

NOTE

Hypothalamo-neurosecretory system of the marine teleost, *Sphyraena obtusata* Cuvier

A. K. PANDEY¹ AND M. PEER MOHAMED

Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin — 682 014, India

ABSTRACT

Hypothalamus of *Sphyraena obtusata* (Family : Sphyraenidae) comprises nucleus preopticus (NPO), nucleus lateralis tuberis (NLT) and their axonal tracts. NPO is a paired structure situated on either side of the third ventricle anterodorsal to the optic chiasma. It is a highly vascularised structure and look inverted L-shape in sagittal section. NPO is divisible into a dorsal pars magnocellularis (PMC) consisting of large neurosecretory cells and pars parvocellularis (PPC) formed of smaller neurons. NLT cells are distributed uniformly in the infundibular floor adjacent to the pituitary stalk. Neurons of PMC and PPC contribute beaded axons to form neurohypophysial tract. Neurosecretory colloid - like material of varying sizes are encountered in NPO. Herring bodies are seen in the anterior as well as posterior neurohypophysis.

In the vertebrate brain hypothalamus is a strategic point that mediates the organismic endocrine responses and adjust to the environmental changes (Ball, 1981). It comprises groups of neurosecretory cells which control the secretion of various trophic hormones of the pituitary gland by releasing (-RH) or inhibiting (-IH) hormones (Maksimovich, 1987). Hypothalamus also contains receptors specifically sensitive to the hormones which, in turn, regulate its activity through feedback mechanism (Peter *et al.*, 1991). There are increasing evidences to the effect that in fishes too, the hypophysial functions

are controlled by the hypothalamic neurohormones but the regulatory mechanisms are not precisely understood (Peter *et al.*, 1991).

Though several workers have recorded the hypothalamus of various teleostean species inhabiting freshwater (Ball, 1981; Maksimovich, 1987), such studies are very few among the marine fishes (Zolotnitskiy, 1980; Maksimovich, 1987; Pandey, 1993; Pandey and Mohamed, 1993). An attempt has therefore, been made to record the hypothalamo - neurosecretory system of the marine teleost, *Sphyraena obtusata*. Cuvier.

¹Present Address : National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, Post Box No. 19, Lucknow - 226 004, India.

xine (CAHP) and acid futilisin in

Fig. 4. Ventral portion of I'MO of maturing male *Sphyraena obliqua*. Note; the decrease in size of neurosecretory cells. Mallory's triple x 1,000.

have also **been recorded in the NPC) of***

•d
e
d
}.

1 1 1

i

```

    i = j + 1
    do while (i <= n)
        if (f[i] > f[j])
            t = f[i]
            f[i] = f[j]
            f[j] = t
        i = i + 1
    enddo
    write(*,*) f
    stop
end program

```

```

    i = 1
    do while (i <= n)
        if (f[i] < f[i+1])
            t = f[i]
            f[i] = f[i+1]
            f[i+1] = t
        i = i + 1
    enddo
    write(*,*) f
    stop
end program

```

References

- Ball, J. N. 1981. Hypothalamic control of the pars distalis in fishes, amphibians and reptiles. *Gen. Comp. Endocrinol.*, 44 : 135-170.
- Bhargava, H. N. 1969. Hypothalamo-hypophysial system in the minnow, *Phoxinus phoxinus* L., with a note on the effect of hypophysectomy. *J. Comp. Neurol.*, 137 : 89-120.
- Chandrasekhar, K. and D. Kosha 1972. Histomorphological studies on the neurosecretory system of three genera of freshwater teleostean fishes. *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.*, 76 B : 240-250.
- Dodd, J. M. and T. Kerr 1963. Comparative morphology and histology of the hypothalamo-neuropophysial system. *Symp. Zool. Soc. London*, 9 : 5-27.
- Kobayashi, H., S. Ishii and A. Gorabman 1959. The hypothalamic neurosecretory apparatus and the pituitary gland of a teleost, *Lepidogobius lepidus*. *Gumma J. Med. Sci.*, 8 : 301-321.
- Letherland, J. F., P. E. Budtz and J. M. Dodd 1966. *In situ* studies on the hypothalamo-neurohypophysial complex of the European eel, *Anguilla anguilla* L. *Gen. Comp. Endocrinol.*, 7 : 234-244.
- Maksimovich, A. A. 1987. Neurosecretory hypothalamo-hypophysial system of teleostean fish. *J. Ichthyol.*, 27 : 92-106.
- Pandey, A. K. 1993. Hypothalamo-neurosecretory system of the Indian mackerel, *Rastrelliger kanagurta* Cuvier. *Nat. Acad. Sci. Lett.*, 16 : 265-268.
- Pandey, A.K. and M. P. Mohamed 1993. Histomorphology of the hypothalamo-neurosecretory system of the Indian scad, *Decapterus tabl* (Berry 1968). *Proceedings of the Third Indian Fisheries Forum*, M. Mohan Joseph (Ed.), p. 131-134, College of Fisheries, Mangalore.
- Peter, R. E. and Y. Nagahama 1976. A light and electron microscopic study of the structure of the nucleus preopticus and nucleus lateralis tuberis of the goldfish, *Carassius auratus*. *Can. J. Zool.*, 54 : 1423-1437.
- Peter, R. E., V.L. Trudeau and B. D. Sloley 1991. Brain regulation of reproduction in teleosts. *Bull. Inst. Zool., Acad. Sinica (Monogr.)*, 16 : 89-118.
- Prakash, M. M., S. S. Shrivastava and D. K. Belsare 1984. Correlative cyclical changes in the hypothalamo-hypophysial - gonad system in *Notopтерus chitala* (Ham.). *Z. mikrosk. anat. Forsch.*, 98 : 225-240.
- Rai, S. C. and K. Pandey 1986. Correlative seasonal changes in the hypothalamic nuclei, adenohypophysial cells and gonads of a tropical perch, *Colisa fasciata* (Bl. & Sch.). *Bull. Inst. Zool., Acad. Sinica*, 25 : 57-66.
- Rama Krishna, N. S. and N. Subhedar 1991. Cytoarchitectonic pattern of the hypothalamus in the catfish. *Clarias batrachus* (Lin.). *J. Hirnforsch.*, 32 : 289-308.
- Saksena, D. N. 1979. The hypothalamo-neurohypophysial system in the Indian freshwater goby, *Glossogobius giuris*. *Z. mikrosk. anat. Forsch.*, 93 : 1137-1158.
- Sathynesan, A. G. 1965. Hypothalamo-hypophysial system in the normal and hypophysectomized teleost, *Porichthys notatus* Girard and its response to continuous light. *J. Morph.*, 117 : 25-48.
- Sunderaraj, B. I. and N. Viswanathan 1971. Hypothalamo-hypophysial neurosecretory and vascular systems in the catfish, *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch). *J. Comp.' Neurol.*, 141 : 95-106.

- Terlou, M. and B. Ekengren 1979. Nucleus preopticus and nucleus lateralis tuberis of *Salmo salar* and *Salmo gairdneri*: structure and relationship to the hypophysis. *Cell. Tiss. Res.*, 191 : 1-21.
- Thomas, P. C. and A. G. Sathyanesan 1982. Hypothalamo-hypophysial neurosecretory system of the Indian mud eel, *Amphipnous cuchia* (Ham.) with a note on the regeneration of the pituitary stalk after hypophysectomy. *J. Hirnforsch.*, 23 : 671-679.
- Tischchenko, N. T., M. N. Yorisova and A. L. Polenov 1976. The preoptico-hypophysial neurosecretory system in the Baikal teleost, *Coregonus autumnalis migratorius*, during the prespawning period. *Z. Evol. Biochem. Fisiol. Moskva*, 12 : 439-443.
- Viswanathan, N and B. I. Sunderaraj 1974a. Response of the hypothalamo - hypophysial-ovarian system of the catfish, *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch), to administration of estrogen and androgen. *Neuroendocrinology*, 16 : 212-224.
- Viswanathan, N. and B. I. Sunderaraj 1974 b. Seasonal changes in the hypothalamo-hypophysial-ovarian system in the catfish *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch). *J. Fish Biol.*, 6 : 331-340.
- Zolotnitskiy, A. P. 1980. The morphofunctional characteristics of the hypothalamo-hypophysial neurosecretory system of the Black Sea turbot, *Scophthalmus maeoticus*, in connection with reproductive cycle. *J. Ichthyol.*, 20 : 104-111.