



Occurrence of Intersex in Grey Mullet, *Mugil cephalus* L. from Kovalam Coast, Tamil Nadu

Krishnamoorthy Dhanasekar¹, Narasimman Selvakumar¹, Natesan Munuswamy^{1,*}

¹ University of Madras, Department of Zoology, Unit of Aquaculture and Cryobiology, Guindy Campus, Chennai- 600 025, Tamil Nadu, India.

* Corresponding Author: Tel.: +91.44 2539 9422;
E-mail: munuswamynm@yahoo.com

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Abstract

The present study documents the occurrence of an intersex condition in a natural population of mullet *Mugil cephalus* L. On closure examination of the dissected fish, 11 females and 7 males were recorded. Histological observations through the testes indicated that one of the male fish showed different developmental stages of oocytes in between the seminiferous tubules. Interestingly, the condition reported here did not show any internal bilateral division of the reproductive system into male and female components. But it had shown the occurrence of oocytes and spermatozoa throughout the entire region of the testis of a functional male. The observation of intersex testis or testicular oocytes (TO) is of first report from the east coast of India. The fish being catadromous, this condition may be related to possible accumulation of chemical contaminants in the habitat water.

Keywords: Chemical contaminants, intersex, *Mugil cephalus*, mullet and testicular oocytes.

Introduction

Intersex is regarded as the presence of male and female gonadal tissue simultaneously in an individual of a gonochoristic form (fixed-sex) (Tyler & Jobling, 2008). The most frequently reported manifestation of intersex is the presence of single or multiple oocytes within the testes of sub-adult or adult males. However, several other manifestations, such as the presence of testicular tissue within ovaries or the feminization of male gonadal ducts, have also been documented (Nolan, Jobling, Brighty, Sumpter, & Tyler, 2001). In terms of aquatic contaminants, intersex presents can vary according to the exposure and it could be a feminization process (i.e. the presence of oocytes in the testes (Nolan et al., 2001) or a masculinization process (i.e. the presence of spermatozoa with previtellogenic oocytes) (Hinck et al., 2007).

Intersex also referred to as ovotestis, testis-ova or testicular oocytes (TO) (Hecker et al., 2006). It has received considerable attention recently in both the public and scientific studies. While, intersex is most commonly described as the presence of female germ cell oocytes within a male gonad predominantly (Nolan et al., 2001). The abnormality of oocytes was observed in the male gonad and referred to as

testicular oocytes (TO) in small mouth bass *Micropterus dolomieu*. Occasionally, these abnormalities are visible macroscopically but most often the gonad must be examined microscopically for clear detection (Blazer et al., 2007).

In fishes, those are normally gonochoristic, the presence of TO have been used as an indicator of exposure to estrogenic compounds and reported in a variety of wild fish species from various geographic areas (Blazer et al., 2007). Testicular oocytes are generally induced experimentally by exposure of fish species to estradiol, including medaka *Oryzias latipes* (Koger, Teh, & Hinton, 2000; Hirai et al., 2006), rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Krisfalusi & Nagler, 2000), zebrafish *Danio rerio* (Brion et al., 2004), and the estuarine fish, Javanese ricefish *Oryzias javanicus* (Imai, Koyama, & Fujii, 2005).

In general, endocrine-disrupting compounds (EDCs) have the potential to perturb sensitive hormone pathways that regulate reproductive functions. In fish, this may result in decreased fertility and egg production in females, or lead to reduced gonad size or feminization of genetic male fish and also that male fish exposed to estrogenic compounds show induced production of vitellogenin, but the organismal significance of elevated vitellogenin levels has only been, for the most part, speculative (Arcand-

Hoy & Benson, 1998). Furthermore, prevalence of intersex in some estuarine and marine species such as the European flounder *Platichthys flesus* are studied (Allen et al., 1999). The effects of EDCs extend beyond Inland river systems to coastal waters are well screened in Japanese flounder *Pleuronectes yokohamae* (Hashimoto et al., 2000).

Intersexuality, which occurs frequently in fishes was discussed in detail described as previously (Atz, 1964) and both normal and abnormal specimens (Dawson, 1971). Explained the importance of characterizing intersex condition in aquatic organisms in order to establish baseline prevalence and factors promoting the development of intersex (Bahamonde, Munkittrick, & Martyniuk, 2013). The intersex condition was first detected in wild populations of roach, but since then, several studies have demonstrated by the appearance of intersex in several fish species, related to EDCs exposure (Bahamonde et al., 2013) including thick lip grey mullets (*Chelon labrosus*) from the Biosphere Reserve of Urdaibai in the Basque Coast (Puy-Azurmendi et al., 2013). The thicklip grey mullet is a coastal fish of the family Mugilidae, which included around 80 species widely distributed all around the world and occupying numerous habitats (Whitfield, Elliott, Basset, Blaber, & West, 2012). All grey mullets are abundant in estuaries and inshore waters, where they spend most of their life, but they spawn in marine waters (Luther, 1977). The reproductive cycle of a few grey mullet species in some of the estuaries and lagoons has been analyzed (Brusle, 1981; Hotos, Avramidou, & Ondrias, 2000).

Unfortunately, after extensive land reclamation of lagoons and brackish water lakes together with the constant pollution from agriculture and upstream industries and high fishing pressure, the status of mugilids is now fragile. At least one species, flathead grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus* L. 1758, is becoming endangered and rare (Glamuzina & Bartulovic, 2010). Mulletts have been proposed as sentinel organisms of environmental pollution using both wild and caged individuals (Whitfield et al., 2012; Diaz de Cerio, Rojo-Bartolome, Bizarro, Ortiz-Zarragoitia, & Cancio, 2012; Waltham, Teasdale, & Connolly, 2013) and are sensitive organisms to EDCs (Puy-Azurmendi et al., 2013; Ferreira, Antunes, Gil, Vale, & Reis-Henriques, 2004; Aoki et al., 2010). Therefore, the present study was aimed to document the occurrence of intersex, if any, in the grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus* population fished off from Kovalam coast, East coast of India.

Materials and Methods

Fish sampling

Samples of mullet (totally 18) were obtained from the Kovalam landing centre (Lat. 12°46'; Long. 80° 18'). Immediately after landing the fishes were

iced instantly, brought to the laboratory. Measurements like total length (TL, mm) and total weight (Tw, gm) of all the fishes were made. For gonadosomatic index (GSI) analysis, the testis and ovaries of each fish were dissected out from the body cavity and weighed using an electronic balance. The GSI for each male was measured as described by others (McDonough, Roumillat, & Wenner, 2003).

Histology

For histological studies, a piece of gonadal tissue was fixed in 10% neutral buffered formaldehyde solution (pH 7.0) and processed as per the standard procedure. The sections of 6-7 μ m thickness were taken and stained using hematoxylin and eosin. Photomicrographs were taken at various magnifications using Leica microscope (Germany).

Results

A total number of 18 fishes belonging to mullet, *Mugil cephalus* were obtained from a natural population off Kovalam coast, Chennai. To understand the sex of the fishes, a gentle pressure was applied at the abdominal region and based on the gamete oozing out; they were tentatively identified as 11 females and 7 males. On closure examination of the dissected fish, the sex of the fishes was further confirmed by testis and ovary which occupied most of the body cavity and appeared distinctly from other individual organs. The testes are seen as white, paired and elongated structure covered by thin peritoneal layer (Fig. 1a). Testes measured about 75 ± 27.4 mm in length and the right one was usually larger than the left (Fig. 1b). Length wise male fishes measured around 387 ± 79 mm and female around 410 ± 17 mm. Female fishes weighed to 810 ± 86 gm. whereas, male fish weighed to 780 ± 20 gm. With reference to GSI, male fish registered a value of 1.77 ± 0.82 while the female had 2.02 ± 0.21 . The morphometric observations clearly indicated that the fishes were sexually mature. Further histological studies performed on gonadal tissue of the fish showed a normal development of gametes. Interestingly one of the male fish showed the presence of oocytes in the testicular region. On examination, the oozing out white milt with high viscosity showed the presence of mature sperm with high motility but there were no remnants of oocytes in the milt.

Histological evaluation of the testes showed the normal lobular structure of seminiferous tubules and germ cells of all stages of spermatogenesis (Spermatogonia, Spermatocytes, Spermatid and Spermatozoa). Highly condensed residual sperms were observed and the presence of mature spermatozoa in the seminiferous tubules indicated a normal process of spermatogenesis in the intersex male. Interestingly, in the intersex fish, the gonad did not show any external or internal bilateral division of

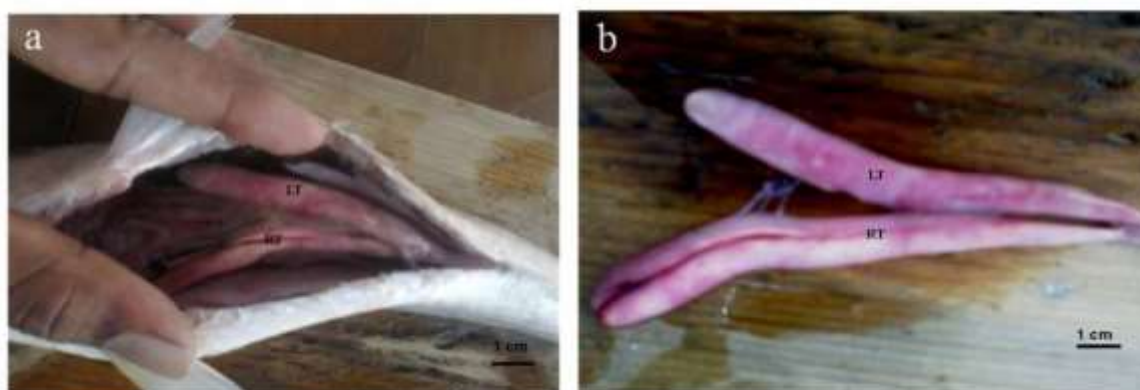


Figure 1. a) Dissected fish of mullet (intersex) showing a pair of testis. **b)** Enlarged view, showing gross morphology of the testis.

the reproductive system into male and female components. But it showed the occurrence of both oocytes and spermatozoa throughout the entire region of the testis. With reference the occurrence of oocytes, as many as five stages were evident in the testicular region of the intersex male. These stages are described as perinuclear stage with numerous nucleoli and these nucleoli are arranged in the periphery of the nucleus (Fig. 2a). In vacuolization stage, oocytes are surrounded by vitelline membrane (Stage 2) (Fig.2b). The yolk granular oocytes (stage 3) with yolk globules in the ooplasm with yolk vesicles are seen at the outer border of the cytoplasm (Fig. 2c). Stage 4, denoted as germinal vesicle migration stage of oocytes wherein migrating nucleus towards the periphery of the oocytes occurred with nucleoli (Fig. 2d). Due to the absence of oviduct, oocytes failed to ovulate. This resulted in the formation of atretic oocytes (stage 5). These oocytes had lost their shape, vitelline membrane thickness and their nuclei dissolved (Fig. 2e).

Discussion

Many teleosts are gonochorists, where in individuals develop either as males or females, and remain in the same condition (sex) throughout their life span. It is important to note that the final sexual status of maturity achieved in fish may not reflect the initial gonadal developmental pathway taken. For example, gonochorists may develop directly as male or female, or they may develop with gonads that are initially hermaphroditic but that subsequently resolve into only functional ovaries or testis. With respect to mechanisms of sex determination, this latter group may be more like functional hermaphrodites than direct gonochorists, having simply lost the ability to retain both gonadal tissue types through to sexual maturity (Devlin & Nagahama, 2002). In the present study, the occurrence of intersex was observed in the wild population of mullet during their peak spawning season.

The intersex condition is well described in various studies from the gonads of several wild gonochoristic teleost fish species inhabiting riverine and estuarine habitats. In many cases, the condition

has been linked to the ambient presence of chemicals known to disrupt normal hormonal functioning of the host (Stentiford & Feist, 2005). Similar reports in other mullet species such as flathead grey mullet, as much as 21% of intersex was registered from the polluted environment Bay of Biscay and Northern Spain (Puy-Azurmendi et al., 2013; Bizarroa et al., 2014). Similarly, *Cyprinus carpio* is found to possess developed oviducts and poorly developed testes when exposed to exogenous oestrogens during sexual differentiation (Gimeno, Gerritsen, Bowmer, & Komen, 1996). Cases of intersex in wild fish, ranges from mild to severe (Allen et al., 1999), viviparous blenny (Matthiessen et al., 2002), roach (Jafri & Ensor, 1979; Purdom et al., 1994; Jobling, Nolan, Tyler, Brighty, & Sumpter, 1998), coregonids (Mikaelian, De Lafontaine, Harshbarger, Lee, & Martineau, 2002) and grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*) (Blachuta, Witkowski, & Kokurewicz, 1991). Testicular oocytes were more apparent in the central region of the smallmouth bass testes, similar to that described for Japanese medaka exposed to 17 β – estradiol (Hirai et al., 2006). Similarly, in the present study TO was noticed in the testis with different stages of oocytes surrounded by seminiferous tubules.

Furthermore, prevalence of intersex in wild fishes has primarily been associated with exposure to human wastewater effluent (Purdom et al., 1994; Jobling et al., 1998). Estrogens found in these effluents include estrone, 17 β -estradiol, and the synthetic estrogen 17 α -ethinylestradiol used in both control and hormone replacement medications (Desbrow, Routledge, Brighty, Sumpter, & Waldock, 1998). Agricultural runoff has also been associated with endocrine disruption or reproductive abnormalities due to the presence of natural and synthetic hormones, pesticides, and herbicides (Zhan et al., 2000; Hanselman, Graetz, & Wilkie, 2003; Kiparissis, Balch, Metcalfe, & Metcalfe, 2003; Kojima, Katsura, Takeuchi, Niiyama, & Kobayashi, 2004; Orlando et al., 2004). However, as the reports of this condition is predominantly rare in offshore species, the present report attains more importance because of TO and intersex condition is observed in mullet from Kovalam coast. In many intersex fish species, oocytes are found in the testis, e.g., in the

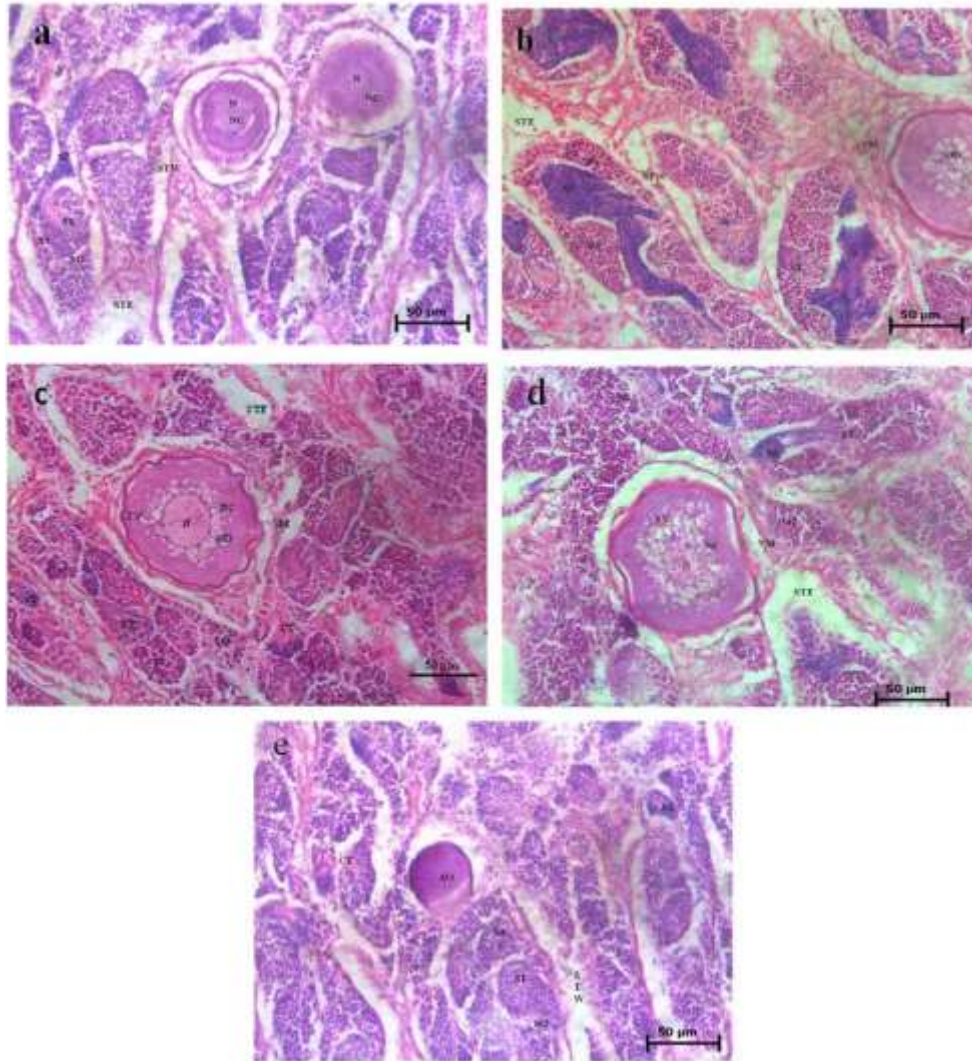


Figure 2. Photomicrographs of section through testis of intersex fish showing different maturity stages of sperm along with oocytes at different stages of maturation i.e. (a) Early perinucleolus stage of oocyte, (b) Vaculization stage of oocyte, (c) Yolk granule stage of oocyte, (d) Germinal vesical migration stage of oocyte, (e) Atretic oocytes (For details refer text). Spermatogonia(SG); Spermatocytes (SS); Spermatid (ST); Spermatozoa (SZ); Seminiferous Tubule Empty or looser (STE); Seminiferous Tubule Wall (STW); Vitelline membrane (VM); Young oocytes (YO); Yolk vesicle (YV); Nucleoli (NC); Nucleus (N); Oil droplets (OD); Atretic Oocyte (AO).

catfish *Mystus vittatus* (Srivastava & Sathyanesan, 1971), the coregonin *Coregonus lavaretus* (Scott, 1975) and in some Cichlid species (Pseudotropheus and Labeotropheus) (Peters, 1975). The present study thus reports testicular intersexuality, characterized by the presence of oocytes in the functional testes of *Mugil cephalus* as reported in some serranids (Van Oordt, 1933; Smith, 1971). Extensive review of the literature on intersexuality in bony fishes has been documented (Hashimoto et al., 2000). The testicular oocytes stop growing when they have reached a certain size, e.g., 0.2 mm in cichlids (Van Oordt, 1933). In agreement with the present findings the oocytes mature upto atretic oocytes.

The testicular oocytes thus never reached vitellogenic stage and remain "blocked" in the previtellogenic stage. Later they become atrophic as ruptured (Brusle & Brusle, 1975). Tancioni et al.

(2014) reported that thinlip grey mullet, the intersex gonads consisted of testis-ova gonads, characterized by the presence of oocytes in testis with previtellogenic oocytes surrounded by the testis tissue. In the present study, the absence of oviduct to release the egg from the TO become atretic. However, various stage of oogenesis such as previtellogenic, vacuolization, yolk granular, germinal vesicle migration and atretic oocytes were observed the intersex in grey mullet, *Mugil cephalus*.

Conclusion

This study clearly emphasis the occurrence of intersex condition in *Mugil cephalus* as evidenced with histological observation of male gonads and may be attributed to possible endocrine disruptors.

Thereby, the occurrence of intersex, may represent a threat for conservation of mullet stocks and a possible limit for the culture practices in future.

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