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In the Adriatic Sea, the penaeoid shrimp, *Solenocera membranacea* (Risso, 1816) (Decapoda, Solenoceridae) is common in night catches by bottom trawl. The main purposes of this research were to establish distribution and abundance of the species in the northern and central Adriatic Sea, its abundance in different depth strata, in various types of sediment, and also the differences in catch rates during different times of the day. Data on catch quantities in the Adriatic Sea were obtained in the framework of fishery-biological investigations of the trawling grounds on the Adriatic continental shelf, carried out by the Pipeta Expedition from 1985 to 1994. The expedition sampled approximately 59,000 km<sup>2</sup> at predetermined permanent stations over different sediment types at depths of 10 to 430 m. The present investigation analyses 285 bottom trawl hauls. The results show that *S. membranacea* was mainly caught at night. The shrimp were found in depths of 55 to 289 m. The highest abundance was observed in the 55 to 100 m depth layer, and in "relict" sand and clayey "relict" sand sediments.

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VELIČINA REPNE PERAJE DOBRIH DUPINA (*Tursiops truncatus*) IZ JADRANSKOG MORA

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Bitna morfološka značajka za razlikovanje vrsta i populacija kitova (Cetacea) je oblik, veličina repne peraje i njen odnos prema ukupnoj duljini tijela. Glavna uloga repne peraje je pokretanje životinje te je vrlo zanimljiv odnos veličine repne peraje i cijelog tijela tijekom odrastanja životinje. U 67 dobrih dupina (*Tursiops truncatus*) iz Jadranskog mora izmjerene su tjelesna masa, ukupna duljina tijela, raspon i širina repne peraje, te su izračunate korelacije između mjera repne peraje i cijelog tijela. Raspon repne peraje u 16 fizički zrelih životinja iznosio je 68,66±5,41 cm (57,5 do 76,0 cm), dok je širina peraje iznosila 18,77±1,78 cm (16,0 do 22,0 cm). Značajna razlika ovih mjera

između spolova nije utvrđena. Raspon repne peraje iznosi prosječno 23,03% ukupne duljine tijela bez obzira na dob dupina, dok širina repne peraje iznosi prosječno 6,81% ukupne duljine tijela, a kod mlađih životinja je taj postotak veći. Poznavanjem raspona repne peraje moguće je odrediti ukupnu duljinu tijela koristeći jednadžbu: ukupna duljina tijela (cm) = 3,2 x raspon repne peraje (cm) + 60,3, uz faktor korelacije  $R^2=0,81$ . S obzirom da je raspon repne peraje u dobrim dupina iz Jadranskog mora manji u odnosu na podatke iz literature, ova jednadžba primjenljiva je samo za jedinke iz jadranske populacije.

#### SIZE OF TAIL FLUKES OF BOTTLENOSE DOLPHINS (*Tursiops truncatus*) FROM THE ADRIATIC SEA

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The shape and size of the tail flukes and their relationship to the total body length is an important factor in determination of cetacean species. The main role of the tail flukes is the propulsion of the cetacean body and the relationship between tail flukes size and total body length during body growth is very interesting. Body mass, total body length, tail flukes span and width of 67 bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) from the Adriatic Sea were measured and the correlations between tail flukes measurements and the total body length were estimated. The tail flukes span of 16 physically mature animals was  $68.66 \pm 5.41$  cm (57.5 to 76.0 cm) and the tail flukes width was  $18.77 \pm 1.78$  cm (16.0 to 22.0 cm). There is no significant sex difference of these two measurements. Tail flukes span is in average 23.03% of the total body length in all age classes. Tail flukes width is 6.81% of total body length but this ratio is higher in younger animals. The total body length can be estimated (correlation factor:  $R^2=0,81$ ) based on tail flukes span according to the following formula: Total body length (cm) = 3.2 x tail flukes span (cm) + 60.3. This formula is appropriate only for bottlenose dolphins from the Adriatic Sea because, according to the literature, these animals have lesser tail flukes spans than bottlenose dolphins from other populations.

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