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環境水族館 アクアマリンふくしまニュース



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▲アクアマリンイースターの様子 The view of "Aquamarine Easter"

#### アクアマリンイースター

2022年5月8日(日)まで、本館1階ホワイエで「アクアマリンイースター」 を開催中です。春らしいパステルカラーのバルーンが会場を彩り、「イース ターバニー」にちなんだスペシャル水槽には、英名で「ラビットフィッシュ」と よばれるアイゴを展示しています。同会場の「アクアマリンの卵展」は、「イー スターエッグ」にちなみ、アクアマリンふくしまで育てたことのある生き物を 卵に着目して紹介するパネル展です。卵の写真パネルをめくると、どんな 生き物が生まれるか解説が読める仕組みです。楽しみながら生き物への 関心を深めていただけると幸いです。 (事業調整グループ 西山 綾乃)

#### **Aguamarine Easter**

The "Aquamarine Easter" event is being held in the foyer on the 1st floor of the main building unit May 8, 2022. The venue was adorned with balloons in pastel colors reminiscent of spring, and a special water tank named after "Easter Bunny" was used to exhibit the mottled spinefoot, also known as the "Rabbit Fish" in English. In association with "Easter eggs", the "Aquamarine Egg Exhibition" at the same venue is a panel exhibition to introduce creatures that are bred in Aquamarine Fukushima by focusing on their eggs. By flipping the photo panel of the egg, you will be able to read a description of what kind of creature is born from the egg. We hope that this will allow children to foster a deeper interest in living things while having fun.

ホカケコオリカジカ

学名 Icelus hypselopterus

に新種として公表されました。 Icelus hypselopterus

new species in 2022.

和名は帆掛け船の帆に由来します。他のコオリカジカの

仲間よりも第一背びれが大きいことが特徴です。2022年

The Japanese name comes from the sail of a sailing ship. The fish is characterized by a first dorsal fin that is larger than other ice sculpins (Icelus cataphractus). It was announced as a

by Ayano Nishiyama



#### ボランティア登録更新

1月4日~31日の期間に、ボランティアの登録更新手続きを行いました。

今回の更新で特徴的だったのは、ボランティア活動自体は続けたいので登録更 新をするが、コロナ禍の感染防止対策のために当面の活動を休止したいという申 し出があった事です。当会のボランティアは年配の方が多く、罹患した場合の重症 化等、コロナ禍での活動について慎重にならざるを得ないのでしょう。ただ、ボラ ンティア活動自体への意欲は高いので、コロナ禍が収束した時には、また元気に活 動してくれると思います。 (アクアマリンふくしまボランティア 杉山 めぐみ)





▲密を避けて開催を見合わせていた体験コーナーも、徐々に再開されています。 The experience corner, which was closed to avoid the Three Cs. is gradually being reopened.

#### Renewal of volunteer registration

Volunteer registration was renewed during the period from January 4th to 31st.

A feature of the current renewal is the request from volunteers to temporarily suspend activities for the time being to prevent coronavirus infections from spreading even though they would like to renew their registration as a volunteer and continue with the volunteer activities. Many of our volunteers are elderly seniors, so we have to be cautious about conducting activities in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic so as to avoid serious complications if they were to be infected and so on. However, as the volunteers are keen on the activities themselves, I believe they will be active again when things return to normal.

by Megumi Sugiyama









希望者には無料でお配りします。 郵送希望の方は140円切手 を同封のうえ、公益財団法人ふくしま海洋科学館 命の教育 グループ宛にお申し込みください。

最新号及びバックナンバーは当館公式ウェブサイト (https://www.aquamarine.or.jp)でもご覧いただけます。





aquamarine Fukushima AMF MARINE SCIENCE 海洋の科学



▲展示場にマイク付きカメラを設置し音声データを収集した。 A camera equipped with a microphone was installed in the exhibition hall to collect voice data.

▲ 成長段階により鳴き声のレパートリーが異なる。左から幼獣、亜成獣、成獣。 The repertoire of its vocalizations varies depending on the stage of its growth. From left, cubs, subadults, and adults.

## ユーラシアカワウソの音声コミュニケーションに関する基礎研究 Basic research on acoustic communication of Eurasian otters

ユーラシアカワウソは食肉目イタチ科カワウソ属に分類され、ユーラシア大陸を中心に広く分布しています。基本的に夜行性で単独生活ですが、子育て期は家族単位で生活し音声コミュニケーションをとることが知られています。当館で飼育しているカワウソたちもよく声を発します。特に成長期である幼獣や亜成獣 \*\*は様々なレパートリーを使い分けていることが分かります。鳴き声はカワウソ同士だけでなく、飼育員に向けられることもあり、その意味を理解することが飼育管理にも役立つのではないかと考えました。

カワウソ属の鳴き声に関する先行研究は、昼行性で群れ生活をするコツメカワウソやオオカワウソに関して多く、鳴き声の種類や成長段階による違いが研究されています。本種に関してもいくつかの先行研究が知られていますが、夜行性のため野生下の情報は少なく、Gnoliらにより飼育下個体を対象に行われた基礎研究により、鳴き声が8種に分類されることが分かっています。しかし8種のうちスペクトログラム※が示されているのは3種のみであり、成長に伴う鳴き声の変化については不明でした。そこで当館のカ

ワウソたちの鳴き声を用い、8種全てのスペクトログラムを得ること、 さらに亜成獣に注目し成長段階における鳴き声の変化を明らか にすることを目的に研究を開始しました。

まず2018年から2019年にかけて当館のカワウソ飼育施設に取り付けたマイク付きカメラで映像と音声のデータを収集しました。対象個体は成獣2頭、亜成獣3頭、幼獣3頭の合計8頭で、亜成獣に関しては同一個体の幼獣時期との比較を行いました。鳴き声が発せられたとき、発声個体を識別してその時の行動を記録、音声解析ソフトを用いてソナグラム解析を実施しました。

その結果、先行研究で示された8種の音声のうち、7種についてスペクトログラムを得ることができました。そのうち2種の音声については、先行研究で示されていなかった新たな行動との相関が確認されました。一方、幼獣についても生後2か月までの鳴き声の変化が明らかとなりました。母獣に世話を要求する声「Twitter(ツイッター)」の取得が最も早く、生後0日齢から確認されました。7日齢には、少し離れた場所にいる母獣を呼ぶ声「Loud

#### Basic research on acoustic communication of Eurasian otters

Classified under the Carnivora Mustelidae Lutra genus, the Eurasian otter can be found widely distributed throughout the Eurasian continent. Basically, it is a nocturnal creature that lives alone, but it is known to live as a family during the child-rearing period, communicating by voice. The Eurasian otters kept in our aquarium often cry out too. In particular, it is known that cubs and subadults\*1 use a variety of repertoires differently in their growth stage. Their vocalizations are directed not only towards other otters but also towards their keeper, so we believed that understanding the meanings of their vocalization would also be useful for keeping management.

Previous studies on the vocalizations of the otters have been conducted on diurnal Asian small-clawed otters and Giant otters living in a group, and differences depending on the type of vocalization and the stage of growth have been studied. Although a number of previous studies is known for this species, very little information of them in the wild is available due to its nocturnal nature. According to a basic study\*2 conducted by Gnoli et al. on captive specimens, vocalizations are known to be classified into 8 types. However, only 3 of the 8 types have spectrograms\*3 shown, so changes in their vocalizations as they grow up were not known. Therefore, we started a study with the aim of obtaining

the spectrograms of all 8 types using the vocalizations of our Eurasian otters, and further focusing on subadults to clarify changes in their vocalizations during the growth stage.

First of all, we collected video and audio data with a camera equipped with a microphone that was installed in our Eurasian otter keeping facility from 2018 to 2019. A total of 8 specimens consisting of 2 adults, 3 subadults, and 3 cubs, was targeted, and a comparative study with the cub period of the same specimen was carried out for young adults. When a vocalization was made, the specimen which made the vocalization was identified, and its behavior then was recorded for sonagram analysis to be performed using acoustic analysis software.

As a result, we were able to obtain spectrograms for 7 of the 8 types of vocalizations shown in previous studies. 2 types of these vocalizations were found to be correlated with new behaviors not shown in previous studies. On the other hand, we found out that the vocalizations of cubs vary up to 2 months after birth. The earliest vocalization "Twitter" made to request the mother for assistance was acquired at age 0 days after birth. At age 7 days, a "Loud whistle" to call for the mother located at a slight distance away was verified, and at age 42 days, a "Murmur" to respond to the mother at a close distance was verified.

whistle(ラウドホイッスル)」が、42日齢には、近距離にいる母獣への受け答えである「Murmur(マーマー)」が確認されました。これら3種の鳴き声はいずれも母獣とのコミュニケーションに用いるものであり、幼獣は生存に必要不可欠な鳴き声から順に獲得すると考えられました。

音声を解析することで、飼育管理におけるカワウソたちの状態把握がより深まることが期待されます。個体間のコミュニケーションが解明されれば、 生態の理解にもつながることでしょう。いつか彼らの会話の中に入れる日を 夢見て、今後も研究を続けていきたいと思います。

(縄文の里グループ 中村 千穂)

- ●本研究は東京農業大学野生動物学研究室との共同研究で実施しました。
- ※1 ユーラシアカワウソの場合、以下のように区分する。 効 獣:出生~離乳(生後6ヵ月程度まで) 亜成獣:離乳~性成熟前(2歳程度まで) 成 獣:性成熟後(2歳以降)
- \*\*2 Gnoli and Prigioni. 1995. Preliminary study on the acoustic communication of captive otters (*Lutra lutra*). Hystrix. P.289-296
- ※3 光や音などの周波数や強さを解析、グラフ化して表したもの。

We found that all three types of vocalizations are used for communication with the mother, and that the cubs acquire the vocalizations in sequence starting from those that are essential for survival first.

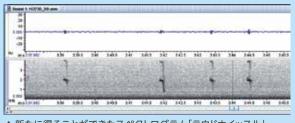
By analyzing their voices, a deeper understanding of the situation surrounding the Eurasian otters in breeding and managing them can be expected. If we can clarify the communication between individual animals, it will probably also lead to an understanding of their ecology. Going forward, we would like to continue our research, with the dream that someday, we will be able to take part in their conversations.

by Chiho Nakamura

- ullet This study was conducted jointly with the Laboratory of Wild Animals, Tokyo University of Agriculture.
- \*\*1 In case of Eurasian otter Cubs: From birth to weaning (up to about 6 months after birth) Subadults: From weaning to before sexual maturity (up to about 2 years old) Adults: After sexual maturity (2 years old onwards)

\*3 Graphical representation to analyze the frequency and intensity of light, sound, etc.

\*\*2 Gnoli and Prigioni. 1995. Preliminary study on the acoustic communication of captive otters (Lutra lutra). Hystrix. P.289-296



- ▲ 新たに得ることができたスペクトログラム「ラウドホイッスル」 母親とのコミュニケーションに用いる。
- The newly obtained spectrogram
- "Loud Whistle" which is used for communication with the mother.



- ▲幼獣の成長段階に伴う音声獲得順序。
- The calls are acquired according to the growth stage of the cub.

# 新種ホカケコオリカジカの発見と展示 Discovery and exhibition of a new species of *Icelus hypselopterus*

▲ 展示されているホカケコオリカジカ Icelus cataphractus on display



▲初めて発見した個体(2018年7月31日) Specimen discovered for the first time (July 31, 2018)

アクアマリンふくしまではこれまでに化石、甲殻類、魚類あわ せて9種の新種の発見に携わってきました。今回のホカケコオリ カジカ(カジカ科コオリカジカ属)は10種目の発見になります。

発見のきっかけは、飼育していた個体が死んでしまったの で、解剖前に種類を調べたことでした。魚類検索図鑑を調べ ていたのですが、図鑑に載っている種類には当てはまらず未 記載種の可能性を疑いました。そして京都大学フィールド研 究センターと共同研究の結果から、他の種類よりも第一背び れが大きい(長い)特徴をもつコオリカジカの仲間である事が わかりました。この特徴が、風を受けて進む帆掛け船の帆を連想 させることから"ホカケ"を名前につけた「ホカケコオリカジカ」の 名称で、2022年1月に新種として公表されました。

本種は北海道知床沖の水深200~750mに生息しています が、特徴である背びれも、生きている時はあまり開かずに畳ん でいます。この時の外見からは他のコオリカジカと区別が難し いのですが、採集を協力してくれる漁師さんはこの違いを見 分けて新種のみを採集してくれます。このおかげで、新種公表 に合わせた1月13日より親潮アイスボックスで展示することが

ホカケコオリカジカは、水槽ではほとんど動かずに石に身を 寄せている事が多いです。しかし、体色は濃淡がありとても綺 麗なので、時おり開く背びれに注目しながら、じっくり観察する ことをお勧めします。新種の深海魚の姿から、深い海の世界 をイメージしてみて下さい。

(海・生命の進化/潮目の海グループ 森 俊彰)



▲ ホカケコオリカジカの全体像 General view of sailfin Icelus cataphractus

#### Discovery and exhibition of a new species of Icelus hypselopterus

Till date, Aquamarine Fukushima has been involved in the discovery of nine new species, including fossils, crustaceans, and fishes. The celus hypselopterus (Cottidae family sculpin genus) exhibited on this occasion is the 10th species that we

The discovery was made when we were checking the species of a dead specimen which we had been rearing before we dissected it. Although we checked the fish taxonomy chart, we could not find anything in the guide that resembled the species, so we suspected that it might be an unlisted species. From the results of our joint research with the Field Research Center of Kyoto University, we found that it is a member of the ice sculpin (Icelus cataphracspecies. As this characteristic is reminiscent of the sails of a sailing ship propelled by wind, it was thus named as the "Icelus hypselopterus" and presented as a new species in January 2022.

This species lives at a depth of 200 to 750 m off the coast of Shiretoko, Hokkaido, but its characteristic dorsal fin is mostly folded and does not open very often when it is alive. As a result, it is difficult to distinguish it from other ice sculpin (Icelus cataphractus) just from its appearance. However, fishermen who helped out in the collection are able to tell the difference and collect only the new species. With the cooperation of the fishermen and researchers, the exhibition started on January 13 at the Oyashio Ice Box in conjunction with the announcement of the new species

Sailfin ice sculpins often stay close to the stones in a water tank without moving much. However, as the body color is very beautiful with its different shades, we recommend that you observe it carefully while paying attention to the dorsal fin which opens occasionally. Imagine the world of the deep seas from the forms of new species of deep-sea fishes.

by Toshiakii Mori



▲ 展示ケージ製作中(1) 川を製作中、だいぶ形になってきました Exhibition cage under production (1) Form largely taking shape during production of the river

この春ゴールデンウィークを目前に、アクアマリンえっぐ屋外 エリア「えっぐの森 |が新展示コーナーとして生まれ変わります。 正式名称は「えっぐの森~どうぶつごっこ~」に決定しました。

このコーナーには、日本の野生動物の展示と、その動物の動き や特徴を疑似体験できる遊具を一緒に設置します。体を動かし ながら楽しく学ぶ体験を通して、野生動物たちの暮らす豊かな森の 保全について考えていただくというコンセプトです。

森、川、海はつながっていて、バランスが崩れれば、いずれ私 たちもその影響を受けます。水族館として川や海について、環 境保全など様々な取り組みを行ってきましたが、「えっぐの森~ どうぶつごっこ~」では、森についても考えてもらえるような教育普 及活動を行っていきたいと考えております。

新展示では、ホンシュウモモンガ、ニホンリス、ホンドテン、オオ コノハズクが仲間入りします。一部の動物については、ふれあ いの機会を提供したいと考えています。現在はそのためのトレ ーニングを行っており、ふれあえる動物の種類は順次増えていく 予定です。完成後に初めてふれあえる動物が何なのかは、会 ってみてのお楽しみです。

改修工事もいよいよ終盤に差し掛かっています。「えっぐの森 ~どうぶつごっこ~」がオープンしたら「ごっこ」遊びを楽しんで、 生き物を身近に感じてみて下さい。

(命の教育グループ 荒木 美妃)



▲ 「えっぐの森~どうぶつごっこ~」の完成イメージ図 Illustration of completed "Forest for Eggs Animal GOKKO" ▲展示ケージ製作中(2) 4m近い大きな木が入っています。こちらはあと少しで完成予定です。 Exhibition cage under construction (2) Inside is a large tree close to 4m. This side is scheduled to be completed soon.



▲ 本館からアクアマリンえっぐへの通路では、新展示についてのお知らせ画像を発信中。 Video guide on the new exhibition being broadcast along the passageway from the main building to Aquamarine Egg.

#### New exhibition corner

#### "Forest for Eggs Animal GOKKO" scheduled to open!

The Aquamarine Egg outdoor area " Forest for Eggs" will be reborn as a new exhibition corner just before Golden Week this spring."Forest for Eggs Animal GOKKO" adopted as official name.

Japanese wild animals will be exhibited in this corner. At the same time, playsets will be installed together so that you can experience the movements and characteristics of the animals in a simulated manner. The concept is to let visitors think about the conservation of the rich forest in which wild animals live through fun learning experiences while moving their bodies.

The forests, rivers and seas are all connected, so if the balance collapses, we will also be affected. As an aquarium, we have implemented a number of initiatives in environmental conservation for rivers and the sea, but at the "Forest for Eggs Animal GOKKO", we would like to further enhance our exhibition and educational activities so that people can think about forests too.

In the new exhibition, the Japanese dwarf flying squirrel, Japanese squirrel, Japanese marten, and Sunda Scops-owl will be added to the ranks of exhibits. We would like visitors to think about the ecology and habitat of these animals through actual encounters with them in future. Currently, we are conducting training for that purpose, and we plan to gradually increase the types of animals that visitors are allowed to interact with. The type of animal that you can meet and interact with for the first time after completion is something to look forward to.

The renovation work is going to be completed soon too. When "Forest for Eggs Animal GOKKO" is launched, do enjoy the "GOKKO" play and encountering the creatures up close. by Miki Araki

\*GOKKO: Japanese word "gokko" means "pretend play"

AMF3 NEWS



コロロ

no

Aquamarine

New

ヷ 夕 シ 才 Ouchi" ウチ

xhibition"Watashi

るだけ 画展会場では、 あまり

きることのできる巨 の巣を見分 来館され 大カヤ ズミにな

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家を作る

チ展」を開催

ネズミやクモの糸や苔

表皮をかみ

草の葉を割いて球

体の 体の巣

企画 展

▲ サカサクラゲの眼点を観察する参加者たち Participants observing the eyespots of the upside-down jellyfish

Speaking of jellyfish, the image of them floating underwater comes to mind ... Overturning such an image is the "upside-down jellyfish", a creature which sticks closely to the bottom or sides of a water tank upside down, and the main cast on this occasion.

The first half of the program is on the ecology of upside-down jellyfish, which keeps in a slightly different way, and talks about the jellyfish growing in the backyard. The second half talks about how to feed the upside-down jellyfish delivered to the homes of participants.



▲ サカサクラゲ Upside-down jellyfish

Participants raised one question after another on how to keep them on the screen, demonstrating their eagerness in rearing these creatures.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

Upside-down jellyfish is easier to keep than other jellyfish, but it is often difficult to prepare the artificial seawater and hatch brine shrimp as their feed on a daily basis and so on. Despite such difficulties, we hope that children will develop a sense of affection for these living creatures.

by Nozomi Azuhata

うことへの真剣な想いが伝 ることを祈っています き物を愛お 海水を 0 孵 わってき 思う大はし

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オンラインキッズプログラム

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Let's

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サクラゲを Upside-down

飼ってみ

よう」

jellyfish"

命の教

#### 2022.1月~2月

1月1日 季節限定イベント「アクアマリンのお正月」 開催中(2021/12/27~2022/1/10)

1月13日 ホカケコオリカジカ展示開始(親潮アイスボックス)

1月16日 トンガの海底火山噴火による津波注意報発令を受け、臨時休館 1月17日 アクアマリンふくしま第23期ボランティア応募者概要説明会

1月18日 日本魚類学会の英文誌『イクチオロジカル・リサーチ』に

論文「飼育下におけるアバチャンの初期発生形態」を発表。 1月23日 キッズプログラム「サカサクラゲを飼ってみよう」(オンライン)

アクアマリンふくしま第23期ボランティア応募者概要説明会 2月 1日 カンテンゲンゲ展示開始(ふくしまの海~大陸棚への道~)

2月 6日 キッズプログラム (海の生き物クッキー作り) (オンライン)

2月11日 季節イベント「アクアマリンのひな祭り」開催(~3/3)

2月25日 新展示 [海にあふれるプラスチックごみ] オープン! (オセアニックガレリア) 2月28日 国際学術雑誌『マリンバイオロジー』にアオビクニンの繁殖行動につい



▲ 水族館で繁殖行動を解明したアオビクニン Pellcid snailfish clarified reproductive behavior in the aquarium.

### Main Events (January – February)

Jan. 1 Seasonal event "Aquamarine New Year" held (2021/12/27 -2022/1/10)

Jan. 13 Icelus hypselopterus exhibition started (Ovashio Ice Box)

Jan. 16 Aquarium closed temporarily due to tsunami warning issued as a result of the eruption of Tonga's undersea volcano

Jan. 17 Aquamarine Fukushima 23rd Volunteer Recruitment Briefing Session

Jan, 18 Published the treatise "Morphological development of laboratory-reared Crystallichthys matsushimae (Cottoidei: Liparidae)" in the English journal "Ichthyological Research" of

Jan. 23 Online Kids' Program "Let's Keep a Upside-down jelleyfish' Aquamarine Fukushima 23rd Volunteer Recruitment Briefing Session

Jelly eelpout exhibition started (The Oceans of Fukushima - Road to the Continental Shelf -)

Feb. 6 Online Kids' Program "Making Cookies of Sea Creatures"

Feb. 11 Seasonal event "Aquamarine Doll Festival" held (till 3/3) Feb. 25 New exhibition "Plastic waste overflowing in the sea"open! (Oceanic Galleria)

Feb. 28 Published the treatise "Reproductive behavior and alternative reproductive strategy in the deep-sea snailfsh. Careproctus pellucidus" in the International academic journal



▲ ふ化直後のアバチャン Barred snailfish immediately after hatching



▲ ワタシノウチ 企画展会場

▲巨大カヤネズミの巣

tion is surprisingly familiar.

Nest of giant Harvest mouse

made by chewing the bark of trees and shrubs.

aquarium to turn their attention to nature.

Watashi no Ouchi- Exhibition Venue

▲ 移動水族館専用車「アクアラバン」

A New Year's event was held from December 27, 2021 (Monday) to January 10, 2022 (Monday/public holiday). During the "Zodiac Exhibition - Tiger - Tiger Touch Pool" held from January 1 (Sat/public holiday) to Jan 3 (Mon), visitors were able to touch the Japanese bullhead shark (also known locally as the "tiger shark"), a sea cucumber known as "torago" and other creatures at the touch pool of our mobile aquarium "Aqualavan". Although the event was held in the cold, the participants seemed to enjoy interacting with the

In addition, a performance of Japanese drums was held outdoors. At the entrance of the main building, an exhibition of photo spots with a large collection of photographs of creatures associated with "tigers" that are being bred in zoos and aquariums that are members of FIGHT10 was held. An observation sheet on "Aquamarine New Year's Culinary Walk" that introduces creatures related to New Year's cuisine such as spiny lobsters and herring, etc., was also distributed.

by Ayano Nishiyama

"Home time" is now a center of attention due

to the coronavirus pandemic. A special

exhibition "Watashi no Ouchi" that focuses on

the homes of living things was held at the

Humans are not the only ones who build

houses. Although the purpose and use of each

home may be different, wonderful "Ouchi"

by Momoko Ishii

一き物の写

Common Kingfisher Aquarium.

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(homes) were made by a variety of creatures. The houses come in a wide variety of shapes

and materials, such as the spherical nest made by the Harvest mouse tearing the leaves of

grass, the house made by the long-tailed tit using spider silk and moss, and the hornet nest

The nests of creatures that blend in naturally may not be seen very often, but their construc-

At the special exhibition venue, besides displaying the actual homes of the creatures, a

quiz on how to distinguish a giant Harvest mouse's nest and a beehive and other exhibits

were also displayed. We hope it will serve as a good opportunity for visitors to the

