



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.
- FL - FISHERY LEAFLETS.
- SL - STATISTICAL SECTION LISTS OF DEALERS IN AND PRODUCERS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS AND BYPRODUCTS
- SSR.-FISH. - SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC REPORTS--FISHERIES (LIMITED DISTRIBUTION).
- SEP.- SEPARATES (REPRINTS) FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW.

Number	Title
CFS-672	- Packaged Fish--1950, Annual Summary (revised), 4 p.
CFS-802	- New Jersey Landings, July 1952, 2 p.
CFS-803	- Frozen Fish Report, October 1952, 8 p.
CFS-804	- Florida Landings, August 1952, 6 p.
CFS-805	- Mississippi Landings, August 1952, 2 p.
CFS-806	- Massachusetts Landings, August 1952, 7 p.
CFS-807	- Maine Landings, August 1952, 4 p.
CFS-808	- Texas Landings, September 1952, 4 p.
CFS-809	- Meal and Oil, September 1952, 2 p.
FL -195	- Partial List of Manufacturers of Fishing Gear and Accessories (revised), 8 p.
SL -108	- Firms Canning Salmon Eggs For Bait (revised), 1 p.
SL -153	- Firms Manufacturing Fish Glue and Isinglass (revised), 1 p.
SL -154	- Firms Manufacturing Seaweed Products (revised), 1 p.
SL -156	- Firms Manufacturing Pearl Essence (revised), 1 p.
SL -161	- Producers of Packaged Fish, 6 p.

Number	Title
SSR-Fish. No. 80	- Filchard Eggs and Larvae and Other Fish Larvae, Pacific Coast - 1950, by Elbert H. Ahlstrom, 58 p., October 1952.
SSR-Fish. No. 85	- 25 Years of Federal Fishery Research on the Great Lakes, by Ralph Hile, 49 p., October 1952.
SSR-Fish. No. 88	- High Speed Plankton Samplers (1. A High Speed Plankton Sampler, by Edger L. Arnold, Jr.), and (2. An All-Metal Plankton Sampler by Jack W. Gehringer); 12 p., September 1952.
Sep. No. 326	- Japanese Mothership-Type Tuna-Fishing Operations in the Western Equatorial Pacific, June-October 1951 (Report on the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Expeditions).

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

Comparison of Yellowfin Tuna of Hawaiian Waters and of the American West Coast, by Milner B. Schaefer, Fishery Bulletin 72 (from Fishery Bulletin of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Volume 52), 23 p., illus., printed, 15 cents, 1952. Measurements of various characters on 203 specimens of Neothunnus macropterus from the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands are compared with similar data for N. macropterus from waters adjacent to the American west coast. Interpretation of these

measurements has shown that the yellowfin tuna of the central Pacific belong to a population distinct from that along the American west coast, a fact that has important implications in the development and management of the tuna fisheries. Since the yellowfin tuna of these regions belong to different populations which do not freely intermix, a fishery on one can have no effect on the abundance of the other, so that the fishery along the West Coast is not tapping the entire yellowfin tuna resource of the Pacific.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

THESE PUBLICATIONS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FROM THE FISH AND WILDLIFE 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.

"King of Fishes," by Cecil E. Heacox, article, The New York State Conservationist, April-May 1952, vol. 6, no. 5, pp. 18-19, illus., printed. New York State Conservation Department, Albany, New York. This article discusses the three species of sturgeon found in New York State waters: the sea sturgeon (Acipenser sturio oxyrhynchus), a marine species which runs up the Hudson River in the spring on its annual spawning migration; the short-nosed sturgeon (Acipenser brevirostris), a permanent resident of the fresh-water areas of the Hudson River; and the lake sturgeon (Acipenser fulvescens), with a range from the Mississippi Valley through the Great Lakes region and north.

(Maine) Biennial Report of Atlantic Sea Run Salmon Commission (For Period July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1952, with additional information from 1948 to 1950), 13 p., printed. Atlantic Sea Run Salmon Commission, Augusta, Maine. Reports are presented on stream and fishway surveys, stream-improvement projects, and salmon-stocking programs. Also included is a memorandum of agreement by and between Maine's Atlantic Sea Run Commission, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the University of Maine, concerning a restoration program for sea-run salmon to be conducted through scientific research and fishery management.

(Maine) A Statistical Summary of the Maine Herring Fishery in 1948 and 1949, by Leslie W. Scattergood and Parker S. Trefethen, Research Bulletin No. 5, 62 p., illus., printed. Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries, Augusta, Maine, June 1952. During the fiscal years 1948 to 1951, the Maine Sardine Packers Association, the Maine Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service conducted a cooperative study of the Maine herring fishery. This report is the third to result from the investigations of the herring and its fishery. It deals principally with the statistics of the Maine herring catch in 1948 and 1949, herring used for lobster bait, and herring production in Charlotte and St. John counties. It also contains a discussion of Maine herring production by areas, gear, and weeks.

"The Market Crab of California and its Close Relatives," by J. B. Phillips, reprint from California Fish and Game, January 1939, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 18-29, illus., printed. California Department of Fish and Game, San Francisco, Calif. Photographs and descriptions are given to aid in the identification of the five common species of cancrivora crabs: market crab (Cancer magister); slender crab (C. gracilis); rock crab (C. antennarius); red crab (C. productus); and yellow crab (C. anthonyi).

New Resources Bring New Opportunities (Seventh Quarterly Report to the President by the Director of Defense Mobilization), 44 p., illus., printed, 30 cents. Office of Defense Mobilization, Washington, D. C., October 1, 1952. (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.). This is the seventh quarterly report on the defense mobiliza-

tion program of the United States. Included are discussions on opportunities for new choices, rounding out the mobilization base, producing military equipment, expanding industrial production, balancing materials supply and distribution, meeting agricultural goals, utilizing manpower resources, maintaining economic stability, building strength in the free world, and minimizing the effects of enemy attack.

(New Zealand) Marine Department, Annual Report for the Year 1951-52, 49 p., printed. Marine Department, Government Printer, Wellington, New Zealand. The first section of this report covers New Zealand's registration of vessels, vessel survey data, a discussion of general harbor regulations, and a statement on the inspection of boilers, lifts, and cranes. The second section covers New Zealand's fisheries for the year ending March 31, 1952; the statistics given in the report, however, are for the calendar year 1951. The fisheries report shows a continued increase in the volume and value of spiny lobsters (crayfish) exported, although there was a slight decrease in the quantity of wet fish caught. The diversion of fishing vessels from ordinary fishing to crayfishing was given as a contributing factor to the decline in the total wet-fish production. Total production figures and comparative data are given by species and by port, including information on number of vessels and personnel, and methods of capture. Statistics are also available for fish-liver oil, whaling, oysters, toheroa (a marine bivalve), mussels, whitebait, and quinnat salmon. Information is also supplied on fresh-water fisheries and fresh-water fishery research.

Norges Fiskerier, 1950 (Les Pecheries de Norvege), Norges Offisielle Statistikk, XI, 86, 149 p., (mostly tables) printed in Norwegian with contents also in French, Kr. 350 net (about 50 U.S. cents). H. Aschehoug & Co., Oslo, Norway, 1952. Contains the official annual fisheries statistics of Norway by municipalities. Includes quantity and value of landings of all species of fish caught commercially. Also gives statistics on number of craft, number and type of gear, and number of fishermen, as well as data on shore facilities for processing, etc. For the most important sections of the fishing industry, information on utilization of catch and on participation by men and craft is also given. The introduction contains a detailed description of the most important seasonal operations based on reports from fisheries officers stationed in the field. Tables showing Norwegian fishermen's catch in the fisheries west of Greenland are also included.

"Observations in the Sea on the Reaction to Ultra-Violet Light of Certain Sound Scatterers," by R. E. Craig and I. G. Baxter, article, Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, vol. XXXI, no. 2, pp. 223-27, illus., printed. Cambridge University Press, Bently House, N.W. 1, London, 1952. Two experiments on the reaction to ultra-violet light of certain sound scatterers are described. The source was a 125W. ultra-violet lamp. The scatterers were detected by using a Kelvin and Hughes

recording echo sounder, type 22. The traces on both occasions were of the confused type caused by a number of different organisms, apparently lying between 20 and 60 m. and 8 and 30 m., respectively. The responses of the different organisms to the ultra-violet light as shown by the components of the traces are described and their speeds of reactions calculated. The types of organisms causing the traces are suggested.

(OFS) Directory of Commodities and Services Exempted or Suspended from Price Control (Covers all regulations issued through Sept. 24, 1952), second edition, October 1, 1952, 47 p., processed. Jurisdiction and Distribution Branch, Executive Office for Price, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C. Contains an alphabetical index of commodities (including fishery products) and services which have been exempted or suspended from price control. Also included is a list of OFS regulations which contain exemption or suspension provisions. The alphabetical index specifies the commodity or service exempted, the regulation or other authority effecting exemption, and the type of action (exemption or suspension). The listing should not be considered as a legal source of information on items removed from price control but as a guide to information which is current to date of issuance only, since it may be altered or superseded by subsequent actions. Certain exemptions refer to classes of commodities rather than specific commodities and therefore may require further interpretation by price divisions. In all cases, the basic regulations or authority should be consulted for a full description of the exemption.

Pacific Coast Halibut Landings, 1888 to 1950, and Catch According to Area of Origin, by F. Heward Bell, Henry A. Dunlop, and Norman L. Freeman, Report of the International Fisheries Commission No. 17, 47 p., illus., printed. International Fisheries Commission, Seattle, Wash., 1952. Gives the annual halibut landings on the Pacific Coast from 1888 to 1950, the origin according to the 1950 regulatory areas and the larger subdivision thereof, and the distribution of the landings on major sections of the Coast after 1910. These statistics are fundamental to the regulation of the fishery and to studies upon the principles of stock management. Many of the figures presented for earlier years vary so widely from those published in earlier official documents and trade journals that a considerable amount of supporting analysis is included to demonstrate the validity of the present data.

"A Photographic Survey of Certain Areas of Sea Floor Near Plymouth," by H. G. Vevers, article, Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, vol. XXXI, no. 2, pp. 215-22, illus., printed. Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, N.W. 1, London, 1952. This report covers the continuation of the photographic survey begun in July 1949. An improved underwater photographic apparatus was used to take further series of photographs of the sea bottom near Plymouth. The photographs in the present series are each 1/4 m.² in area instead of 1 m.², and at this scale definition is much better. Photographs of the bottom in the Rame Mud area showed ripple marks but no living epifaunal animals. In an area south of the Rame Mud, on a muddy sand and gravel bottom and in a similar area 6 miles south of Looe, dense

populations of the brittle-star, Ophiothrix fragilis, were photographed. In the area south of Looe this type of population (density more than 100 individuals per m.²) was photographed on three different occasions in 1950-51. In a similar but still denser Ophiothrix population found 3/4 mile northwest of Eddystone, there were about 340 individuals per m.², and this aggregation was apparently of long standing, since exceptionally large dredge hauls of Ophiothrix were taken there in the last decade of the nineteenth century. It is suggested that the food supply for these populations, in the form of suspended material, is brought to them largely by the tidal streams and that the crowded beds are in localities where this is likely to happen. From the photographic data it appears that in these dense populations of brittle-stars there is rather less than 1 Ophiocoma nigrum to 100 Ophiothrix fragilis.

"The Pismo Clam in 1951," by John E. Fitch, article, California Fish and Game, October 1952, vol. 38, no. 4, pp. 541-47, printed. California Department of Fish and Game, San Francisco, Calif. Describes the 1951 Pismo clam census conducted by the Bureau of Marine Fisheries at Pismo Beach and Morro Bay. From the 1951 census it is evident that the Pismo clam crop in the intertidal areas of Pismo Beach and Morro Bay is very poor. Most of the present decline in population can be attributed to three factors: failure of incoming year classes, extremely heavy clamming pressure, and failure of the public to rebury undersized clams. The failure of incoming year classes, undoubtedly a normal fluctuation, could be remedied by one or two good sets of clams. Clamming pressure will probably be even greater as the population of the State increases. The present policy of opening and closing alternate sections of good clam-bearing beaches should assure a continued recreational fishery regardless of increased clamming pressure. Finally, a new law which became effective late in 1951 will do much to remedy the third factor. This law states: "All undersized clams shall immediately be returned to the hole from which they are dug." The number of clams by age groups taken in the Le Grande, Oceano, and Pismo sections for 1925-51, and the number of clams by age groups taken in the Morro section for 1949-51 are included.

A Report to the Salmon Fishing Industry of Alaska on the Results of the 1947 Tagging Experiments, by Leon A. Verhoeven, 77 p., illus., processed. Fisheries Research Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., March 13, 1952. A preliminary account of the results obtained from the tagging experiments carried on in the vicinity of Ketchikan, Alaska, in 1947 by the Fisheries Research Institute of the University of Washington under a contract between the University and the Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., representing salmon cannerys of Southeastern Alaska. Describes in general the type of movement shown by individual fish in the run during the period of commercial fishing. This movement is confined within limits to certain large areas such as that of lower Clarence Strait, Behm Canal, and Revillagigedo Channel. Within such an area there takes place a to-and-fro movement similar to that which in birds has been called a "seeking" movement. From the resultant mass of thoroughly intermixed fish, the various races are segregated in turn to enter the streams in a regular sequence. The Institute's

program is designed to show the relationship of the time of this segregation to the physical conditions within the streams to which the several races are bound. The time at which this occurs in each race is vital to survival. The spawning must be so synchronized with the rate of development in the gravel that the young will emerge at the proper time. Variations from the normal timing of either fish migration or of climatic change must have a profound effect on the survival. This study of the time of segregation is therefore an essential link in a program designed to cover what happens to the pink salmon between entrance into fresh water and the return of the next generation. The report also provides a basis whereby the effect of the fishery upon the run can be referred to the individual home stream of the several races constituting the commercial catch.

Shippers of Fresh and Frozen Oysters, Clams, and Mussels, 22 p., processed. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C. A list of shippers of fresh and frozen oysters, clams, and mussels, certified by the regulatory authorities in the United States and Canada. Control measures of these authorities are endorsed jointly by the U. S. Public Health Service and the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare.

A Survey of the Narraguagus River and its Tributaries, by Floyd G. Bryant, Research Report No. 2, 36 p., illus., printed. Atlantic Sea Run Salmon Commission, Augusta, Maine, 1952. Reports on a stream survey of the Narraguagus River and its tributaries conducted in the summer of 1950. Objectives of the program were to obtain specific information relative to accessibility of the river and its various tributaries to salmon, a better knowledge of distribution and amount of spawning and rearing areas, and information on river discharges, temperatures, and pollution sources. A brief description is given for each stream observed or surveyed except when it was too small to be of any existing or foreseeable value.

"The Tomales Bay Herring Fishery," by W. L. Scofield, article, California Fish and Game, October 1952, vol. 38, no. 4, pp. 499-504, illus., printed. California Department of Fish and Game, San Francisco, Calif. Describes the herring fishery of Tomales Bay and the use of lampara nets and beach seines for taking herring.

TRADE LISTS

The Commercial Intelligence Branch, Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, has published the following mimeographed trade lists. Copies of these lists may be obtained by firms in the United States from that Office or from Department of Commerce field offices at \$1.00 per list.

Boat and Ship Builders, Repairers, and Chandlers--Australia, 13 p. (October 1952). Lists names and addresses of boat and shipbuilders, repairers, and chandlers in Australia. The size of the firms listed is indicated, as well as the type of business each firm conducts.

Commercial Fishing Companies and Fish Exporters--Sweden, 3 p. (October 1952). Lists names and addresses of Swedish commercial fishing companies and fish exporters. The size of the firms listed and the type of business for each is indicated.

Oils (Animal, Fish and Vegetable) Importers, Dealers, Producers, Refiners, and Exporters--United Kingdom, 20 p. (October 1952). Lists the names and addresses of dealers and producers of oils. The size of the firms listed is indicated, as well as the type of business each firm conducts. Firms dealing in fish oils are included.

