

# RECENT FISHERY PUBLICATIONS

Recent publications of interest to the commercial fishing industry are listed below.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

THESE PROCESSED PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FREE FROM THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C. TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS ARE DESIGNATED AS FOLLOWS:

- CFS - CURRENT FISHERY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA.  
 SL - STATISTICAL SECTION LISTS OF DEALERS IN AND PRODUCERS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AND BYPRODUCTS.  
 SEP.- SEPARATES (REPRINTS) FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW.

Number	Title
CFS-674	- Massachusetts Landings, June 1951, 14 p.
CFS-685	- Massachusetts Landings, July 1951, 14 p.
CFS-690	- Florida Landings, August 1951, 4 p.
CFS-693	- Middle Atlantic Fisheries, 1949 Annual Summary, 6 p.
CFS-694	- Frozen Fish Report, October 1951, 10 p.
CFS-696	- Texas Landings, September 1951, 4 p.
CFS-697	- Maine Landings, August 1951, 4 p.
CFS-698	- Meal and Oil, September 1951, 2 p.
CFS-701	- Mississippi Landings, September 1951, 2 p.

Number	Title
<u>Wholesale Dealers in Fishery Products (Revised):</u>	
SL- 3	- Massachusetts, 1950, 9 p.
SL- 6	- New York coastal area, 1951, 12 p.
SL-13	- North Carolina, 1950, 6 p.

Sep. No. 292 - Deep-Water Trawling Survey Off the Coast of Washington (August 27-October 19, 1951).

THE FOLLOWING SERVICE PUBLICATIONS ARE FOR SALE AND ARE AVAILABLE ONLY FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Fishery Statistics of the United States, 1948, by A. W. Anderson and E. A. Power, Statistical Digest No. 22, 305 p., illus., processed, 1951, \$1.25. A review of the fishery statistics of the United States for the year 1948 collected by the Service's Branch of Commercial Fisheries during 1949 is to be found in this publication. It includes data on the quantity and value of the catch of fishery products, employment in the fisheries, quantity of gear operated, the number of fishing craft employed in the capture of fishery products, and certain information on the quantity and value of the production of manufactured fishery products and byproducts, and foreign fishery trade. Statistical surveys for the 1948 data were conducted in all sections except the South Atlantic and Mississippi River States. In addition to a general review of the United States fisheries, reviews of the fisheries by geographical areas are to be found at the beginning of each section. The publication also contains detailed statistics by states, supplementary surveys, Hawaiian and Alaskan fisheries data, and a review of certain major fisheries (cod, haddock, halibut, mackerel, menhaden, pilchard, ocean perch or rosefish, salmon, tuna and whaling).

An explanation of the statistical survey procedure, a glossary of names of fish and shellfish, and illustrations of a large number of fish and shellfish and other fishery products are also included.

Postlarval Neothunnus Macropterus, Auxis Thazard, and Euthynnus Lineatus from the Pacific Coast of Central America, by Giles W. Mead, Fishery Bulletin 63 (From Fishery Bulletin of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Volume 52), 8 p., illus., printed, 15 cents, 1951. Young yellowfin tuna, frigate mackerel, and black skipjack from the Pacific coast of Central America, collected during fishing operations of the tuna clipper Alphecca in the spring of 1949, are illustrated and described in this publication. In addition to these postlarval specimens, the collections made during the 1932 cruise of the Zaca were examined and studied. From these and other data are presented observations on the spawning seasons and a key for identifying the juveniles of five species of scombrids. The Alphecca was a commercial tuna clipper and the Zaca was operated by the California Academy of Sciences.

## MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILD-LIFE SERVICE, BUT USUALLY MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE AGENCIES ISSUING THEM. CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING PUBLICATIONS THAT FOLLOW SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE RESPECTIVE AGENCIES OR PUBLISHERS MENTIONED. DATA ON PRICES, IF READILY AVAILABLE, ARE SHOWN.

Abstracts of Defense Regulations Issued Pursuant to the Defense Production Act (Through October 31, 1951), vol. 1, no. 4, 123 p., printed, \$6.00 per year. Edited and published by the Federal Register Division, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C. (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.) Official monthly list of regulations, orders, delegations of authority, and forms issued under the Defense Production Act. This publication is designed to give notification to the public concerning the regulations and the mandatory reporting requirements of all agencies of the Federal Government operating under the Defense Production Act. Wherever possible, there is presented such pertinent information as the branch or division of each agency in charge of a particular activity, the name of the officer to whom inquiries should be addressed, and the dates when reports must be filed. A brief index to the documents of the National Production Authority and the Office of Price Stabilization follows the main portion of the text.

Revision of Effect of Trade Agreement Concessions on United States Tariff Levels Based on Imports in 1949, 24 p., processed, free. U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D. C., October 1951. From time to time the Tariff Commission has issued analyses of the effects of reductions in rates of duty made by reciprocal trade agreements on the average ad-valorem equivalents. This publication is identical with that bearing the same title, published in April 1951, except that the first three tables have been revised to include the tariff concessions made by the United States at the negotiations in Torquay, which were completed in the spring of 1951. In other words, these three tables include all concessions in effect on August 1, 1951. The concessions made at Torquay, whether new or increased reductions in duty, covered a relatively small fraction of the import trade of the United States. Consequently, on the average, the rates of duty in effect on August 1, 1951, were only slightly lower than those in effect on January 1, 1951. Because of the relatively small changes in the tariff resulting from the Torquay negotiations, the Commission has not considered it worth while to undertake the large amount of work necessary to bring up to date the other seven tables (4+10) in the report published in April 1951; the original tables are again reproduced in the present revision. The present report attempts to measure the extent of concessions made by trade agreements and the effects thereof on the average ad-valorem equivalents of the duties based on the imports in 1949. The comparisons are between the rates in effect before any trade agreements were signed, and the concessions in effect on January 1, 1945, and January 1, 1951. The significance of the date January 1, 1945, is that the present trade agreements legislation provides that rates of duty in effect on that date may be reduced by

not more than 50 percent of the rate in effect at that time. The use of a single year as a base, with the application of preagreement rates, and of the agreement rates in effect on different dates, to one set of import statistics eliminates the effect on ad-valorem equivalents of price changes from year to year as well as changes in the relative magnitude of the imports of individual commodities in different periods. Subject to these qualifications the year 1949 has been used to show the effect of trade agreement concessions alone on the tariff level.

Foreign Commerce Yearbook, 1949, 688 p., printed \$2.25. Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.) Contains compilations of foreign trade statistics and related economic and financial data for some 78 countries, including condensed fisheries production data for a few of the countries. The information represents highly condensed official data published by the respective countries, supplemented by publications of international agencies, and by information supplied by the U. S. Foreign Service and other U. S. Government departments. Appendixes provide world area and population data, value of trade per capita by countries, and U. S. equivalents of foreign weights and measures. Statistics are in most cases for the year 1948, and include prewar comparisons.

Fresh-Water Mussel Shells, the Basis for an Arkansas Industry, by W. Paul Brann, Research Series No. 9, 37 p., illus., printed. Bureau of Research, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, March 1947. This is a report on the results of an investigation of the future possibilities for industrial utilization of mussel shells in Arkansas. Among the subjects covered are: raw material for button manufacturing; mussel shells from Arkansas streams; shell fishing in Arkansas; button-blank manufacturing; a market for Arkansas mussel shells; processing steps; Arkansas production of button blanks; marketing button blanks; production of novelty materials; waste material; manufacture of finished buttons; cost of processing; marketing buttons; and future possibilities.

A Guide to Marketable Fish, by R. J. Daniel (Second Edition), 68 p., illus., printed. Department of Oceanography, The University, Liverpool 3, England (obtainable from the author), 3 s. (about 42 U. S. cents), 1950. This small booklet was issued to serve as a guide to Britain's marketable fish. Discussed in the booklet are fishing grounds and methods of fishing, types of commercial fish and shellfish, diseases of fish, parasites of fish, staleness in fish and other marketable marine animals, and the preservation of fish. A number of appendixes include extracts from acts and regulations affecting

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fishery products; Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries retail trade names for fish; food of various sea fish; size limits and immature fish; and notes on the use of scientific names. Outline drawings of marketable fish are also to be found in this booklet.

(International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries) Report of the First Annual Meeting with Appendices, Report No. 1, State Publication 4244, International Organization and Conference Series I, 15; 56 p. with map, printed. Division of Publications, Office of Public Affairs, U. S. Department of State, Washington 25, D. C., Sept. 1951. This is a report by the Chairman of the Commission concerning the first annual meeting held at Washington, D. C., April 2-10, 1951. The various appendices to the report include not only items pertinent to the first meeting of the Commission but also the text of the Convention of February 8, 1949, the Final Act of the International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Conference which convened at Washington January 26 to February 8, 1949, and an outline chart of the area of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean to which the Convention is applicable.

Investigations on the Florida Spiny Lobster PANULIRUS ARGUS (Latreille), by Charles E. Dawson, Jr. and Clarence P. Idyll, Technical Series No. 2, 39 p., illus., printed. State Board of Conservation, Tallahassee, Fla. This is a report on an investigation begun in 1944 by the Marine Laboratory of the University of Miami at the request of the Florida State Board of Conservation designed to provide a basis for management of the spiny lobster fishery of south Florida. Discussed by the authors are the importance of the fishery, limits of the fishery, regulations on crawfish, fishing methods, breeding season, weight-length relationship, growth rate, and tagging and fishing intensity. The authors conclude their report with a list of recommendations for the State of Florida. They conclude that the spiny lobster stocks have probably not declined in recent years and that overfishing is not taking place.

The Marine Crayfishes (Spiny Lobsters), Family Palinuridae, of Western Australia (With Particular Reference to the Fishery on the Western Australian Crayfish, Panulirus longipes), by Keith Sheard, Bulletin No. 247 (Division of Fisheries - Report No. 18), 45 p., printed. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Organization, Melbourne, Australia, 1949. The two genera of the family Palinuridae which occur in the waters of the coastal shelf of Western Australia are the genus *Jasus*, with the species *Jasus lalandii* occurring between the Recherche Archipelago in the east and Cape Maturaliste in the west; and the genus *Panulirus*, with one species, *Panulirus longipes*, dominant between Cape Leeuwin in the south and the North-West Cape in the north, and four species, *P. ornatus*, *P. versicolor*, *P. penicillatus*, and *P. burgeri*, extending northwards from the North-West Cape

area. The commercial fishery exploits the species *P. longipes* in the waters west and north of Fremantle, off Dongara and Geraldton, and at Houtman's Abrolhos. The major part of this bulletin outlines the general biology of the latter species and describes the environment and fishing methods. The distribution, life history, population control, tagging, etc., of the commercial species *Panulirus longipes* are described. Included is a report on the spiny lobster investigations in Western Australian waters--exploration and commercial testing, technical investigations, and biological investigations. The commercial fishery in Western Australia is also discussed--fishery areas, catching methods, storage and transportation, regulation of the fishery, and statistics.

Maryland's Commercial Fishing Gears: II. The Oyster Gears, by Fred W. Sieling, Educational Series No. 25, 24 p., illus., printed. Department of Research and Education, Board of Natural Resources, Solomons Island, Md., 1950. A short description of the different types of gear used in taking oysters in the Chesapeake Bay area and certain background material related to these descriptions are to be found in this booklet. Oystering equipment used in other producing areas of the United States is described briefly for the sake of comparison. The gears and methods covered are dredging, patent tonging, and hand tonging.

Pelagic Fur Seal Research Off Japan in 1950, by Ford Wilke, Preliminary Study No. 67, 38 p., processed. Natural Resources Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, Japan, October 1951. (Reports may be purchased only in photostat or microfilm from the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.) Research on the status of fur seals along the Japanese coast was begun in 1948 and continued in 1949 and 1950 as a result of action initiated by the Natural Resources Section. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Japanese Fisheries Agency assisted in the investigation by providing personnel and equipment. Data collected in 1948 and 1949 were very limited, but additional research in 1950 provided more information which is presented in this report and covers field observations from March through May 1950. The author states that the investigation disclosed more effective measures are necessary for the enforcement of regulations pertaining to the catch of fur seals and the disposition of pelts and products thereof. Included in this report are discussions on the age, growth, and pregnancy of fur seals; distribution; abundance; relationship of the seal herds; food habits; pelagic seal hunting; and poaching.

The Phyllosoma Larvae of the Spiny Lobster PANULIRUS ARGUS, by John B. Lewis, Contribution No. 52 (Reprinted from Bulletin of Marine Science of the Gulf and Caribbean, vol. 1,

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no. 2, pp. 89-103, August 1951), 14 p., illus., printed. The Marine Laboratory, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla. The phyllosoma larvae of the spiny lobster (*Panulirus argus*, Latreille) were obtained from plankton hauls made in the western Atlantic and Caribbean. Eleven stages were identified of which the last is probably the final stage before metamorphosis. Stage one was obtained from freshly-hatched eggs. It was shown that the larvae may be carried long distances by currents and that some of the larvae taken off the Florida coast were hatched much farther south, according to this report.

A Report on the 1950 Albacore Fishery of British Columbia (THUNNUS ALALUNGA), circular No. 23, 7 p., illus., processed. Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B. C., Canada, 1951. Because of the interest shown in the first three circulars on the British Columbia albacore fishery, this fourth report was prepared. Primarily for the use of those actively engaged in the various phases of the fishery, it contains sections on results from length measurements at three ports of landing, the examination of log-book records made by fishermen, and a report of the 1950 tagging operations. A section on offshore water temperatures is included from information supplied by the Pacific Oceanographic Group.

Spawning and Setting of Oysters in Relation to Seasonal Environmental Changes, by Robert M.

Ingle, Contribution No. 57 (Reprinted from Bulletin of Marine Science of the Gulf and Caribbean, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 111-135, August 1951), 25 p., illus., printed. The Marine Laboratory, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla. This report discusses the environmental factors controlling the spawning of oysters in the Apalachicola area, which were investigated with particular regard to temperature. The principal literature is reviewed. Regular observations of temperature, salinity, and spat-fall intensity were made at nine stations covering a distance of approximately 30 miles of Apalachicola Bay. Isolated spawning did not occur below temperatures of 22.5° C. Mass spawning took place only when the temperature rose to at least 26.0° C. On two occasions, mass spawning occurred simultaneously at all stations in the eastern part of the Bay but not in the western part. The average temperature is lower in the western part than elsewhere and also fluctuates more rapidly. Since the temperature necessary for mass spawning is higher than reported elsewhere in the United States, the possibility has been suggested that there are physiological races of oysters. In the absence of observations on inheritance of this characteristic when oysters are transplanted, it is considered that the interaction of a number of environmental factors upon the maturing gonad may modify the temperature reaction and that it is not necessary to postulate racial differentiation.

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Illustrator-- Gustaf T. Sundstrom

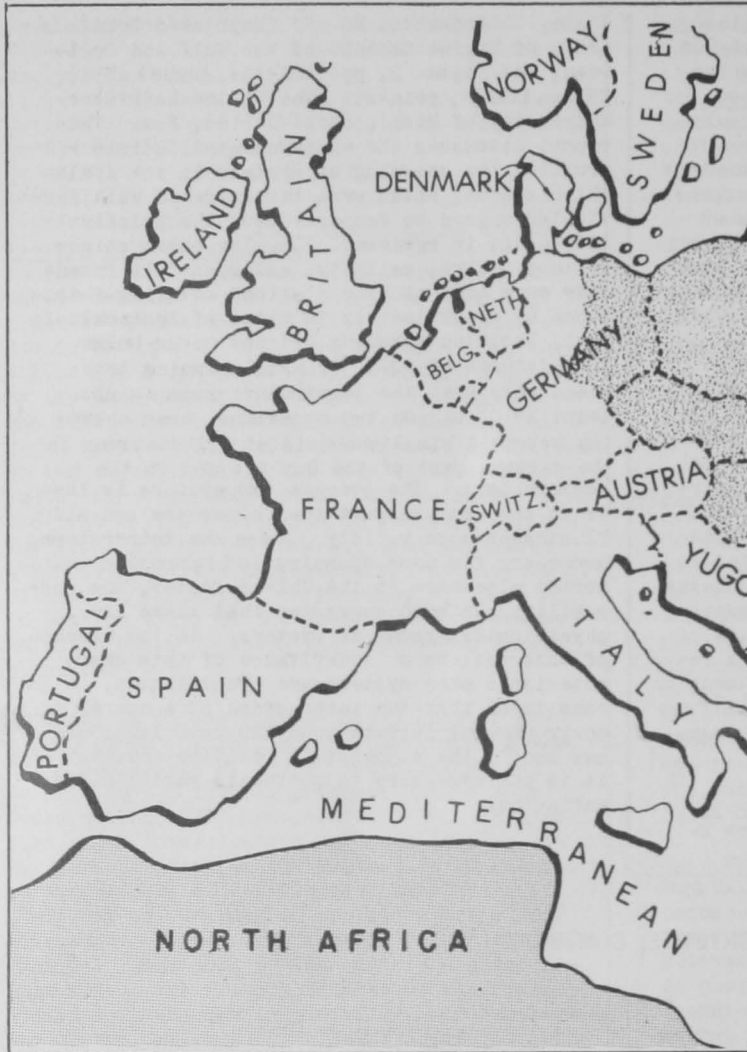
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## FISHERIES OF FRANCE

An important factor in France's high level of fisheries production during 1948 and 1949 was the reconstruction and modernization of the French fishing fleet

that was undertaken immediately after World War II and is now nearing completion, according to Fishery Leaflet 381, Fisheries of France.



This publication presents data on France's fisheries--production of marine fish; general marketing problems; recent marketing trends and prices; consumption; fish canning; salting and smoking; byproducts; foreign trade; and technical advances.

At present, problems of production are considered by the fisheries industries of France to be secondary to the problems of marketing, the author of the publication points out. Considerable attention is being given to improving transportation facilities, especially by expanding the use of refrigeration and stimulating the demand for fish by advertising and education.

For free copies of Fishery Leaflet 381, write directly to the Division of Information, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C.

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