

HERMAPHRODITISM IN THE CUTTHROAT TROUT.—Turner (1946, Chicago Acad. Sci. Nat. Hist. Misc., 1: 1-2) reported a case of hermaphroditism in the Yellowstone cutthroat trout (Salmo clarki lewisi) in Yellowstone Lake, Wyoming. The fish, caught in 1944, had a normal left ovary and a short right ovary, and anterior to the right ovary was a small but rather perfect testis. Histological examinations showed that both the ovaries and testis were normal in the development of ovocytes and spermatozoa.

A second hermaphroditic cutthroat trout was found in Yellowstone Lake on June 23, 1957, near the outlet at the northeast part of the lake. This fish had an arrangement of gonads different from that recorded by Turner.

The specimen collected in 1957 was 320 millimeters in total length and had a normal right ovary (88 mm. long) with all the stages of egg development. The left ovary was shorter (75 mm. long) but also had all stages of egg development. Several eggs were loose and were the same size and color as those cutthroat eggs from normal ovaries. Both ovaries were attached by extensions of the mesovarium. Posterior to the left ovary was a well developed testis (30 mm. in length) which exuded milt. The testis was also attached to the mesovarium, although there was a sharp demarcation between the left ovary and testis. One partially developed ovocyte was present in the mesovarian tissue around the testis. This fish was caught during the spawning season near a spawning area and the condition of the ovaries indicated that some eggs had been deposited before the fish was caught.—NORMAN G. BENSON, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Logan, Utah.

---

This article appeared in COPEIA, 1958, No. 3, August 28, pp. 239-240.