002	

KH-00-1		Date 00.01.22		Lat. 4 59.94 N		Depth 3792 m		KH-00-1		Date 00.01.23		Lat. 0 0.47 S		Depth 4188 m		
St. 06		Time 05:17-08:35		Long. 159 9.92 E		St. 07		Time 14:50-16:35		Long. 161 59.98 E						
CTD BTL DATA																
BTL Depth		Pres.		Temp.		pH		Sal.		FIC		P.T.				
No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	(25°C)	µg/l	(psu)	°C	ml/l	(psu)	°C	µg/l	(psu)	FIC	
0			29.6	****	****	8.275	0.031		5	29.537	3.67	33.708	0.104	29.536		
24	10	10	29.457	3.57	33.706	8.280			10	29.535	3.68	33.708	0.098	29.532	20	10
20	10	10	29.457	3.57	33.705		0.032		20	29.453	3.67	33.704	0.100	29.448	24	10
19	40	40	29.436	3.59	33.702		0.033		30	29.437	3.66	33.704	0.101	29.430	23	39
17	50	50	29.425	3.58	33.704	8.286			40	29.429	3.67	33.706	0.106	29.419	17	50
18	80	80	29.150	3.61	33.877		0.056		50	29.266	3.67	33.746	0.118	29.254	22	60
21	99	100	28.008	3.53	34.665		0.145		60	29.114	3.68	33.796	0.123	29.100	1	74
16	99	100	27.933	3.53	34.665	8.223			70	29.137	3.69	34.111	0.138	29.120	21	80
23	124	125	24.047	2.96	34.711		0.099		80	29.001	3.71	34.614	0.150	28.982	16	100
22	149	150	19.982	2.80	34.721		0.031		90	28.094	3.64	34.676	0.247	28.073	19	123
15	199	200	11.560	1.58	34.533	7.738			100	27.228	3.45	34.699	0.451	27.205	2	150
14	298	300	9.341	1.23	34.618	7.656			125	23.180	2.97	34.742	0.203	23.154	18	149
13	397	400	8.421	1.73	34.603	7.672			150	18.934	2.77	34.738	0.139	18.907	15	199
12	497	500	7.832	1.53	34.585	7.651			200	12.201	2.05	34.530	0.156	12.175	14	298
11	596	600	7.143	1.28	34.564	7.611			300	9.323	1.38	34.627	0.151	9.290	13	398
10	695	700	6.367	1.51	34.546	7.619			400	8.422	1.89	34.607	0.117	8.380	12	497
9	793	799	5.719	1.39	34.540	7.600			500	7.805	1.71	34.587	0.107	7.754	11	596
8	991	999	4.634	1.70	34.552	7.615			600	7.039	1.42	34.566	0.107	6.981	10	695
7	1239	1250	3.686	1.83	34.578	7.625			700	6.334	1.66	34.547	0.105	6.270	9	794
6	1486	1500	2.985	2.02	34.602	7.629			800	5.692	1.49	34.542	0.107	5.622	8	992
5	1733	1750	2.536	2.19	34.622	7.640			1000	4.660	1.81	34.553	0.110	4.579	7	1239
1	1980	2000	2.129	2.47	34.642				1250	3.671	1.92	34.579	0.109	3.577	6	1487
2	1979	2000	2.129	2.47	34.642				1500	2.938	2.12	34.604	0.104	2.831	5	1733
3	1979	2000	2.129	2.47	34.642				1750	2.502	2.28	34.623	0.105	2.379	4	1979
4	1979	2000	2.129	2.47	34.642				2000	2.128	2.47	34.642	0.101	1.990	3	1979
						7.657			2000	2.128	2.47	34.642	0.101	1.990	3	1979
									2000	2.252	2.62	34.637				
CTD DOWN LAY DATA																
BTL Depth		Pres.		Temp.		pH		Sal.		FIC		P.T.				
No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	(25°C)	µg/l	(psu)	°C	ml/l	(psu)	°C	µg/l	(psu)	FIC	
			28.8	****	****	8.220	0.083		5	28.699	3.84	35.177	0.259	28.698		
			28.676	3.73	35.172		0.089		10	28.695	3.84	35.178	0.263	28.693		
			28.671	3.72	35.172				20	28.533	3.85	35.191	0.294	28.528		
			28.075	3.72	35.201		0.114		30	28.190	3.86	35.204		28.183		
			27.956	3.62	35.191				40	28.067	3.84	35.205	0.324	28.057		
			27.932	3.54	35.207		0.177		50	27.955	3.71	35.193	0.361	27.944		
			28.103	3.52	35.295				60	27.915	3.66	35.196	0.398	27.901		
			28.065	3.49	35.283				70	28.092	3.64	35.286	0.288	28.075		
			27.939	3.40	35.262				80	28.105	3.65	35.296	0.278	28.086		
			27.764	3.38	35.232		0.041		90	28.070	3.62	35.287	0.234	28.048		
			33.892	2.48					100	28.048	3.59	35.293	0.169	28.024		
			26.990	3.05					125	27.860	3.52	35.249	0.135	27.830		
			19.193	2.93	35.417		0.005		150	24.215	2.85	35.072	0.109	24.183		
			12.338	2.87	34.913				200	19.154	2.96	35.421	0.099	19.118		
			10.083	2.02	34.722				300	12.185	2.96	34.901	0.102	12.146		
			7.976	2.48	34.600				400	9.573	2.52	34.693	0.104	9.527		
			7.023	2.06	34.565				500	7.918	2.74	34.598	0.098	7.867		
			6.127	2.06	34.543				600	7.021	2.33	34.568	0.099	6.964		
			5.592	1.75	34.546				700	6.190	2.19	34.548	0.097	6.127		
			4.544	1.92	34.554				800	5.636	2.04	34.547	0.103	5.567		
			3.945	2.12	34.567				1000	4.559	2.04	34.555	0.107	4.479		
			3.112	2.24	34.597				1250	3.958	2.21	34.568	0.104	3.861		
			2.597	2.53	34.619				1500	3.138	2.37	34.595	0.105	3.028		
			2.253	2.60	34.637				1750	2.600	2.59	34.618	0.106	2.476		
			2.252	2.62	34.637				2000	2.253	2.64	34.637	0.103	2.113		

KH-00-1		Date	00.01.24	Lat.	4	59.71	S	Depth	1883 m	KH-00-1	Date	00.01.25	Lat.	9	59.76	S	Depth	3629 m											
St. 08		Time	15:36-17:21	Long.	162	0.17	E	BOTTOM-PINGER		St. 09	Time	20:04-21:50	Long.	164	0.52	E													
CTD DOWN LAY DATA										CTD BTL DATA										CTD DOWN LAY DATA									
BTL Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	Chl-a	Sal.	pH	FIC	P.T.	BTL Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	Chl-a	Sal.	pH	FIC	P.T.										
m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	µg/l	(psu)	(25°C)		°C	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	µg/l	(psu)	(25°C)		°C										
0	5	29.526	3.66	34.477	0.125	29.524	8.269	0.062	****	0	5	29.526	3.66	34.477	0.125	29.524	8.269	0.062	****										
20	10	29.539	3.56	34.483	0.056	29.522	8.272	0.056	****	10	10	29.539	3.56	34.483	0.056	29.522	8.272	0.056	****										
23	40	29.848	3.55	35.211	0.086	29.634				20	10	29.911	3.57	34.152	0.052														
17	49	29.817	3.60	35.438		29.678	8.255			30	30	29.699	3.63	34.384			8.275												
1	81	29.390	3.59	35.528		29.740				40	40	29.314	3.65	34.621	0.091														
2	81	29.393	3.57	35.528		29.845				50	50	28.798	3.59	34.781			8.221												
3	81	29.392	3.57	35.528		29.814				69	69	27.506	3.18	35.064	0.274														
24	81	29.393	3.57	35.528		29.586				74	75	27.441	3.16	35.072			8.190												
22	81	29.394	3.58	35.528	0.139	29.448				98	99	25.992	2.82	35.399	0.058														
21	100	29.252	3.55	35.531	0.142	29.340				16	102	25.747	2.85	35.455			8.145												
16	99	29.260	3.55	35.531		29.198	8.240			19	126	24.250	2.73	35.657	0.010														
19	125	28.295	3.37	35.506	0.071	28.357				18	150	23.510	2.70	35.726	0.006														
18	150	27.434	3.23	35.531	0.037	27.303	8.160			3	149	23.514	2.71	35.725			8.101												
15	200	20.652	2.32	35.744	0.007	20.626	7.990			15	200	21.873	2.65	35.755	0.000		8.061												
14	298	300	11.198	1.86	34.850	12.034	7.760			14	298	14.517	2.68	35.150			7.908												
13	397	400	9.234	2.19	34.688	9.427	7.737			13	398	9.838	3.10	34.711			7.819												
12	497	500	8.293	2.37	34.625	8.429	7.726			12	496	7.829	2.69	34.592			7.744												
11	596	600	7.302	2.16	34.577	7.429	7.685			11	597	6.555	2.90	34.530			7.731												
10	695	700	6.391	2.37	34.540	6.489	7.686			10	696	6.024	2.80	34.519			7.707												
9	795	800	5.650	2.72	34.519	5.742	7.695			9	794	5.433	2.94	34.507			7.708												
8	992	1000	4.555	2.74	34.528	4.531	7.684			8	993	4.292	2.99	34.524			7.699												
7	1239	1250	3.553	2.46	34.569	3.452	7.668			7	1240	3.594	3.01	34.552			7.697												
6	1486	1499	2.883	2.67	34.599	2.741	7.674			6	1487	3.001	3.03	34.584			7.697												
5	1733	1750	2.386	2.83	34.627	2.249				5	1733	2.584	3.08	34.608															
4	1882	1901	2.273	2.85	34.633	2.139	7.679			4	1977	1.998	3.14	34.627			7.699												

KH-00-1	Date	00.01.26-27	Lat.	14	59.65	S	Depth	4594 m	KH-00-1	Date	00.01.28	Lat.	19	59.86	S	Depth	3524 m					
St. 10	Time	22:25- 04:02	Long.	162	0.13	E	BOTTOM-PINGER 150 m		St. 11	Time	12:20- 14:00	Long.	161	59.80	E							
CTD BTL DATA			CTD DOWN LAY DATA			CTD BTL DATA			CTD DOWN LAY DATA			CTD DOWN LAY DATA										
BTL Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	pH	Chl-a	Pres.	O ₂	Sal.	P.T.	FIC	Pres.	O ₂	Sal.	pH	FIC	P.T.					
No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	(µg/l)	db	ml/l	(psu)	°C		µg/l	ml/l	(psu)	(25°C)		°C					
0			29.2	****		0.051	10	29.112	3.81	34.097	0.100	29.110			8.278							
24	10	10	29.126	(2.66)	34.094		20	29.072	3.81	34.103	0.103	29.067	24	10	10	27.860	3.86	35.040				
20	10	10	29.125	(3.02)	34.093	0.053	30	28.972	3.82	34.127	0.104	28.965	20	10	10	27.881	3.86	35.043				
23	40	40	28.739	(3.16)	(34.402)	0.050	40	28.642	3.85	34.512	0.112	28.632	23	40	41	25.894	4.15	35.408				
17	49	49	28.133	(3.26)	(34.656)		50	27.818	3.99	34.806	0.120	27.807	17	50	51	25.384	4.18	35.392				
21	74	74	25.602	(3.05)	(35.253)	0.290	60	27.169	3.93	35.040	0.134	27.155	21	79	80	24.055	4.24	35.476				
22	100	100	24.636	(2.99)	(35.607)	0.190	70	26.495	3.73	35.274	0.356	26.480	16	100	100	23.164	4.10	35.548				
16	100	101	24.623	(2.47)	(35.578)		80	25.278	3.97	35.483	0.429	25.261	22	100	100	23.162	4.10	35.546				
19	124	125	23.098	(2.65)	(35.810)	0.029	100	24.388	3.44	35.712	0.284	24.367	19	125	125	22.583	3.90	35.601				
18	150	151	22.015	(2.70)	(35.796)	0.013	125	23.224	3.25	35.850	0.155	23.198	18	149	150	22.160	3.89	35.635				
15	198	199	20.560	(2.23)	(35.686)	0.000	150	22.251	3.23	35.837	0.118	22.221	15	198	199	20.568	3.77	35.680				
14	298	300	16.649	(2.56)	(35.329)		200	20.493	3.23	35.743	0.094	20.455	14	298	300	16.793	3.72	35.464				
13	397	400	11.877	(2.56)	(34.868)		300	16.143	3.33	35.326	0.094	16.095	13	398	401	13.439	3.90	35.111				
12	497	500	9.387	(2.98)	(34.593)		400	12.030	3.27	34.912	0.097	11.978	12	496	500	10.723	4.02	34.820				
11	596	600	7.072	(3.23)	(34.451)		500	9.107	4.03	34.638	0.091	9.052	11	596	600	8.363	4.20	34.604				
10	696	701	5.748	(3.07)	(34.425)		600	6.888	4.29	34.475	0.094	6.831	10	695	700	6.881	4.26	34.493				
9	794	800	4.821	(3.01)	34.437		700	5.693	4.05	34.445	0.090	5.633	9	793	800	5.841	4.13	34.448				
8	992	1000	4.067	(2.84)	34.469		800	4.784	3.97	34.449	0.087	4.720	8	992	1000	4.446	3.78	34.484				
7	1239	1250	3.408	(2.70)	34.546		1000	3.963	3.66	34.501	0.090	3.888	7	1238	1250	3.561	3.54	34.538				
6	1486	1500	2.978	(2.65)	34.581		1250	3.304	3.36	34.558	0.096	3.213	6	1485	1499	3.045	3.42	34.575				
5	1732	1749	2.650	(2.67)	34.606		1500	2.901	3.23	34.591	0.097	2.794	5	1731	1749	2.632	3.39	34.616				
4	1979	2000	2.399	(2.75)	34.630		1750	2.610	3.19	34.612	0.099	2.486	4	1979	2001	2.339	3.46	34.643				
3	2961	3000	1.910	(3.16)	34.679		2000	2.378	3.32	34.635	0.097	2.235	3	1979	2000	2.339	3.46	34.643				
2	3938	3999	1.845	(3.44)	34.690		3000	1.898	3.67	34.682	0.103	1.672	2	1979	2000	2.339	3.46	34.643				
1	4485	4559	1.914	(3.68)	34.697		4000	1.845	3.85	34.692	0.102	1.517	1	1979	2000	2.337	3.46	34.644				
																	4558	1.914	(3.70)	34.698	0.098	1.519

KH-00-1		Date	00.01.29	Lat.	24	59.57	S	Depth		1238 m			
St. 12	Time	20:30-21:42	Long.	162	0.08	E	BOTTOM-PINGER		75 m				
CTD BTL DATA													
BTL Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	Chl-a	Sal.	pH	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	FIC	P.T.
No.	m	°C	ml/l	(psu)	µg/l	(psu)	(25°C)	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)		°C
0		25.0	****	****	0.045		8.217	5	24.769	4.31	35.837	0.112	24.768
20	11	24.597	4.19	35.832	0.042		8.217	10	25.001	4.30	35.841	0.103	24.999
23	39	23.787	4.39	35.789	0.051			20	24.509	4.31	35.835	0.111	24.505
17	50	22.658	4.52	35.760			8.210	30	24.165	4.41	35.814	0.113	24.158
21	80	21.505	4.52	35.730	0.104			40	23.358	4.52	35.790	0.118	23.350
24	102	20.729	4.47	35.722				50	22.613	4.61	35.766	0.120	22.602
6	102	20.728	4.46	35.722				60	22.109	4.63	35.744	0.127	22.097
5	102	20.742	4.47	35.723				70	21.582	4.60	35.736	0.135	21.568
4	103	20.732	4.45	35.722				80	21.414	4.59	35.734	0.160	21.398
3	101	20.728	4.46	35.723				90	20.760	4.56	35.732	0.235	20.743
2	101	20.812	4.46	35.721				100	20.517	4.50	35.728	0.315	20.498
1	102	20.728	4.46	35.723				125	20.250	4.45	35.727	0.243	20.227
22	101	20.764	4.45	35.721	0.167			150	19.818	4.36	35.723	0.166	19.790
16	101	20.797	4.47	35.723			8.185	175	19.546	4.35	35.717	0.115	19.514
19	126	20.330	4.39	35.723	0.152			200	19.256	4.36	35.709	0.096	19.220
18	149	19.906	4.25	35.720	0.078		8.157	250	18.631	4.29	35.667	0.091	18.587
15	199	19.236	4.22	35.703	0.005		8.142	300	17.630	4.10	35.578	0.093	17.579
14	298	17.581	3.90	35.564			8.077	400	15.267	4.12	35.376	0.090	15.206
13	398	14.900	3.89	35.310			8.008	500	11.665	4.29	34.942	0.087	11.600
12	497	11.380	4.10	34.898			7.927	600	9.114	4.55	34.656	0.091	9.047
11	597	8.777	4.36	34.616			7.874	700	7.561	4.78	34.507	0.087	7.490
10	695	7.545	4.51	34.502			7.847	800	6.677	4.77	34.457	0.082	6.602
9	794	6.589	4.48	34.451			7.823	900	5.655	4.54	34.436	0.084	5.576
8	991	4.909	4.15	34.440			7.770	1000	4.930	4.35	34.443	0.088	4.848
7	1190	3.851	3.81	34.521			7.738	1200	3.852	3.84	34.521	0.093	3.761

KH-00-1		Date	00.02.13	Lat.	1	43.10	S	Depth	3245 m	KH-00-1		Date	00.02.18	Lat.	2	0.03	N	Depth	4642 m				
St. 16		Time	19:11-20:16	Long.	139	59.29	E			St. 22		Time	00:38-04:30	Long.	124	20.13	E	BOTTOM-PINGER		65 m			
		CTD BTL DATA				CTD DOWN LAY DATA				CTD BTL DATA				CTD DOWN LAY DATA									
BTL	Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	Chl-a	Sal.	FIC	P.T.	BTL	Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	Chl-a	Sal.	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	FIC	P.T.	
No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	µg/l	(psu)		°C	No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	µg/l	(psu)	db	°C	ml/l		°C	
0			29.9	****	****	0.157		5	29.926	4.20	34.104	0.148	29.925					10	28.571	4.23	33.178	0.131	28.569
24	9	9	29.917	(3.01)	34.099			10	29.932	4.16	34.152	0.153	29.929	24	10		*	20	28.624	4.21	33.229	0.136	28.619
20	9	9	29.921	(3.31)	34.099	(0.236)		20	29.837	4.21	34.184	0.150	29.832	20	10		0.089	30	28.629	4.22	33.259	0.162	28.622
23	40	40	29.744	(3.31)	34.278	0.126		30	29.745	4.12	34.272	0.155	29.737	23	40		0.155	40	28.614	4.19	33.264	0.182	28.604
17	49	49	29.682	(3.04)	34.354			40	29.708	4.08	34.320	0.176	29.698	17	50		33.425	50	28.424	4.15	33.528	0.321	28.412
21	69	69	29.529	(2.84)	34.483	0.223		50	29.636	4.08	34.399	0.206	29.623	21	65		0.303	60	28.206	4.00	33.812	0.319	28.192
22	98	99	28.095	(2.47)	(35.226)	0.132		60	29.583	4.08	34.439	0.220	29.569	22	100		0.040	70	28.039	3.86	34.064	0.269	28.022
16	99	99	27.975	(2.56)	(35.245)			70	29.275	3.86	34.820	0.346	29.258	16	100			80	27.295	3.79	34.122	0.261	27.277
19	124	125	27.135	(2.45)	(35.338)	0.039		80	29.011	3.80	34.977	0.315	28.991	19	124		0.008	100	24.665	3.57	34.499	0.141	24.643
18	149	150	26.346	(2.54)	(35.346)	0.014		90	28.457	3.73	35.157	0.213	28.436	18	149		0.004	125	20.761	3.48	34.683	0.107	20.737
15	199	200	20.055	(2.56)	(35.444)	0.002		100	27.850	3.60	35.303	0.208	27.826	15	199		0.002	150	18.722	3.42	34.665	0.100	18.696
14	299	301	11.904	(3.08)	(34.923)			125	27.105	3.47	35.353	0.132	27.076	14	298			200	17.421	3.44	34.658	0.099	17.388
13	398	400	9.433	(3.01)	(34.686)			150	26.412	3.42	35.396	0.116	26.378	13	397			300	10.532	2.82	34.481	0.144	10.496
12	499	502	8.009	(3.20)	(34.596)			175	22.804	3.18	35.503	0.103	22.768	12	497			400	8.711	2.43	34.505	0.132	8.668
11	595	599	6.719	(2.76)	34.534			200	21.111	3.04	35.597	0.100	21.073	11	596			500	7.758	2.13	34.552	0.112	7.708
10	695	700	6.133	(2.67)	34.518			250	15.568	3.45	35.263	0.105	15.529	10	695			600	7.004	2.28	34.565	0.106	6.946
9	794	799	5.567	(2.61)	34.522			300	11.971	3.86	34.958	0.132	11.931	9	794			700	6.130	2.60	34.574	0.097	6.067
8	992	1000	4.677	(2.16)	34.545			400	9.318	(3.59)	34.808	0.133	9.273	8	992			800	5.710	2.31	34.561	0.102	5.640
7	992	1000	4.676	(2.18)	34.546			500	8.031	(3.85)	34.666	0.113	7.979	7	1239			1000	4.716	2.22	34.583	0.104	4.634
6	992	1000	4.677	(2.17)	34.545			600	6.727	(3.68)	34.564	0.106	6.671	6	1486			1250	4.116	2.20	34.575	0.109	4.018
5	992	1000	4.676	(2.18)	34.545			700	6.154	(3.31)	34.544	0.098	6.091	5	1733			1500	3.827	2.22	34.580	0.107	3.710
4	992	1000	4.676	(2.17)	34.545			800	5.580	2.98	34.538	0.097	5.511	4	1979			2000	3.624	2.16	34.586	0.109	3.463
3	992	1000	4.676	(2.18)	34.545			900	5.097	2.71	34.536	0.096	5.022	3	2962			3000	3.600	2.03	34.588	0.110	3.338
2	992	1000	4.675	(2.20)	34.545			1000	4.677	2.37	34.551	0.100	4.596	2	3940			4000	3.691	1.98	34.588	0.110	3.312
1	992	1000	4.676	(2.19)	34.543			1006	4.632	2.32	34.555	0.101	4.551	1	4628			4703	3.782	2.02	34.588	0.106	3.312

KH-00-1	Date	00.02.19	Lat.	2	28.24	N	Depth	5390 m	KH-00-1	Date	00.02.20	Lat.	2	28.19	N	Depth	5370 m						
																		St. 23S	Time	16:55-17:30	Long.	122	27.83
CTD DOWN LAY DATA																							
CTD BTL DATA									CTD DOWN LAY DATA														
BTL Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	Chl-a	O ₂	FIC	P.T.	BTL Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	Chl-a	O ₂	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	FIC	P.T.			
No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	µg/l	°C	°C	No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	µg/l	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	°C			
	0		29.0	****	****			28.881	0		29.1	****	****	0.193	33.384	4.55	10	28.896	4.25	33.406	0.121	28.893	
8	2	2	28.867	4.09	33.407			28.902	23	10	10	28.883	3.52	33.461	0.165	33.481	4.58	20	28.794	4.22	33.617	0.143	28.790
20	10	10	28.880	4.11	33.436			28.770	20	20	20	28.834	3.50	33.537		33.589	4.57	30	28.659	4.23	33.713	0.146	28.652
7	15	15	28.838	4.10	33.468			28.698	22	30	30	28.794	3.52	33.618		33.637	4.56	40	28.558	4.22	33.838	0.175	28.548
6	15	15	28.838	4.10	33.468			28.542	21	40	40	28.717	3.52	33.703	0.114	33.728	4.55	50	28.397	4.15	33.955	0.257	28.385
5	40	40	28.585	4.06	33.724			28.206	19	50	50	28.686	3.55	33.721		33.773	4.54	60	28.337	4.13	33.986	0.312	28.323
23	40	40	28.585	4.07	33.724			28.119	18	75	75	28.256	3.42	33.978	0.274	34.013	4.41	70	28.108	4.12	34.059	0.323	28.091
21	60	60	28.190	3.99	33.947			28.131	17	99	100	27.699	3.01	(34.069)	0.142	34.152	4.07	80	28.014	4.07	34.070	0.330	27.995
4	60	60	28.190	3.97	33.947			28.035	16	123	124	26.501	2.96	(34.276)	0.050	34.555	3.95	100	26.771	3.69	34.232	0.199	26.749
3	60	60	28.190	3.98	33.945			27.244	15	148	149	23.103	3.17	34.720	0.023	34.775	3.78	125	24.915	3.57	34.493	0.150	24.888
24	80	80	28.070	4.01	34.112			26.165	14	198	200	16.623	2.72	34.560	0.002	34.609	3.42	150	22.620	3.78	34.796	0.117	22.590
2	83	84	27.970	4.01	34.175			21.368	13	298	300	10.248	2.24	34.386		34.399	2.67	200	15.809	3.60	34.650	0.102	15.778
22	99	100	26.188	3.70	34.441			17.545	12	397	400	8.562	1.70	34.467		34.482	1.99	300	10.322	3.00	34.405	0.103	10.287
1	115	116	22.431	3.78	34.777			15.013	11	496	500	7.299	1.64	34.518		34.529	1.99	400	8.612	2.28	34.476	0.105	8.569
19	124	125	20.828	3.86	34.825			12.343	10	596	600	6.670	1.71	34.522		34.533	2.11	500	7.335	2.31	34.529	0.107	7.287
18	150	151	17.457	3.73	34.691			12.166	9	695	700	5.989	1.79	34.527		34.541	2.16	600	6.812	2.43	34.532	0.105	6.756
17	201	202	12.198	3.42	34.476				8	794	800	5.396	1.80	34.537		34.549	2.18	700	6.431	2.47	34.534	0.099	6.367
16	200	201	12.190	3.43	34.475				7	993	1001	4.679	1.79	34.559		34.565	2.16	800	5.616	2.48	34.545	0.100	5.547
15	200	201	12.190	3.43	34.475				6	1239	1249	4.070	1.88	34.571		34.577	2.17	1000	4.807	2.42	34.560	0.106	4.725
14	200	201	12.190	3.43	34.475				5	1486	1500	3.817	1.91	34.579		34.584	2.17	1250	4.050	2.45	34.575	0.107	3.953
13	200	201	12.190	3.43	34.475				4	1980	2000	3.644	1.95	34.584		34.589	2.24	1500	3.822	2.39	34.581	0.108	3.705
12	200	201	12.190	3.44	34.475				3	2962	3000	3.600	1.87	34.587		34.594	2.11	2000	3.636	2.40	34.586	0.108	3.475
11	200	201	12.190	3.44	34.475				2	3940	4000	3.689	1.90	34.588		34.594	2.06	3000	3.600	2.26	34.589	0.113	3.338
10	200	201	12.189	3.44	34.476				1	4915	5000	3.821	1.95	34.588		34.593	2.06	4000	3.689	1.98	34.589	0.107	3.310
9	199	201	12.189	3.44	34.476				24	5304	5400	3.878	2.01	34.588		*	*	5000	3.822	2.02	34.588	0.113	3.311
																5401	3.878	2.04	34.588	0.103	3.311		

KH-00-1		Date	00.02.21	Lat.	4	30.10	N	Depth	2704 m	KH-00-1		Date	00.02.23	Lat.	6	34.72	N	Depth	3278 m													
St. 24		Time	10:17- 12:23	Long.	120	0.57	E	BOTTOM-PINGER		75 m	St. 25	Time	03:36- 06:06	Long.	119	28.48	E	BOTTOM-PINGER		80 m												
		CTD BTL DATA				CTD DOWN LAY DATA				CTD BTL DATA				CTD DOWN LAY DATA																		
BTL	Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	Chl-a	O ₂	Pres.	Temp.	FIC	P.T.	BTL	Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	Chl-a	O ₂	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	FIC	P.T.							
No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	µg/l	ml/l	db	°C	(psu)	°C	No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	µg/l	ml/l	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)		°C							
0			29.1	****	****	0.072	33.161	4.52	28.699	4.23	32.943	0.130	28.697																			
1	10	10	28.842	4.08	32.938		33.110	4.56	28.640	4.25	33.115	0.136	28.635	1	10	10	28.136	4.16	33.805		28.5	****	****	0.089	33.781	4.58	10	28.014	4.33	33.912	0.124	28.012
23	10	10	28.973	4.07	32.924	0.084	33.017	4.54	28.259	4.22	33.364	0.138	28.252	23	10	10	28.134	4.16	33.805	0.079	27.631	4.30	33.989	0.254	27.624							
24	20	20	28.685	4.09	33.017	0.084	33.132	4.56	28.455	4.16	33.776	0.164	28.445	24	20	20	28.023	4.17	33.914	0.083	27.282	4.29	34.043	0.452	27.272							
22	30	30	28.553	4.10	33.134	0.074	33.317	4.54	27.898	3.91	34.123	0.401	27.887	22	30	30	27.803	4.16	33.964	0.174	27.091	4.08	34.049	0.500	27.079							
21	40	40	28.306	4.04	33.572	0.083	33.674	4.47	27.494	3.82	34.242	0.323	27.480	21	40	40	27.539	4.16	33.994		26.575	3.57	34.119	0.470	26.561							
20	50	50	28.441	4.01	33.793	0.134	33.966	4.36	27.450	3.83	34.311	0.344	27.434	20	50	50	27.137	3.96	34.044	0.290	26.406	3.47	34.127	0.427	26.390							
19	50	50	28.421	3.99	33.823		34.078	4.26	27.121	3.83	34.470	0.334	27.102	19	50	50	27.126	3.89	34.043		25.497	2.94	34.201	0.303	25.479							
18	74	75	27.394	3.69	34.267	0.222	34.295	4.05	24.623	3.47	34.534	0.156	24.601	18	75	75	25.683	2.89	34.160	0.203	24.103	2.70	34.287	0.164	24.082							
2	74	74	27.411	3.73	34.295		(34.356)	4.15	125	21.435	3.22	34.366	0.155	21.410	17	100	100	23.385	2.41	34.300	0.025	20.555	2.26	34.438	0.118	20.531						
17	99	100	25.343	3.56	34.530	0.078	34.469	3.55	150	19.844	3.04	34.320	0.143	19.817	16	124	124	20.121	2.18	34.432	0.007	17.330	2.25	34.485	0.105	17.305						
16	124	125	21.657	3.16	34.339	0.061	34.303	3.15	200	16.047	3.50	34.635	0.114	16.016	15	149	150	17.080	2.10	34.461	0.003	14.346	2.35	34.530	0.117	14.317						
15	149	150	19.619	2.87	34.281	0.029	34.374	2.67	300	13.123	3.34	34.513	0.130	13.082	14	199	200	14.431	2.23	34.524	0.002	12.286	1.95	34.480	0.107	12.247						
14	198	199	15.952	3.42	34.625	0.001	34.621	3.42	400	8.799	2.57	34.466	0.149	8.756	13	298	300	12.282	1.75	34.475		11.303	2.04	34.468	0.106	11.253						
13	298	300	12.185	2.99	34.472		34.473	2.90	500	7.535	2.37	34.531	0.132	7.486	12	397	400	11.161	1.83	34.463		10.767	2.11	34.463	0.104	10.706						
12	397	400	8.727	2.11	34.470		34.487	2.01	600	6.761	2.48	34.531	0.109	6.705	11	497	500	10.576	1.90	34.458		10.484	2.07	34.459	0.099	10.411						
11	496	500	7.520	2.03	34.525		34.527	1.96	700	6.085	2.50	34.532	0.103	6.023	10	596	600	10.299	1.84	34.455		10.332	2.00	34.457	0.102	10.248						
10	596	600	6.566	2.17	34.528		34.532	2.09	800	5.618	2.51	34.542	0.098	5.548	9	695	700	10.187	1.75	34.455		10.163	1.90	34.456	0.105	10.067						
9	695	700	5.924	2.22	34.532		34.534	2.13	1000	4.839	2.44	34.556	0.102	4.756	8	794	800	10.121	1.79	34.454		10.102	1.75	34.456	0.108	9.981						
8	793	799	5.469	2.24	34.543		34.548	2.18	1250	4.155	2.37	34.574	0.108	4.057	7	992	1000	10.096	1.60	34.456		10.104	1.68	34.456	0.110	9.951						
7	992	999	4.695	2.21	34.560		34.562	2.14	1500	3.869	2.37	34.580	0.107	3.751	6	1239	1249	10.098	1.58	34.456	*	10.113	1.58	34.458	0.115	9.928						
6	1240	1250	4.181	2.21	34.573		34.576	2.10	2000	3.660	2.35	34.585	0.105	3.499	5	1486	1500	10.111	1.50	34.458		10.147	1.43	34.463	0.109	9.894						
5	1484	1497	3.869	2.24	34.580		34.581	2.14	2703	3.596	2.31	34.588	0.108	3.366	4	1979	2000	10.147	1.36	34.463		10.284	1.24	34.473	0.111	9.885						
4	1979	2000	3.651	2.29	34.585		34.585	2.19						3	2962	3000	10.284	1.23	34.473		10.330	1.25	34.473	0.113	9.886							
3	2676	2708	3.597	2.30	34.588		34.589	2.16						2	3256	3300	10.330	1.25	34.473													

KH-00-1		Date	00.02.24	Lat.	7	30.62 N	Depth	4888 m	KH-00-1	Date	00.02.25	Lat.	7	31.03 N	Depth	4847 m		
St. 26S		Time	17:33-18:05	Long.	121	27.45 E			St. 26	Time	08:07-13:50	Long.	121	26.16 E		BOTTOM-PINGER	53 m	
CTD BTL DATA																		
BTL	Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	Chl-a	CTD DOWN LAY DATA		BTL	Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	Chl-a	CTD DOWN LAY DATA		
No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	µg/l	Pres.	Temp.	No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	µg/l	Pres.	Temp.	
	0		27.4 *****				5	27.382		0		27.6 *****				10	27.482	
9	6	6	27.382	4.15	33.982		10	27.382	4.35	33.981	0.410	27.380	23	10	10	27.463	4.43	33.985
8	6	6	27.379	4.16	33.982		20	27.371	4.31	33.985	0.428	27.367	20	20	20	27.450	4.42	33.986
6	21	21	27.384	4.14	33.982		30	27.351	4.29	33.988	0.439	27.344	22	30	30	27.239	4.36	33.990
5	27	27	27.383	4.15	33.983		40	27.331	4.25	33.992	0.453	27.322	21	40	40	27.031	4.30	33.992
4	27	27	27.383	4.15	33.983		50	26.890	4.11	34.038	0.373	26.878	19	50	50	26.490	4.18	33.993
3	42	42	27.240	4.06	33.998		60	26.611	3.88	34.117	0.331	26.598	18	75	75	25.320	3.87	34.040
2	63	63	26.479	3.74	34.154		70	26.354	3.79	34.170	0.275	26.339	17	100	100	23.315	3.70	34.075
1	80	80	26.041	3.51	34.160		80	26.125	3.64	34.172	0.228	26.108	16	124	125	20.720	3.52	34.188
21	100	100	23.498	2.63	34.295		90	25.617	3.44	34.164	0.186	25.597	15	149	150	18.989	2.33	34.403
20	119	120	19.817	2.31	34.394		100	23.775	2.75	34.292	0.143	23.754	14	199	200	16.452	2.01	34.476
19	149	150	17.146	2.16	34.475		125	19.622	2.31	34.416	0.111	19.599	13	298	300	13.101	1.72	34.482
24	200	201	15.040	2.17	34.480		150	17.348	2.21	34.472	0.107	17.323	12	397	400	11.982	1.67	34.476
23	200	201	15.043	2.17	34.480		175	16.041	2.17	34.478	0.110	16.013	11	496	500	11.035	1.51	34.460
22	199	201	15.047	2.17	34.480		200	15.289	2.12	34.481	0.106	15.258	10	596	600	10.585	1.39	34.456
18	199	201	15.053	2.17	34.480		213	14.780	2.13	34.485	0.112	14.748	9	695	700	10.371	1.43	34.455
17	199	200	15.116	2.17	34.478								24	794	800	10.233	1.39	34.454
16	199	200	15.123	2.17	34.478								8	893	1001	10.122	1.42	34.454
15	199	200	15.124	2.17	34.478								6	1241	1252	10.098	1.35	34.455
14	199	200	15.125	2.17	34.478								5	1486	1499	10.105	1.28	34.457
13	199	200	15.146	2.18	34.477								4	1978	1999	10.149	1.18	34.461
12	199	200	15.156	2.18	34.477								3	2962	3000	10.281	1.08	34.472
11	199	200	15.160	2.18	34.476								2	3939	3999	10.440	1.07	34.473
10	199	200	15.168	2.17	34.476								1	4914	5000	10.610	1.15	34.473
7													7					

KH-00-1		Date	00.02.26	Lat.	8	50.78	N	Depth	4893 m	KH-00-1	Date	00.02.27	Lat.	8	38.50	N	Depth	4256 m												
St. 27		Time	14:57- 18:33	Long.	121	48.21	E	BOTTOM-PINGER		St. 28	Time	04:44- 07:57	Long.	122	37.55	E	BOTTOM-PINGER													
		CTD DOWN LAY DATA																												
		CTD BTL DATA																												
		CTD BTL DATA																												
		CTD DOWN LAY DATA																												
BTL	Depth	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	Chl-a	O ₂	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	Chl-a	O ₂	Pres.	Temp.	O ₂	Sal.	FIC	P.T.											
No.	m	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	µg/l	ml/l	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)	µg/l	ml/l	db	°C	ml/l	(psu)		°C											
0			28.4	****	****	0.073	33.894	4.54	10	28.278	4.26	33.884	0.129	28.276																
23	10	10	28.276	3.30	33.876	0.076	33.890	4.53	20	28.268	4.26	33.890	0.131	28.263	23	10	10	27.183	3.21	33.878	0.488	33.911	4.67	20	27.073	4.14	33.903	0.580	27.069	
22	30	30	27.476	3.37	34.004	0.114	34.033	4.61	30	27.560	4.37	34.030	0.156	27.553	21	24	25	26.933	3.20	33.899	0.855	33.922	4.55	30	26.956	4.08	33.886	0.529	26.949	
21	40	40	27.115	3.24	34.022	0.235	34.041	4.51	40	27.159	4.34	34.037	0.250	27.150	22	29	30	26.937	3.13	33.898	0.906	33.927	4.52	40	26.848	3.94	33.964	0.950	26.839	
19	50	50	26.863	3.03	34.029	0.335	34.080	4.06	50	26.961	4.24	34.032	0.471	26.949	20	45	45	26.332	2.63	(34.086)	0.313	34.162	3.74	50	25.954	3.46	34.170	0.337	25.943	
20	55	55	26.750	2.92	(34.042)	0.277	34.102	3.90	60	26.651	3.93	34.079	0.467	26.637	19	49	50	26.061	2.48	(34.118)	0.193	34.208	3.49	60	24.714	3.02	34.288	0.151	24.702	
18	75	75	25.172	2.17	(34.161)	0.106	34.289	2.80	70	26.054	3.44	34.144	0.313	26.038	18	74	75	24.614	2.20	(34.250)	0.042	34.304	2.99	70	24.598	2.98	34.298	0.131	24.583	
17	100	100	22.098	1.65	(34.327)	0.073	34.294	2.76	80	25.091	3.10	34.241	0.258	25.074	17	99	100	23.071	1.59	(34.185)	0.022	34.381	2.27	80	24.076	2.85	34.296	0.128	24.059	
16	125	125	19.602	1.72	(34.410)	0.005	34.485	2.27	100	22.718	2.44	34.366	0.149	22.698	16	124	125	20.194	1.57	(34.395)	0.012	34.459	2.06	100	23.302	2.65	34.313	0.115	23.281	
15	149	150	17.065	1.54	(34.441)	0.003	34.491	1.99	125	20.650	2.45	34.439	0.114	20.626	15	(148)	(149)	(18.379)	(1.50)	(34.368)	(0.242)	(34.202)	(3.50)	125	20.294	2.12	34.443	0.105	20.270	
14	199	200	14.969	1.46	(34.460)	0.002	34.495	1.90	150	18.484	2.30	34.505	0.110	18.458	14	198	199	14.549	1.31	(34.463)		34.495	1.63	150	16.276	2.04	34.471	0.109	16.250	
13	298	300	12.871	1.31	34.471		34.479	1.61	200	15.230	2.13	34.510	0.111	15.200	13	298	300	12.682	1.07	34.458		34.475	1.31	200	15.153	1.95	34.514	0.118	15.122	
12	397	400	11.777	1.48	34.456		34.470	1.73	300	12.880	1.92	34.482	0.109	12.839	12	398	400	11.827	1.39	34.454		34.478	1.69	300	12.713	1.51	34.476	0.119	12.672	
11	497	500	11.062	1.55	34.458		34.465	1.80	400	11.783	2.00	34.472	0.107	11.731	11	496	500	10.867	1.59	34.458		34.466	1.85	400	11.880	1.80	34.476	0.107	11.828	
10	596	600	10.620	1.54	34.456		34.458	1.73	500	11.120	2.17	34.469	0.102	11.058	10	596	600	10.533	1.47	34.457		34.463	1.72	500	10.932	2.09	34.468	0.105	10.870	
9	695	700	10.356	1.47	34.453		34.457	1.66	600	10.643	1.80	34.470	0.104	10.570	9	695	700	10.335	1.41	34.455		34.477	1.63	600	10.538	1.97	34.462	0.105	10.465	
24	794	800	10.213	1.46	34.453		34.459	1.60	700	10.312	1.71	34.467	0.103	10.228	24	794	800	10.215	1.44	34.452		34.460	1.66	700	10.301	1.84	34.459	0.106	10.216	
8	992	1000	10.113	1.44	34.454		34.454	1.55	800	10.197	1.60	34.460	0.106	10.101	8	992	1000	10.120	1.27	34.456		34.461	1.47	800	10.200	1.88	34.457	0.104	10.104	
6	1239	1250	10.094	1.36	34.454		34.457	1.47	1000	10.104	1.56	34.455	0.107	9.983	6	1239	1250	10.104	1.21	34.457		34.463	1.41	1000	10.115	1.61	34.458	0.109	9.994	
5	1486	1500	10.104	1.32	34.456		34.460	1.40	1250	10.093	1.43	34.455	0.111	9.940	5	1486	1499	10.113	1.20	34.459		34.463	1.36	1250	10.103	1.55	34.459	0.113	9.950	
4	1979	2000	10.147	1.21	34.461		34.465	1.31	1500	10.105	1.33	34.456	0.115	9.919	4	1979	1999	10.151	1.16	34.463		34.468	1.29	1500	10.113	1.48	34.460	0.113	9.928	
3	2962	3000	10.280	1.14	34.471		34.474	1.18	2000	10.149	1.25	34.461	0.112	9.895	3	2962	2999	10.283	1.08	34.472		34.477	1.17	2000	10.152	1.38	34.465	0.114	9.899	
2	3941	4000	10.440	1.11	34.473		34.476	1.14	3000	10.280	1.16	34.471	0.111	9.882	2	3941	4000	10.442	1.08	34.475		34.472	1.12	3000	10.284	1.26	34.474	0.109	9.885	
1	4917	5003	10.610	1.17	34.473		34.476	1.15	4000	10.440	1.12	34.473	0.115	9.884	1	(4373)	(4443)	(10.516)	(1.09)	(34.475)		(33.928)	(4.50)	4000	10.442	1.11	34.474	0.107	9.886	
7									5000	10.609	1.18	34.473	0.111	9.885	7										4436	10.515	1.08	34.475	0.113	9.886