61 THE LIPOPROTEIN PROFILE IN EUROPEAN EELS (*ANGUILLA ANGUILLA*) DURING ESTRADIOL-INDUCED VITELLOGENESIS.

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Estradiol-induced vitellogenesis is characterized by a reorchestration of the liver metabolism as well as a modification of numerous plasma parameters. Plasma proteins, lipids, triglycerides and cholesterol concentrations increase suggests major variations of the lipid transport system. A closer approach investigating the profile of each lipoprotein fraction shows the predominance of the LDL (Low Density Lipoprotein) under estrogen treatment while HDL (High Density Lipoprotein) dominates the profile observed in nature. The estimated levels of triglyceride-rich lipoprotein also show a large increase. Such variations, opposite to the mammal ones in similar circumpstances are partially explained by the Lipoprotein Lipase (LPL) distribution and activity under estradiol regulation. In fact, the Salt-Resistant Lipase (SRL) present in fish extrahepatic tissues and activated by the estrogen seems responsible for an excessive removal of HDL from the circulation.

62 ZOOGEOGRAPHY OF THE COPEPODA AND ROTIFERA OF THE SEYCHELLES.

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The copepod and rotifer fauna present in some samples from the Islands of Mahé, Praslin and La Digue of the Seychelles is reported and discussed. No Copepoda or Rotifera were previously known from the islands. Five species of Copepoda and 34 of Rotifera are recorded, none of which is of special taxonomic importance. Only the record of *Halicyclops thermophilus spinifer* Kiefer is remarkable, as it extends the known area of this species from India and Iran (1) to the archipelago. The rotifer fauna of the Seychelles is closer to that of the Comoro Islands than to that of Madagascar (2) (Sorensen similarity : 0.58 versus 0.27). The presence of a species hitherto known from Iran and India, together with the apparent affinity of the zooplankton of the Seychelles with that of the Comoro Islands confirms existing knowledge on the origin and history of the archipelago.

(1) B. DUSART and D. DEFAYE (1985). Editions du CNRS, 236
(2) H. SEGERS (1992). *J. Afr. Zool.* 106:351-361.