

Reproductive biology of male European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*) in Central Mediterranean Sea: an overview from macroscopic to molecular investigation

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Simple Summary: The vast majority of world's commercial fish stocks is considered overfished. Among demersal species, in Mediterranean Sea, the European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*) is experiencing high fishing pressure, resulting in a critical overexploitation status. The reproductive pattern of male sex is poor investigated. In order to provide scientific advice for its sustainable management, this study gave for the first time in Central Mediterranean Sea an overview of the reproductive biology of male European hakes, by using a multidisciplinary approach. The sex ratio throughout the three-year period and by length class showed that males dominated the population from February to June and up to 24 cm. The reproduction occurred all year round with seasonal peak in spring/summer and the macroscopic and histological size at first maturity were 18.6 cm and 15.4 cm, respectively. The entire reproductive cycle was unequivocally identified by five histological developmental stages of testis. Finally, the molecular approach allowed to investigate the endocrine regulation from the onset of puberty to the adult lifecycle.

Abstract: The improvement of scientific knowledge about overexploited fishery resources allow to provide scientific advice for their management and stock protection. By using a multidisciplinary approach, the aim of the study was to characterize, for the first time in the Central Mediterranean Sea (GSA 17), the reproductive biology of males of *M. merluccius*, currently high exploited. A multi-year sampling, from January 2017 to December 2019 was performed to exhaustively evaluate the sex ratio of the stock, while the 2018 annual sampling was selected to investigate the reproductive pattern of males. Individuals in spawning conditions were found every month, proving that *M. merluccius* is an asynchronous species, reproducing all year round, with seasonal reproductive peak in spring/summer, as indicated by GSI. Five gonadal development stages were defined to fully describe the reproductive cycle of males. The macroscopic and histological L₅₀, respectively 18.6 cm and 15.4 cm, were both below the Minimum Conservation Reference Size (MCRS). According to the mRNA levels, *fsh* and *lh* played a significant role during spermiation, whereas the *gnrhr2a* was involved in the beginning of sexual maturity. In the testis, *fshr* and *lhr* reached maximum expression levels before the spermiation. The hormonal stimuli of 11-ketotestosterone and his receptor were significantly higher when the specimen is in reproductive activity.

Keywords: *Merluccius merluccius*; male reproductive pattern; histological analysis; somatic indexes; reproductive regulation; Central Mediterranean Sea

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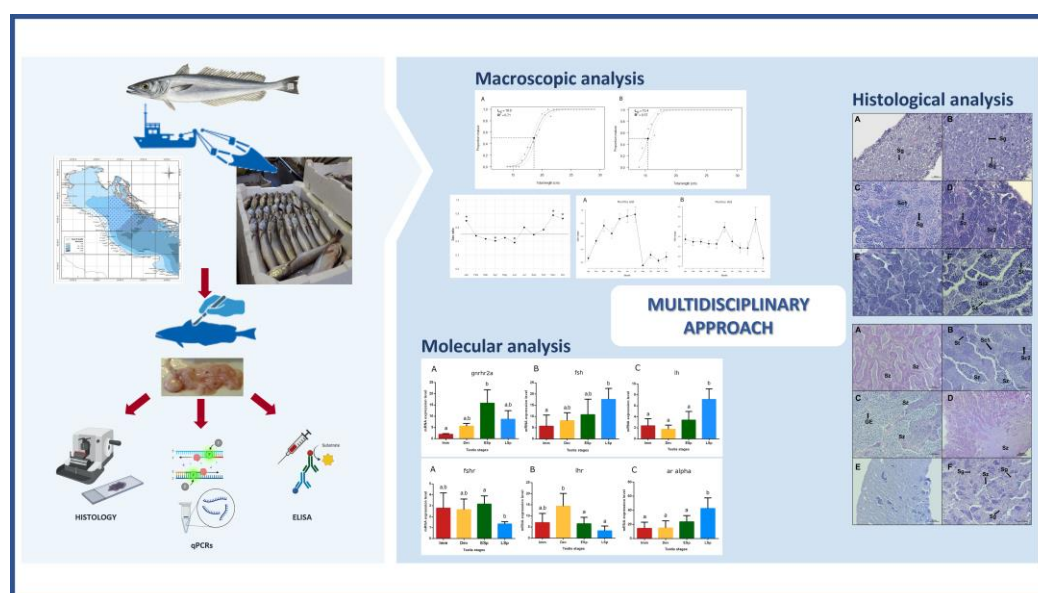
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1. Introduction

The Mediterranean sea offers a wide variety of species of commercial interest, showing high diversity in fishing patterns, with a vast geographical dispersion of landings sites and islands [1]. It is considered one of the most economically important seas in the world [2]. Unfortunately, several factors, such as overexploitation of fishery resources, more and more severe anthropic pressure and marine resources high demand, bycatch, habitat loss and degradation, introduction of alien species, eutrophication, pollution, climate change, ghost fishing, are threatening the marine diversity [3], resulting in a general decline of resources [4].

In 2017, among the FAO's 16 Major Fishing Areas, the Mediterranean and Black Sea (Area 37 [5]) had the highest percentage (62.5%) of stocks fished at unsustainable levels[4]. Based on data collected up to 2016 in the same area (FAO37), 41 out of 47 examined stocks resulted out of safe biological limits [6].

This panorama impelled countries and international organizations to act; in particular, the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and all its members established a new strategy to improve scientific knowledge and data collection and facilitate the adoption of effective management measures [7]. According to their report, although 75% of fish stocks still remain subject to overfishing, this percentage fell by more than 10% in 2014-2018, demonstrating that the new adopted strategy is successfully inducing a counter-trend.

In particular, among demersal species, European hake (*Merluccius merluccius*, L. 1758), highly exploited [8], had shown a marked reversal trend: its critical exploitation ratio decreased by 39% since 2013 [7]. This species plays a fundamental role in Mediterranean landings and is the second most important demersal fish species in terms of abundance and economic value [9,10,11,12]. Italy is the country that mainly exploits this species; in particular, Italian bottom trawl catches of Northern and Central Adriatic Sea represent around 75% of the total Adriatic catches. In this area, landings present a fluctuating trend all over the time series considered accounting for the highest value in 2006 and the lowest value in 2019 [13].

It is widely distributed and inhabits the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the entire Mediterranean Sea and the southern waters of the Black Sea [14]. The bathymetric distribution is between 25 and 1000 meters deep, with the highest densities recorded between 100 and 300 meters. It has been observed that colder and nutrient-rich waters, such as the Atlantic, favor the existence of larger individuals that mature later than in warmer waters, such as

the Mediterranean Sea, and specifically in the Adriatic. In the Mediterranean Sea the size does not exceed 80-90 cm. In the northern and central Adriatic, females are already predominant at length values between 30 and 33 cm, and represent the entire population when they reach 38-40 cm [15].

European hake is a **separate sexes** species, multiple "spawner" with external fertilization of the eggs, indeterminate fecundity and pelagic and fractional deposition. Reproduction takes place throughout the year, however showing different intensities and reproductive peaks that vary depending on the area.

Several studies on the reproductive biology of European hake have been conducted in different areas [10,16–20], but generally on females, which define the spawning stock biomass (SSB).

In the light of above, the aim of the current study is to characterize, for the first time in the Mediterranean Sea, in the Northern and Central Adriatic Sea area (GSA 17 [21]) the reproductive biology of males of *M. merluccius*, providing in depth knowledge in basic research and contributing to complete the picture of the species. To achieve this goal, a multidisciplinary approach was used, from macroscopic to molecular point of view. Reproductive parameters, such as sex ratio estimation, macroscopic maturity staging, somatic indices were assessed to obtain an overview of reproductive traits of the male European hake. The histological examination was performed in order to investigate the reproductive cycle of male and to verify the validity of the reference scale in use [22,23] or possibly modify it *ad hoc* for the species. The histological analysis was also used to compare macroscopic and microscopic approach, reliability, and accuracy, since the macroscopic method gives a rapid and cheaper evaluation of the gonad, but suffers from relatively high error rates in assigning reproductive stage. Furthermore, macroscopic and histological size at first maturity were evaluated and compared.

The study was completed by a deepening in the regulation of reproduction: gene expression profile in pituitary and testis and 11-ketotestosterone levels in plasma provided knowledge about the recurrence of the reproductive cycle in adults and the onset of the critical phase of reproduction, puberty [24, 25], both mechanisms determined by the functional competence of the brain-pituitary-gonad (BPG) axis [26].

2. Materials and Methods

Sampling. Wild European hakes (*Merluccius merluccius*) were sampled from January 2017 to December 2019 (except August due to the fishing ban) in the Northern and Central Adriatic Sea (GSA 17) in order to investigate the reproductive biology of the species (Fig.1).

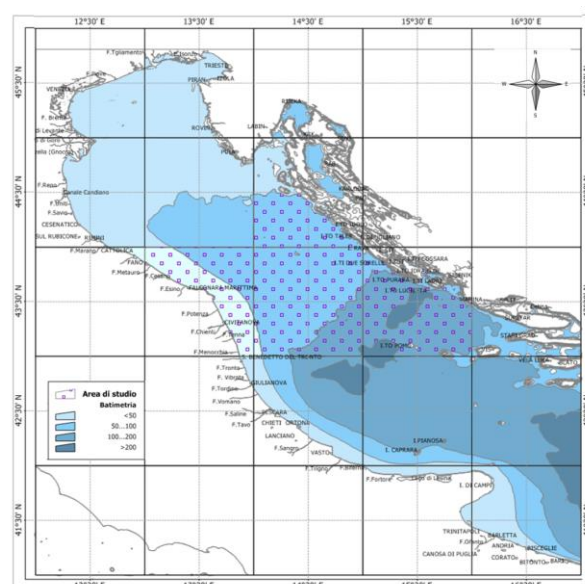


Figure 1. Map of the study area elaborated by Michela Martinelli, using Manifold System 8.0 Universal Edition and list of the monthly sampling sites.

Our study was based on two sources of samples:

- random specimens collected each month from all three years by professional fishing trawlers on the landing port, then saved on ice and transported to the laboratory for analysis. The analysis performed on these specimens was finalized for macroscopic and histological investigations.
- three additional biological samplings carried out by researchers on board commercial fishing trawl vessels, during the daily fishing activity, in June, July, and September 2018, in order to dissect some specimens selected from the catch, collect fresh tissues (pituitary and testis preserving them in RNA later until use) and drew blood immediately after death, as required by the protocols of hormonal and molecular analysis.

Sampling were carried out at a bathymetric layer of 0-200 meters and accidental fishing under the commercial size (total length < 20cm) were also included, to more comprehensively investigate the size at first maturity.

The sample collection was performed under the guidelines of the Data Collection Framework Regulation (EU Reg.199/2008) establishing a community system for the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). The procedures did not include any animal experimentation and ethics approval was therefore not necessary, in accordance with the Italian legislation (D.L. 4 of March 2014, n. 26, art. 2)

Sex ratio. Males were distinguished from females by abdominal incision and gonad macroscopic inspection. The sex ratio of the European hake population was estimated by dividing the number of females with the total number of females and males ($females/males+males$). Females were considered for the sex ratio evaluation, all the subsequent analysis only concerned males.

Somatic indices. The total length of male specimens (L_t , cm) was determined from the snout to the end of the caudal fin with an accuracy of 0.1 cm. Total weight (W_t , g) was measured to the nearest 0.1 g. Testis, liver and viscera were removed from each animal, and gonad weight (W_{gon} , g), liver weight (W_l , g) and gutted weight (W_{gut} , g) were measured with an accuracy of 0.001 g. Following the recommendation of Somarakis *et al.* [27], somatic indices based on gutted, rather than total fish weight, were not influenced by the amount of food in fish stomachs.

The monthly variation of gonadosomatic index (GSI) and hepatosomatic index (HSI) were evaluated according to the following equations:

$$GSI = \frac{Gonad\ Weight\ (g)}{Gutted\ Weight\ (g)} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

$$HSI = \frac{Liver\ Weight\ (g)}{Gutted\ Weight\ (g)} \times 100 \quad (2)$$

Histology. Male European hake, from different monthly sampling and with different size, were randomly chosen to evaluate the gonadal developmental stage, compare it with the macroscopic staging method and validate the reference maturity scale generally used for teleost males. Testis were fixed in 10% neutral formalin buffered with saline phosphate buffer, stored overnight at 4 °C, repeatedly washed with water and PBS 0.1 M, and finally stored in 70% ethanol at 4 °C until analysis. Samples were dehydrated through increasing ethanol concentrations and xylene, embedded in paraffin, and cut at a thickness of 4 µm by microtome (model RM2125 RTS; Leica Biosystem, Wetzlar; Germany). Consecutive sections were stained by Mayer's hematoxylin and eosin method and examined under microscope (Axio Imager 2; Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany) at different magnifications. An

assessment of the histological reproductive stage of samples was performed according to the maturity scale of Brown-Peterson *et al.* [22] already adapted to the species *M. merluccius* by Candelma *et al.* [23].

Size at first maturity (L_{50}). The classification of the maturity stage for male European hake was based on macroscopic and microscopic assessment in order to determine the macroscopic and histological size at first maturity, respectively. L_{50} was estimated by the logistic function according to Prager *et al.* [28]:

$$p = [1 + e^{-r(x - x_{50})} - 1] \quad (3)$$

where p is the proportion of mature males for each class of length, r is a fitted parameter, x is the total length and x_{50} is the total length at which 50% of the males are mature. Specimens in the *immature* histological stage were classified as immature, specimens in *developing*, *early spermiogenesis*, *late spermiogenesis* and *regenerating* were classified as mature.

Gene expression profile. Male selected specimens collected during the three biological samplings by researchers on board commercial fishing trawl vessels were used to investigate the expression levels of some pituitary and testis genes implicated in the regulation of reproduction. Analyzed genes, primers and their annealing temperature are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Analysed genes and primer sequences used for Real-Time quantitative PCR (qPCR).

	Gene name	Accession number	Primer sequence (5'-3')	Orientation	Annealing temperature (°C)
Testis	<i>b-act</i>	EU022566	5'- GTCATGGACTCCGGTGATGG -3'	forward	60 °C
			5'- GAGGTAGTCTGTGAGGTCGC -3'	reverse	60 °C
	18S	KF986702	5'- GAGGCCCTGTAATTGGAATG -3'	forward	60 °C
			5'-CGCAAGACACTCAACCAAGA-3'	reverse	60 °C
	<i>fshr</i>	KY178270	5'-CATGGCCGTGCTCATCTTC-3'	forward	58 °C
			5'-ATGAAGAGGAAGGGGTGGC-3'	reverse	58 °C
	<i>lhr</i>	KY178271	5'- GTCAGCGAGTTGGACATGGA -3'	forward	61 °C
			5'- ATGACCCAGGTGAGAAAGCG -3'	reverse	61 °C
	<i>ar-alpha</i>	ON736432	5'- AAGCCATACCAGGTTTCCGT- 3'	forward	57 °C
			5'-GATCAGGTCTGGAGCGAAGT- 3'	reverse	57 °C
Pituitary gland	<i>b-act</i>	EU022566	5'- GTCATGGACTCCGGTGATGG -3'	forward	60 °C
			5'- GAGGTAGTCTGTGAGGTCGC -3'	reverse	60 °C
	18S	KF986702	5'- GAGGCCCTGTAATTGGAATG -3'	forward	60 °C
			5'-CGCAAGACACTCAACCAAGA-3'	reverse	60 °C
	<i>fshb</i>	KX377614	5'-TCTGTGCCCCAGTCAACTTC-3'	forward	58 °C
			5'-CCCACCGGACAGTCTTCAAA-3'	reverse	58 °C
	<i>lhb</i>	KX377615	5'-CAGCGGACACTGCATCAC-3'	forward	60 °C
			5'-ACAGTCCGGCAGCTCAAA-3'	reverse	60 °C
	<i>gnrh-r2a</i>	ON736433	5'-CGTTCCTCAGTTGTTCTCT- 3'	forward	60 °C
			5'-CCAGTGGGTGTGCAAGCTG- 3'	reverse	60 °C

RNA extraction and cDNA synthesis. Total RNA was extracted from testes and pituitary glands using RNazol RT Reagent (Sigma-Aldrich, Missouri, USA), following the manufacturer's protocol. All RNA samples were treated with DNase 1 (Sigma-Aldrich Co. LCC., USA) to remove any traces of DNA. According to Candelma *et al.* [29], a total amount of 1 µg per testis sample and 0.2 µg per pituitary gland sample were used for cDNA synthesis, employing High-Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit (ThermoFisher Scientific, Massachusetts, USA) and iQ5 iCycler thermal cycler (Bio-Rad).

Real-Time PCR. All qPCR assays were run in duplicate for each sample (both testis and pituitary gland), using the CFX Connect Real-Time System thermal cycler (Bio-Rad, San Diego, USA). For each reaction, 1 µl of diluted (1/10) cDNA was combined with 0.2 µM forward primer, 0.2 µM of reverse primer, and 5 µl of 2X concentrated FluoCycle II SYBR Master Mix (Euroclone, Milan, Italy), containing SYBR Green as fluorescent intercalating reagent. The thermal profile for all reactions was 3 min at 95 °C, 45 cycles for 10 s at 95 °C, 20 s at primer annealing temperature, and 20 s at 72 °C. *beta-actin* (*b-act*) and *18S* were used as reference genes to normalize data from cDNA. No amplification product was observed in non-template controls and no primer-dimer formations were observed in the control samples.

The data obtained were analyzed using the iQ5 optical system software version 2.0 (Bio-Rad), including GeneEx Macro iQ5 Conversion and GeneEx Macro iQ5 files.

Steroid Immunoassay

11-ketotestosterone (11-KT) content in the plasma of male European hake was evaluated by a conventional enzyme immunoassay (EIA), validated for its use on the sea bass [30].

Plasma from selected male specimens sampled during the three biological samplings by researchers on board commercial fishing trawl vessels were subjected to methanol extraction, performed by repeated centrifuges at 3000 rpm, 4 °C, for 15 min. The organic solvent was evaporated at 37 °C and the dry extract visible as pellet was reconstituted, by vortexing, in a volume of assay buffer (EIA buffer, Cayman Chemical MI, USA) equal to twice the initial volume of plasma. The EIA was performed in 96-well microtiter plates, coated previously with mouse anti-rabbit IgG monoclonal antibodies (Clone RG-16, Sigma-Aldrich, Inc), and filled with Acetylcholinesterase buffer (EIA buffer, Cayman Chemical MI, USA) to avoid non-specific binding of proteins. In order to calculate samples concentration, the standard curve was composed of 12 standards (serial dilution from 1.0 ng/ml to 0.0005 ng/ml). After repeated rinsing of plates with Washing Buffer, the assay was performed in a final volume of 150 µl: 50 µl of standards or samples (dilution 1:10) were added in duplicate to the wells; 50 µl of 11-KT acetylcholinesterase conjugate (11-KT-AChE, Cayman Chemical, MI, USA) used as tracer (0.1042 UE/ml) were added to each well to compete with samples hormone content; 50 µl of a specific anti-11-KT rabbit anti-serum^{cit} (diluted to 1:200000) were finally added, reaching final volume of 150 µl/well. Plates were incubated overnight at 4°C, under shaking conditions (140 rpm), rinsed with Washing Buffer and color development was performed adding 200 µl/well of diluted (1:50) Ellmans's reagent followed by incubation under shaking conditions (140 rpm) for 4 h at 20 °C in the dark. Optical density was detected at 405 nm in a microplate reader (Bio-Rad microplate reader model 3550). The sensitivity of the assay was 0.002 ng/mL (Bi/B0 = 90%) and half-displacement (Bi/B0 = 50%) occurred around 0.015 ng/mL.

Data Analysis. All the statistical analyses were performed in R environment, using R software version 3.6.2 (R Core Team, 2020).

The Chi-square goodness of fit test was adopted to determine whether sex ratio monthly variation differed from the expected value (1:1). The null hypothesis (no difference between the observed and expected proportions) was tested at $p < 0.05$.

Statistical differences in somatic indices variations, gene expression profile and 11-ketotestosterone plasma levels were checked by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by a post hoc Tukey's multiple comparison test. Confidence interval was set at 95% ($p < 0.05$) and results were expressed as *mean value ± standard error of mean* (SEM) for

somatic indices, or *mean value* $\pm$ *standard deviation* (s.d.) for gene expression and 11-KT plasma levels.

The calculation of the histological sample size was performed by the Cochran's Formula, in order to ensure reliable results for the gonad maturity stage assessment in the population.

A contingency table was used to compare the macroscopic staging method used during the commercial surveys with the histological staging method used in the laboratory. The percentage of agreement was calculated by dividing the total number of samples for which the methods agreed by the total number of specimens sampled during 2018. Cohen's k coefficient [31] was applied to assess the agreement between the five stages according to the histological classification, considered as the reference baseline, and the five stages according to the macroscopic classification.

The statistical significance ($p < 0.05$) of the estimated parameters for macroscopic and histological L_{50} values was tested by the Wald test, the goodness of fit was assessed using the McFadden pseudo-R square (R^2_{MF}) [32] and the Cohen's k coefficient [31] was applied to assess the agreement between the histological estimation, considered as the reference baseline, and the macroscopic estimation of L_{50} . The likelihood ratio test was performed to compare the L_{50} values obtained by the macroscopic approach and the histology-based method.

3. Results

European hake specimens were monthly collected in the GSA 17 from January 2017 to December 2019 by professional fishing trawlers on landing port. A multi-year sampling was available as the Institute for Marine Biological Resources and Biotechnology of the National Research Council (CNR-IRBIM) of Ancona is involved in planned research activities requested by the "Data Collection Framework-Biological Sampling of Commercial Catches" (DCF, EU Regulation 2017/1004), since 2006.

A total of 1316 collected samples were used to exhaustively estimate the sex ratio of the stock (females/males+females): 598 were males (45.44%) and 718 females (54.33%), according to the macroscopic evaluation of the gonad. Therefore, in the population of European hake during the three-year period, the sex ratio was biased towards females, significantly differing from the expected value of 0.5 (male:female = 1:1), as indicated by the Chi-square test of goodness of fit (sex ratio=0.545; male:female = 0.83:1; $\chi^2=10.942$, $df=1$, p -value=0.00094; Table 2).

Table 2. Summary of the Chi-square test of goodness of fit performed on the monthly sex ratio throughout three years period 2017-2019. Asterisks indicate significant difference ($p < 0.05$) of the sex ratio compared to the expected value.

MONTH	N° of fish	N° of males	N° of females	Sex ratio (M : F) (females/males+females)	χ^2	p value
January	122	37	85	0.44 : 1 (sex ratio 0.697)	18.885	1.388e-05 *
February	123	64	59	1.08 : 1 (sex ratio 0.480)	0.20325	0.6521
March	122	69	53	1.30 : 1 (sex ratio 0.434)	2.0984	0.1475
April	133	79	54	1.46 : 1 (sex ratio 0.406)	4.6992	0.03018 *
May	142	78	64	1.22 : 1 (sex ratio 0.451)	1.3803	0.2401
June	113	70	43	1.63 : 1 (sex ratio 0.381)	6.4513	0.01109 *
July	95	38	57	0.67 : 1 (sex ratio 0.600)	3.80	0.05125
September	105	53	52	1.02 : 1 (sex ratio 0.495)	0.009524	0.9223
October	111	48	63	0.76 : 1 (sex ratio 0.568)	2.027	0.1545
November	117	26	91	0.29 : 1 (sex ratio 0.778)	36.111	1.864e-09 *

December	133	36	97	0.37 : 1 (sex ratio 0.729)	27.977	1.227e-07 *
TOTAL	1316	598	718	0.83 : 1 (sex ratio 0,545)	10.942	0.00094 *

The monthly analysis showed an average value of 0.547 ± 0.039 (mean $\pm$ SEM) and the trend is reported in Figure 2: males slightly dominated the population from February to June, while females during the second half of the year. The Chi-square test of goodness of fit performed by months revealed that sex ratio was significantly biased towards males in April and June, and towards females in November, December and January (Table 2).

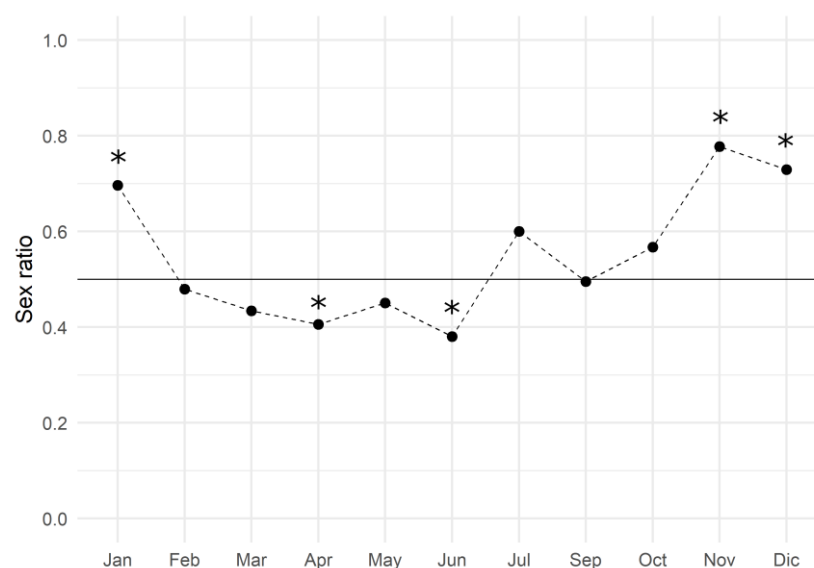


Figure 2. European hake sex ratio values throughout three years period 2017-2019. Black line represents the expected sex ratio value 1:1 (sex ratio = 0.5). Sex ratio was estimated by dividing the number of females with the total number of females and males ($females/males+females$). Asterisks indicate significant difference ($p < 0.05$) of monthly sex ratio compared to the expected value.

Figure 3 shows the sex ratio variation by length class: in the range 14-24 cm the *M. merluccius* population is dominated by males, at smaller sizes only males were found, whilst starting from 25 cm females became prevalent up to make up 100% of population from 31 cm onwards.

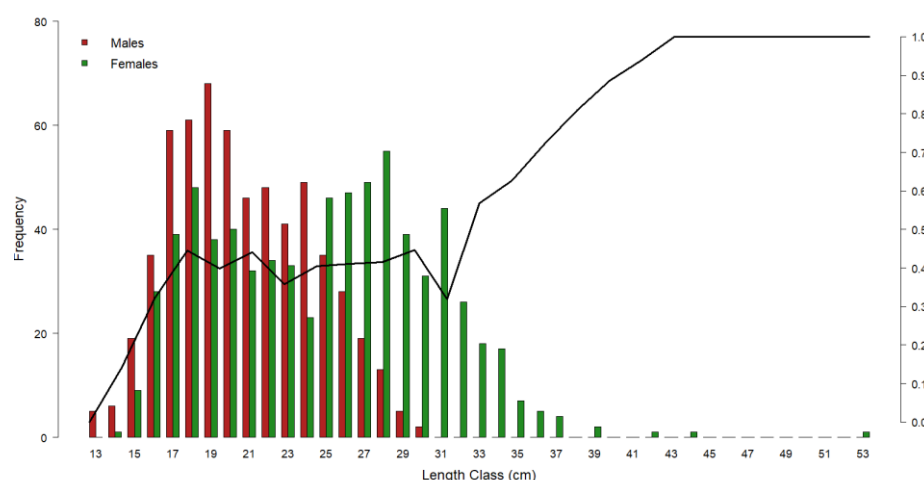


Figure 3. Representation of European hake sex ratio by length class.

In order to highlight the reproductive pattern of males and perform an in-depth study, an annual smaller sample was selected from the total multi-year one, ensuring a

homogeneous and reliable sub-population. Male specimens collected from January to December 2018 turned out to be a sufficient number to guarantee a dependable representation of the whole population, as showed by Cochran's formula modified in the case of a smaller population (ideal sample size = 234, from the total N=598). A total of 318 *M. merluccius* males, ranging from 13 cm to 29 cm, were sampled in 2018: 249 individuals were collected from professional fishing trawlers on landing port and 69 individuals directly on board commercial vessels by researchers. The operator-on-board samplings were carried out excluding females and selecting males since the aim was to collect fresh samples from males to perform molecular and hormonal analysis.

30 of the 249 samples from the landing port were excluded due to the poor condition of the gonad, which did not allow for accurate assessment, reducing the commercial sample size to N=219 and the total one to N=288, available for the further analysis described in the present work.

3.1 Somatic indices. Samples collected on board were not used for somatic indices estimation, as it was not possible to carry out precise weighing for the gonad, and the whole commercial sample (N=219) was taken into account, using the same animals both for GSI and HSI. The monthly variation of indices throughout 2018 is shown in Figure 4.

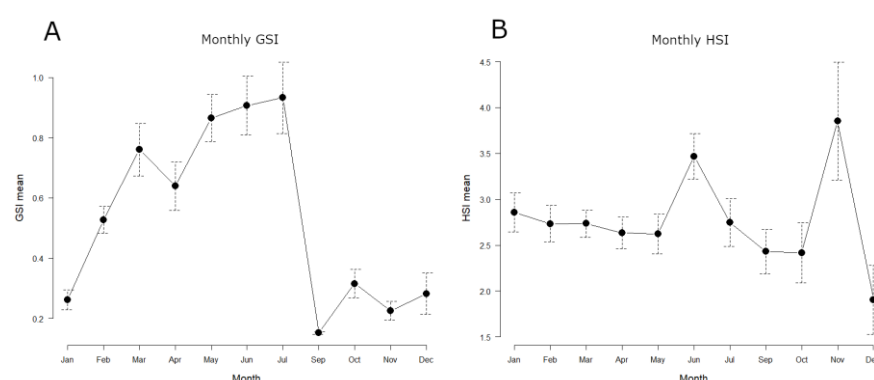


Figure 4. Monthly variations of European hake somatic indices throughout 2018. N=215. (A) GSI mean; (B) HSI mean. Data are reported as mean $\pm$ standard error of mean (SEM).

GSI mean values gradually increased from January to July, peaking between March and July, and remarkably decreased in September, keeping minimum levels until December. The hepatosomatic index (HSI) approximately kept constant levels throughout the year, with maximum values in June and November. All the statistical differences detected in the GSI and HSI monthly values, evaluated by the one-way ANOVA and the post hoc Tukey's test, are shown in the Table 3.

Table 3. GSI and HSI monthly values of European hake males throughout 2018. Grey box represent statistical significant difference between months ($p < 0.05$), evaluated by the one-way ANOVA and the post hoc Tukey's test, performed using R statistical software version 3.6.2 (R Core Team, 2020).

GSI	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Jan		0.4378	0.0007	0.0437	0.000009	0.000008	0.000065	0.9999	0.9999	1.0000	1.0000
Feb	0.4378		0.3829	0.9890	0.0251	0.0168	0.0422	0.8564	0.8433	0.3747	0.6518
Mar	0.0007	0.3829		0.9764	0.9892	0.9376	0.9365	0.2061	0.0161	0.0012	0.0043
Apr	0.0437	0.9890	0.9764		0.4075	0.2781	0.3664	0.5389	0.2591	0.0423	0.1199
May	0.000009	0.0251	0.9892	0.4075		0.9999	0.9999	0.0632	0.0006	0.00002	0.0001
Jun	0.000008	0.0168	0.9376	0.2781	0.9999		1.0000	0.0431	0.0004	0.00002	0.00008
Jul	0.000065	0.0422	0.9365	0.3664	0.9999	1.0000		0.0442	0.0013	0.00008	0.0003

Sep	0.9999	0.8564	0.2061	0.5389	0.0632	0.0431	0.0442		0.9998	0.9999	0.9999
Oct	0.9999	0.8433	0.0161	0.2591	0.0006	0.0004	0.0013	0.9998		0.9999	1.0000
Nov	1.0000	0.3747	0.0012	0.0423	0.00002	0.00002	0.00008	0.9999	0.9999		0.9999
Dec	1.0000	0.6518	0.0043	0.1199	0.0001	0.00008	0.0003	0.9999	1.0000	0.9999	
HSI											
Jan		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.8714	1.0000	0.9965	0.9963	0.4211	0.4996
Feb	0.9999		1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.5006	1.0000	0.9996	0.9995	0.1393	0.5659
Mar	0.9999	1.0000		0.9999	0.9999	0.4530	1.0000	0.9995	0.9994	0.1189	0.5266
Apr	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		1.0000	0.2921	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.0676	0.7336
May	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	1.0000		0.2336	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.0512	0.7234
Jun	0.8714	0.5006	0.4530	0.2921	0.2336		0.7833	0.2627	0.2812	0.9963	0.0045
Jul	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.9999	0.7833		0.9998	0.9998	0.3379	0.7363
Sep	0.9965	0.9996	0.9995	0.9999	0.9999	0.2627	0.9998		1.0000	0.0651	0.9858
Oct	0.9963	0.9995	0.9994	0.9999	0.9999	0.2812	0.9998	1.0000		0.0720	0.9896
Nov	0.4211	0.1393	0.1189	0.0676	0.0512	0.9963	0.3379	0.0651	0.0720		0.0008
Dec	0.4996	0.5659	0.5266	0.7336	0.7234	0.0045	0.7363	0.9858	0.9896	0.0008	

3.2 Histology. A total of 288 gonads were analyzed and 232 of them were histologically confirmed to be testis at different maturity stages. The microscopic aspect of the 232 testis revealed that European hake has an unrestricted tubular testis. The reference scale from Brown-Peterson *et al.* [22] and Candelma *et al.* [23] was used as guideline, and five stages were distinguished in the present work by specific macroscopic and histological features: *immature*, *developing*, *early spermiogenesis*, *late spermiogenesis* and *regenerating*. In *immature* testis only primary spermatogonia are present and there is no lumen in lobules (Fig. 5 A-B). *Developing* stage displays evident spermatocytes along lobules that can contain secondary spermatogonia, primary and secondary spermatocytes, spermatids and rarely spermatozoa still not released (Fig. 5 C-D). In *early spermiogenesis* testis, all germ cell stages can be detected, with the dominance of spermatocytes and spermatids. Small clusters of spermatozoa are found in the lumen of lobules and/or sperm ducts, after breaks of spermatocytes (Fig. 5 E-F).

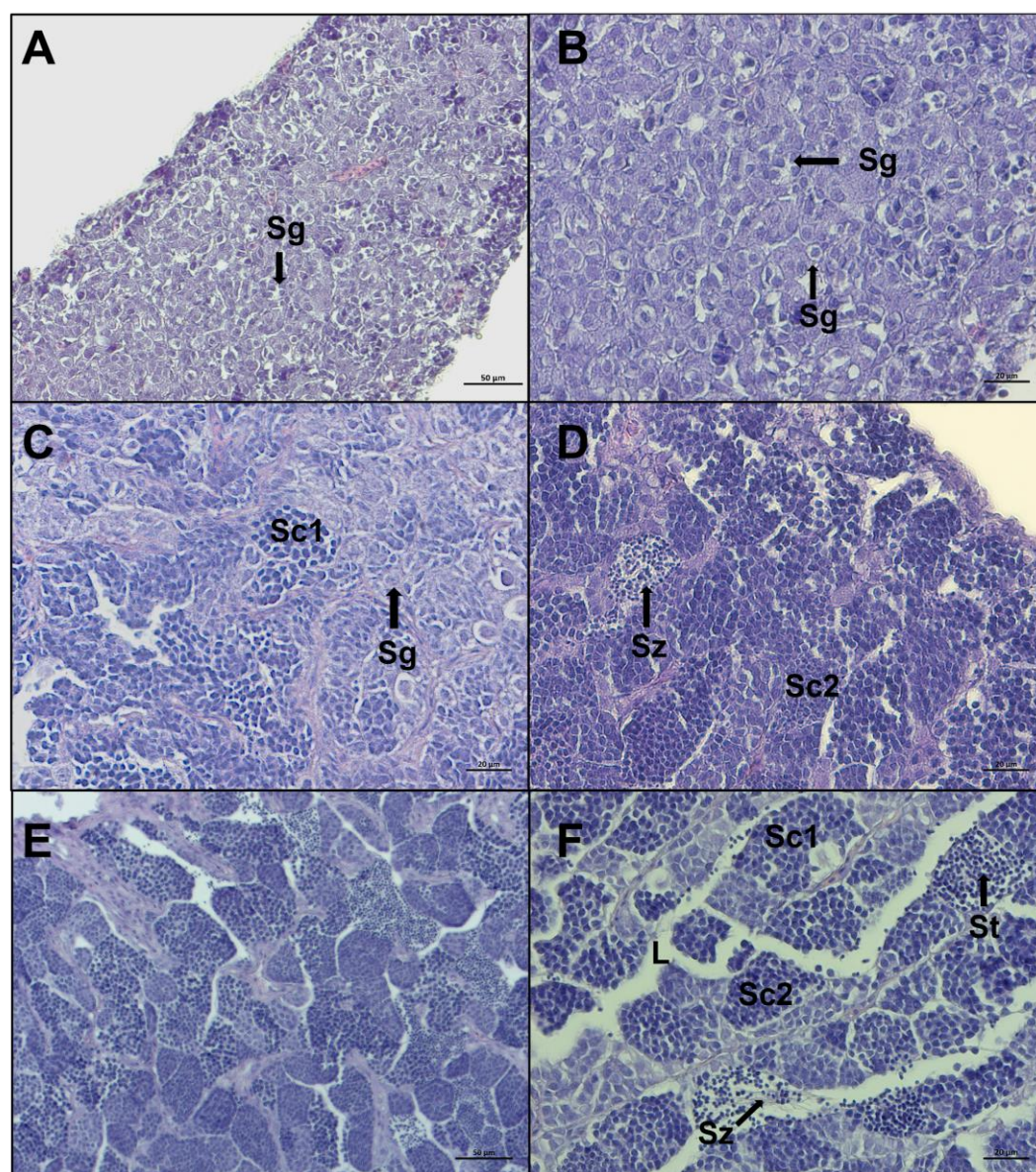


Figure 5. Representative histological photomicrographs of European hake testis at the first three stages of development: (A–B) *immature* stage with compact cavity-free and homogeneous tissue, only spermatogonia are present; (C–D) *developing* stage spermatocysts containing spermatogonia (Sg), primary spermatocytes (Sc1), secondary spermatocytes (Sc2) and spermatozoa (Sz), still not released in lumen; (E–F) *early spermiogenesis* stage showing almost empty lumen (L), dominance of spermatocytes and spermatids (St) and small clusters of spermatozoa starting to be released, with evident tails. Scale bar: 50 µm for A and E; 20 µm for B, C, D and F.

Late spermiogenesis stage is characterized by a more considerable number of spermatozoa in the lumen of lobules and sperm ducts, compared to other stages (Fig. 6 A–D). In the stage *regenerating*, spermatocytes consist of primary and secondary spermatocytes, spermatogonia proliferate throughout the testis, lumen of lobules and sperm ducts contain residual spermatozoa and the discontinuous germinative epithelium is evident (Fig. 6 E–F). Individuals staged in *regenerating* showed some variability in characteristics, based on the time since the last spawning.

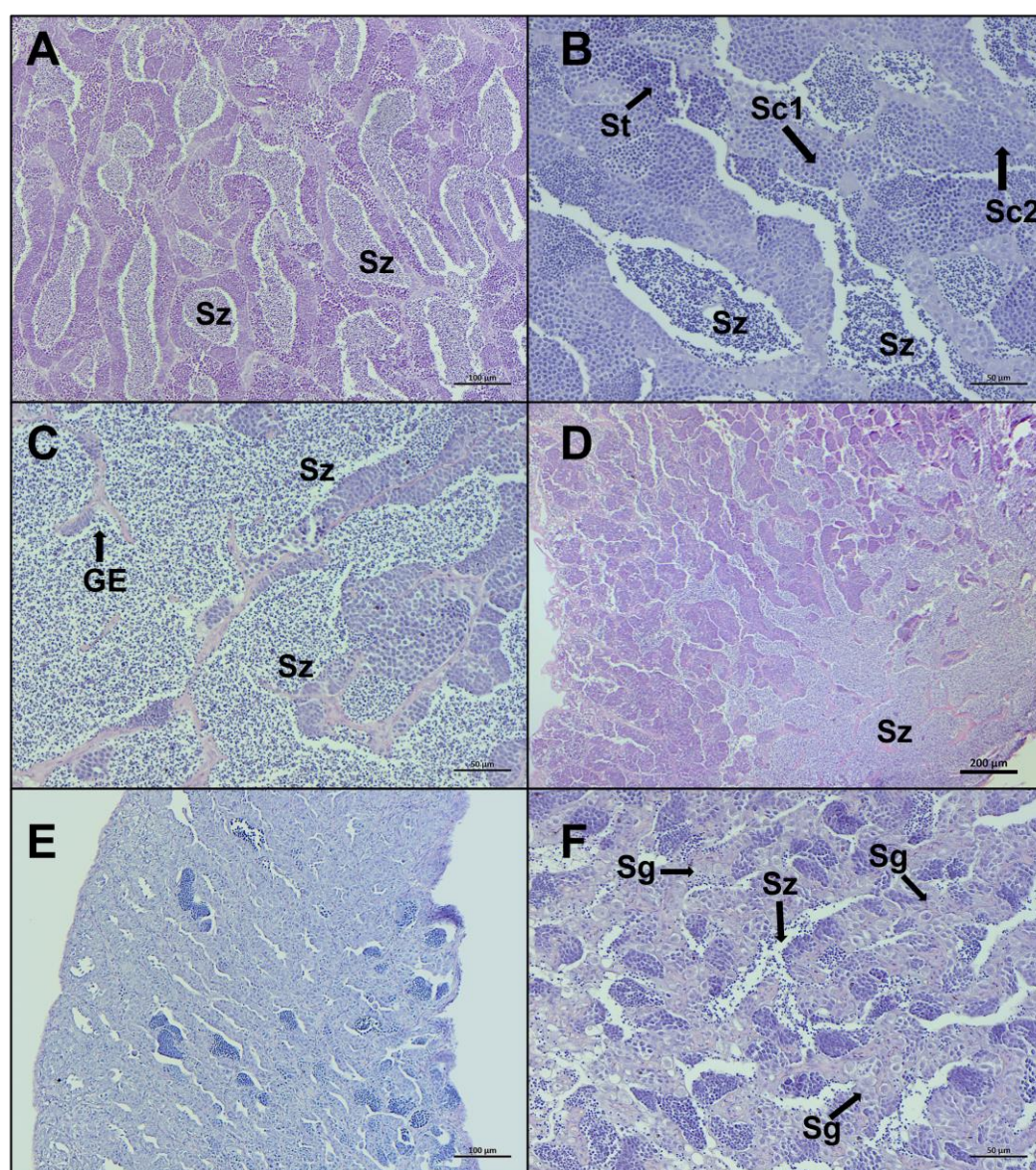


Figure 6. Representative histological photomicrographs of European hake testis at the last two stages of development: (A–C) *late spermiogenesis* stage with lumen of lobules totally full of spermatozoa (Sz), discontinuous germinative epithelium (GE) and spermatocysts containing spermatocytes (Sc1, Sc2) and spermatids (St); (D) *late spermiogenesis* showing the confluence of spermatozoa towards the sperm duct; (E) *regenerating* stage when the reproductive cycle is just ended, mainly composed by spermatogonia (Sg) and new spermatocysts with primary and secondary spermatocytes (Sc1, Sc2); (F) *regenerating* stage with evident spermatogonia (Sg) proliferating throughout the testis and residual spermatozoa (Sz) in lumen. Scale bar: 200 µm for D; 100 µm for A, E; 50 µm for B, C, F.

The monthly distribution of maturity stages is shown in Figure 7. Not all stages were found during monthly samplings. *Immature* individuals were sampled between June and October, while the other stages had a larger distribution throughout the year. Specimens in *late spermiogenesis* were found every month, from January to December, representing the most abundant stage until July and decreasing in autumn and winter.

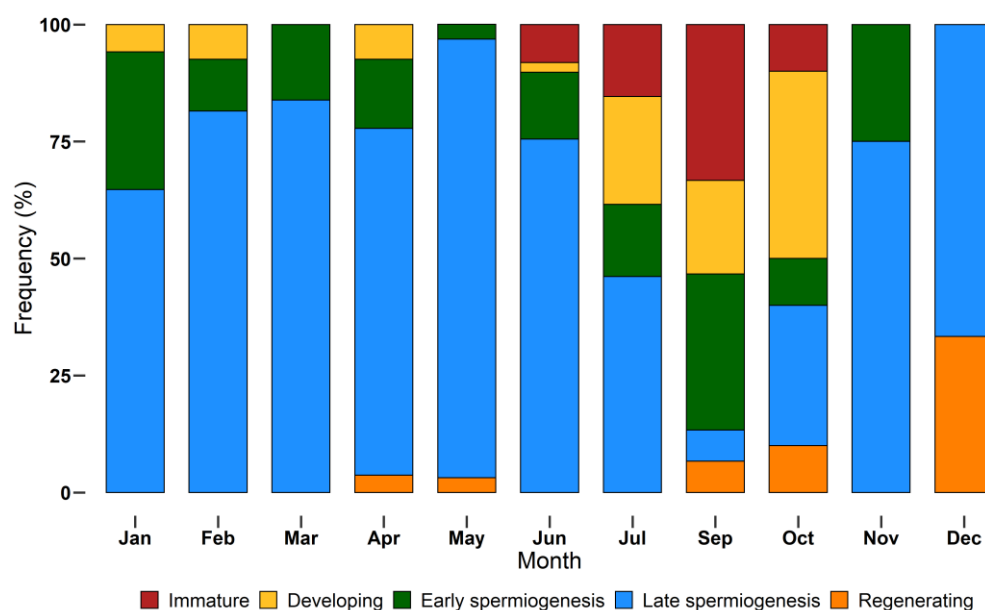


Figure 7. Monthly incidence of different European hake maturity stage (*immature, developing, early spermiogenesis, late spermiogenesis, regenerating*) assigned using histological approach, during the year 2018. N= 232. Bars show the relative frequency (%) of each stage by month.

The similarity percentage between the staging by the two different approach (macroscopic and histological) was 18.1%. Considering the histological classification as the reference baseline, the percentage changed according to the maturity stage: the highest similarity percentage was registered for the *late spermiogenesis* stage (93.3%), conversely the lowest values were recorded for *immature* (17.9%) and *developing* (0%) stages. In the cases of *early spermiogenesis* and *regressing*, the similarity percentage was 3% and 20%, respectively. Cohen's k was 0.02 (95% confidence interval: -0.02-0.06), which corresponds to a "slight" level of agreement [33].

3.3 Size at first maturity (L_{50}). The L_{50} was estimated by using all the specimens for which both macroscopic and histologic assessments of gonads were performed (N=232). The size at first maturity based on the macroscopic staging of testis was found to be 18.6 cm (Fig. 8A). The estimated parameters of the logistic regression are summarized in Table 4, showing statistical significance ($p < 0.05$). The shortest size at which male specimens reached sexual maturity was 17 cm. The value of R^2_{MF} , which indicates the goodness of fit, was 0.71 (Table 5).

Table 4. Summary of the size at first maturity (L_{50}) estimated based on macroscopic and histological classifications of gonadal maturity stages of European hake males. Logit regression and Wald Test were performed in R environment (R Core Team, 2020).

L ₅₀ MACROSCOPIC				
Coefficient	Estimate	Std. Error (SE)	z value	P value
a	-21.08	3.14	-6.73	<0.0001 ****
b	1.13	0.17	6.81	<0.0001 ****
L ₅₀ HISTOLOGICAL				
Coefficient	Estimate	Std. Error (SE)	z value	P value
a	-22.13	6.02	-3.68	0.00023 ***
b	1.44	0.37	3.89	0.00010 ***

The same samples previously classified through a macroscopic analysis were validated by the histological approach and the logistic curve was computed (Fig. 8B). The size at first maturity based on histological classification was found to be 15.4 cm. The estimated parameters of the logistic regression, summarized in Table 4, were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), whereas the R^2_{MF} was 0.57 (Table 5). According to the histological analysis, the shortest length at which male specimens reached the sexual maturity, starting spermatogenesis, was 14.5 cm.

The macroscopic L_{50} and the histological L_{50} were significantly different ($p < 0.05$), according to the Likelihood ratio test (Table 5), the agreement between the two values was 76.7 % and the Cohen's k was 0.24 (95% confidence interval: 0.13-0.36) (Table 5), which corresponds to a "fair" level of agreement [33].

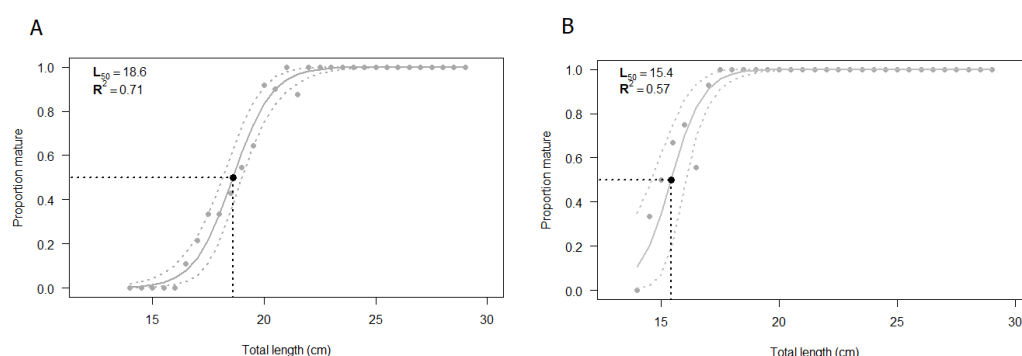


Figure 8. Estimated size at first maturity (L_{50}) according to (A) macroscopic classification and (B) histological classification of European hake male specimens. The grey dashed lines corresponds to the 95% confidence interval. $N = 232$. The estimations of L_{50} was performed using R statistical software version 3.6.2 (R Core Team, 2020).

Table 5. Summary of L_{50} values and comparison between macroscopic and histological methods. Likelihood ratio test and Cohen's k coefficient of agreement were performed in R environment (R Core Team, 2020).

	Estimation of size at first maturity			Likelihood ratio test			Cohen's k coefficient of agreement				
	Value	Conf. interval	R^2_{MF}	LogLi k	Chi-sq	P value	Value	Conf. interval	ASE	z value	P value
Macroscopic Method	18.6	18.2-19.0	0.71	-59.42							
Histological Method	15.4	14.6-16.1	0.57	-22.61	73.63	<0.0001	0.24	0.13-0.36	0.06	4.10	0.000042

3.4 Gene expression profile.

3.4.1 Pituitary gland

The mRNA expression of the gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor 2a (*gnrhr2a*) showed the lowest value in the pituitary from *immature* specimens, gradually increased in *developing* until reaching the peak in *early spermiogenesis*, which was significant only compared to the *immature* stage ($p < 0.05$). The levels decreased not significantly in *late spermiogenesis* (Fig. 9A). Gonadotropins (*fsh* and *lh*) expression levels were also checked (Fig. 9B-C). *fsh* gradually increased from *immature* to *late spermiogenesis*, where the peak was recorded, significant only compared to *immature* ($p < 0.05$). The trend of *lh* showed similar expression levels in *immature*, *developing* and *early spermiogenesis* and sharply raised in late spermiogenesis, peaking significantly compared to the other stages ($p < 0.05$).

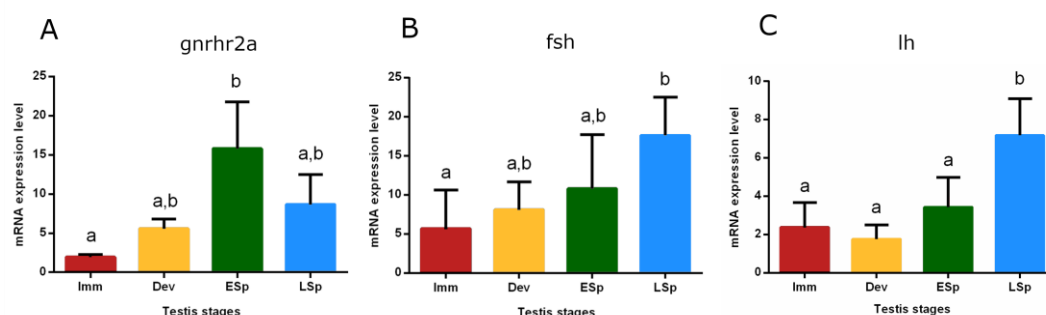


Figure 9. Relative mRNA expression levels of (A) *gnhrh2a*, (B) *fsh* and (C) *lh* in pituitary gland of European hake specimens at different gonadal stages. Abundance of *gnhrh2a*, *fsh* and *lh* transcripts was determined by qRT-PCR and normalized with *b-actin* and *18S*. Letters represent statistical significance ($p < 0.05$) among different maturity stages, as indicated by the one-way ANOVA and the post hoc Tukey's test, performed using Prism 6 (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA, USA). The values are *mean* $\pm$ *standard deviation* (*s.d.*). Imm= immature stage; Dev= developing stage; ES= early spermiogenesis stage; LS= late spermiogenesis stage.

3.4.2 Testis

Transcripts of receptors for Fsh (*fshr*), Lh (*lhr*) and androgens (*ar alpha*) were detected in testis. *fshr* had conspicuous expression from *immature* to *early spermiogenesis*, recording statistical significance in this stage, compared to *late spermiogenesis* ($p < 0.05$), where the expression remarkably decreased (Fig. 10A). *lhr* showed the peak of expression in the *developing* stage, significantly different compared to the sudden decline both in *early* and *late spermiogenesis* testis ($p < 0.05$) (Fig. 10B).

The trend of *ar alpha* showed low levels in *immature*, *developing* and *early spermiogenesis* testis compared to the significant peak in *late spermiogenesis* one ($p < 0.05$) (Fig. 10C).

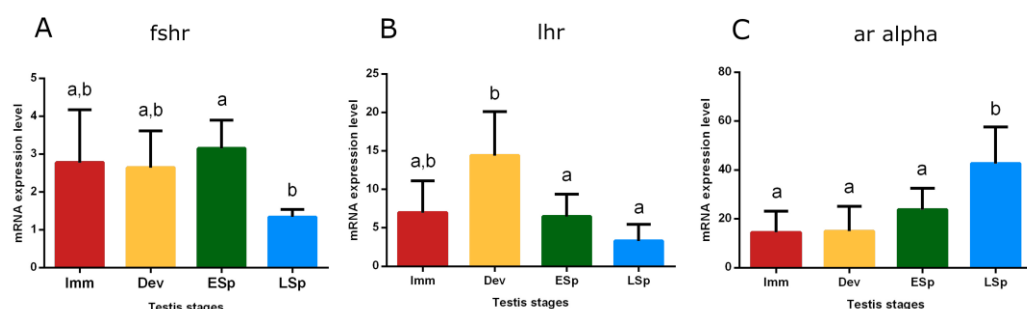


Figure 10. Relative mRNA expression levels of (A) *fshr*, (B) *lhr* and (C) *ar alpha* in testis of European hake specimens at different gonadal stages. Abundance of *fshr*, *lhr* and *ar alpha* transcripts was determined by qRT-PCR and normalized with *b-actin* and *18S*. Letters represent statistical significance ($p < 0.05$) among different maturity stages, as indicated by the one-way ANOVA and the post hoc Tukey's test, performed using Prism 6 (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA, USA). The values are *mean* $\pm$ *standard deviation* (*s.d.*).

3.5 11-Ketotestosterone immunoassay. Plasma levels of 11-ketotestosterone (11-KT) were analysed at different maturity stage. Figure 11 shows that specimens in *immature* stage had 11-KT values close to zero; the levels increased in the other stages, with similar values between *developing* and *early spermiogenesis* and maximum registered in *late spermiogenesis*, that is significantly different compared to all the other stages.

~~This section may be divided by subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.~~

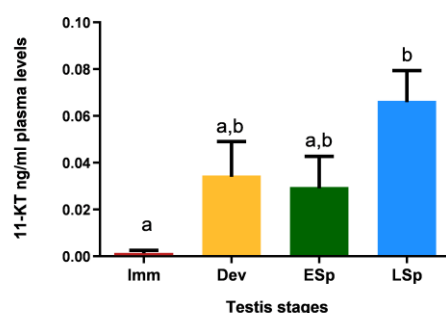


Figure 11. Levels of 11-ketotestosterone in plasma of European hake specimens at different gonadal stages. Letters represent statistical significance ($p < 0.05$) among different maturity stages, as indicated by the one-way ANOVA and the post hoc Tukey's test, performed using Prism 6 (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA, USA). The values are *mean ± standard deviation (s.d.)*.

4. Discussion

The continuing growth of the world population is correlated to an ever-increasing demand for food and to environmental degradation. In this scenario, the overexploitation and the general decline of fishery resources become worrisome and make it necessary and urgent to intervene in order to avoid the stock collapse. Correct, targeted, precise management measures, which could preserve biological resources and allow for sustainable exploitation, requires continuously updated scientific knowledge about the commercial species. Due to the economic importance and the overfishing status of the stock [16], the present study focused on the European hake (*M. merluccius*), providing, for the first time in the Mediterranean, an exhaustive investigation of the reproduction of males using a multidisciplinary approach.

A first overview of the *M. merluccius* stock in GSA 17 was given by the **sex ratio** analysis. A multi-year sampling (2017–2019) provided an exhaustive picture of the state of the population. The **sex ratio** was slightly biased toward males from February to June and in shorter total length specimens, in accordance with previous studies in the Mediterranean Sea [18,28].

The spatial distribution of the population can be influenced by environmental factors such as oceanographic features, temperature, and food availability [29–31], but no information about possible sex-related differences in migration are available in the literature. The total **sex ratio** biased toward females is caused by the clear prevalence of females from October to January, while in the spawning season this sex is outnumbered by males.

According to Soykan *et al.* [34], females generally dominate the stock, and males abundance declines after a certain size (>30 cm). Starting from 38–40 cm, in Northern and Central Adriatic Sea the hake population is totally composed by females [38] and it could be explained by the fact that the growth rate of European hake can be considered similar between sexes during the first year of their life, i.e. up to 20 cm in the Mediterranean area, as asserted by several studies focused on otolith microstructure analysis of juveniles. In the Catalan Sea, seasonal growth rates yielded an approximated length of 20 cm at the end of the first year [39]; this length was estimated to be 16 cm in the central Adriatic [40], 17 cm in the Aegean Sea [41], and 18 cm in the Tyrrhenian Sea [42]. After the first year of their life, around about 20 cm, males slow down the growth [40]. The result **of the present study** totally agrees with literature, as the sex ratio by length showed that males dominate the population up to 25 cm, then their presence decreased until the females make it up completely, starting from 31 cm.

The absence of differentiated females in the smallest class (13–14 cm) may be due to a different development between sexes; females mature when they reach a bigger size compared to males, and in such small sizes specimens could present a still undifferentiated gonad that could convert in ovary later.

M. merluccius is considered an asynchronous species, with a protracted spawning season [37,38], reproductive all year round in Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean sea, since mature specimens were frequent throughout the year [39,40]. In general, two spawning peaks were recognized: the first one occurs in winter, in deeper water, then adults move to shallower waters, during the reproductive season, recording the second peak in spring-summer [20], [40–42]. However, depending on the geographical area, the spawning pattern could change and only one peak [10,38,39,43,44] or more than two could be recognized [45,46].

In the present study, the highest values of gonadosomatic index (GSI) were registered between March and July, indicating that there is only one peak in the reproductive cycle of males in GSA 17 during 2018 and it occurs in spring-summer. This result agrees with our previous works [19,47], where the reproductive pattern of *M. merluccius* females was investigated in the same geographic area and the GSI levels significantly increased in summer (June and April-July, respectively). The absence of the winter peak may be caused by the reduced bathymetry of the sampling carried out in the Adriatic Sea in the period in which this species migrates to deeper waters [41,48]. Moreover, variation in the spawning pattern of European hake could be merely attributable to regional discrepancies [34] or to a natural certain interannual variability [34]. According to Recanses *et al.* [10], the influence of temperature does not seem to be a key factor for the determination of spawning peaks of this species, but we do not exclude that in some areas with specific oceanographic conditions it may be crucial. Furthermore, the annual evolution of the somatic indices is not as clear as in species with a shorter spawning season [34].

The reproductive activity requires energy, partly coming from ingested food, mainly from reserves in the liver and muscles. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that the weight of the liver and muscle would reflect the accumulation and the utilization of these energy reserves [55]. In the European hake, lipids are stored mainly in the liver, confirming the important role of this organ for energy storage [56]. In general, species adopt different reproductive strategies according to their dependence on energy storage: capital breeders build up reserves while resources are available and reproduce at a later time independently of food availability; income breeders allocate ingested food directly to reproduction [57]; the individual can also adopt a mixed strategy with income and capital co-occurring [58]. In the present study, the HSI trend was the same as that shown by females from the same study area [19]. There is no clear complementary pattern between GSI and HSI, suggesting that in this area (GSA 17) European hake can be defined as both income and capital breeder, as argued by Carbonara *et al.* [20], in GSA 10,18 and 19. Hake is such a plastic species that it can adapt its breeding strategy to the particular biotic and abiotic factors that characterize the geographical area [59]. In the Mediterranean Sea, considered a poorer sea compared to the Atlantic Ocean, during summer when many more resources are available, hake changes its reproductive strategy and behaves like an income breeder, i.e. the energy allocated to reproduction comes from concurrent feeding [59] and supports a long reproductive cycle. It could also be probable that this species feeds during the entire spawning period, as supposed by other authors in different Mediterranean areas [20,54].

Although biometrics, sex ratio, **macroscopic staging** of the gonads and use of somatic indices are the easiest, rapidest and cheapest method to assess stock and fish reproductive status [61], it often lacks accuracy and precision [62]. Therefore, the histological approach allowed **to uniquely stage the gonad** [63] and compare the two investigation methods.

For the first time **in the Mediterranean investigation area**, histological sections of testis at all maturity stages were obtained. The reference scale [22], already adapted to the species *M. merluccius* by Candelma *et al.* [23], did not turn out to be completely suitable for describing the entire reproductive cycle of males, as the characteristics shown in this study by the testis at different times of the year were not perfectly faithful to the reference description. For this reason, the existing reference scale was modified *ad hoc*, and five stages were recognized and distinguished by specific macroscopic and histological features. The stages that in this work are defined as *immature* and *developing* perfectly

coincide with the *immature* and *developing* described by Brown-Peterson *et al.* [22]. For the other stages, some differences were recorded and the *regressing* stage was not recognized, because males can reproduce throughout the year. There is no resting time, the latency period is so short that the last phase of one reproductive cycle coincides with the first phase of the next cycle, as other authors asserted in previous works [64]. Further confirmation is given by the presence of reproductive fish, specifically *late spermiogenesis* specimens, both before and after the reproductive peak (March-July), proving that for male European hake the spermiation occurs throughout the year.

Histological validation is strongly recommended to ensure a proper calibration between visual and microscopic staging [59–61]. In this study, it is proved that European hake males' maturity staging necessarily requires the histological analysis and that the macroscopic classification causes many evaluation errors in all stages. Indeed, the similarity percentage between histological and macroscopic approaches was 18.1% and the Cohen's k corresponded to a "slight" level of agreement [33]. Moreover, the highest level of discrepancy was recorded for the first two developing stages, and it could be explained by the fact that small size testis displayed the typical macroscopic appearance of immature stage (small, clear, threadlike testis), but in the histological investigation they showed advanced maturity stages.

The assessment of maturity stages of the gonad is a crucial step for the estimation of L_{50} . Fish population dynamics studies required several parameters, such as the size at first maturity, which allows to manage and protect stocks, defining the minimum catch size. Little is known about the size at first maturity for *M. merluccius* males: in the Atlantic Ocean, the estimated L_{50} is 32.8 cm [45] and 28.6 cm [46], in the Sea of Marmara and Aegean Sea L_{50} is 22.5 and 25.6 cm respectively [34], instead in Adriatic Sea values fluctuate in a range of 20–28 cm [9,41]. The present study confirms that in the Adriatic Sea the European hake reach maturity earlier than the other areas and therefore at smaller size. Indeed, the macroscopic L_{50} was estimated to be 18.6 cm, differently the histological L_{50} estimated was 15.4 cm. This result is related to an incorrect classification of macroscopically immature individuals, as confirmed by the 76.7% percentage of agreement and the "fair" level of agreement expressed by the Cohen's k [33]. Unlike European hake females [19, 20], males are protected by Annex IX of the Council Regulation (EC) No 2019/1241 of 20th of June 2019 [68], in which the Minimum Conservation Reference Size (MCRS) is 20 cm. However, the protection of these species is not guaranteed because the females are still immature at 20 cm, the fishing activity could lead to a decrease of this resource with the collapse of the stock in upcoming years. Accordingly, the ability of exploited species to survive to annual environmental variation can be negatively affected by the reduction of the age and the average body size of the stock [69].

A series of internal and external factors stimulate and/or modulate the activation of the brain-pituitary-gonad (BPG) axis [26], a complex physiological mechanism of regulation that determines the ability to reproduce for the first time, or to enter puberty [24], once fish reach a certain size, and the recurrence of the reproductive cycle during the life, once fish became adults.

The present study investigated the role of pituitary and gonad in the molecular regulation of the reproduction. The *gnrhr2a* gene expression levels in the pituitary increased gradually with the progress of the reproductive cycle and the peak in *early spermiogenesis* stage demonstrated that this receptor is involved at the beginning of sexual maturity and plays a key role in the reproductive cycle [70]. The regulatory mechanism of gonadotropins is still unclear in asynchronous species. *fshb* gene gradually increased from *immature* stage, acting from the beginning of the cycle, and reaching the peak in the *late spermiogenesis* stage. This result can suggest that this hormone plays an ongoing role, probably because gonads contain all cell stages at the same time [23,65] *lhb* reached the maximum level in *late spermiogenesis* stage as *fshb*, but it probably acts subsequently, since in the previous stages the values are low. Overall, the gonadotropin trends are similar to other studies performed on multiple spawners [66–68]. In the testis, *fshr* and *lhr* showed earlier

expression respect their ligands, a different kinetic of translation between mRNA codifying for the gonadotropins and their receptor may be hypothesized to guarantee the presence of the receptor upon arrival of the gonadotropins. Gonadotropins control steroidogenesis thus through androgens, whose mechanism of action is still an enigma in the reproduction of fish males, when sperm production occurs. In this study, *ar alpha* receptor showed the highest expression level in the *late spermiogenesis* stage, that is when the animal is in full reproductive activity.

This result is supported by the profile of 11-ketotestosterone, the androgenic hormone that plays a key function in the endocrine control of male reproduction. A significant increase of this hormone in *late spermiogenesis* stage explained the peak of *ar alpha* mRNA: in the last reproductive stage the testis is provided with the maximum availability of receptors in order to better respond to the paracrine hormonal stimuli of 11-KT.

5. Conclusions

The overexploitation status of the European hake stock makes it necessary to deepen the knowledge of the species, in particular focusing on the reproductive biology. Unlike females, the male counterpart of *M. merluccius* stock in Central-North Adriatic Sea is still protected by the Minimum Conservation Reference Size (20 cm), but the closed season [74] does not preserve the stock, since it is after the seasonal reproductive peak (March–July). The rapid and inexpensive overview of the reproductive cycle given by the macroscopic evaluation of gonad is not sufficiently appropriate for this species and the histological approach is essential to avoid bias in maturity stage assessment. Finally, the molecular and hormonal investigation can support the analysis of somatic indices and the macroscopic and histological L_{50} estimations to complete the scenario on the reproductive physiology of *M. merluccius* male. In conclusion, the multidisciplinary approach provided a deep knowledge of reproductive biology of male European hake, furnishing further scientific information required to protect the stock and guarantee a sustainable exploitation of this fishery resource.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, S.C. and O.C.; Methodology, S.C., O.C. and M.C.; Software, A.M.; Validation, A.M., S.C., and O.C.; Formal Analysis, A.M.; Investigation, A.M., M.C. and S.C.; Resources, A.S. and O.C.; Data Curation, S.C., A.M. and M.C.; Writing – Original Draft Preparation, A.M.; Writing – Review & Editing, S.C. and O.C.; Visualization, A.M., O.C. and S.C.; Supervision, S.C., O.C. and A.S.; Funding Acquisition, A.S. and O.C.

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Institutional Review Board Statement: The sampling procedures did not include any animal experimentation and animal ethics approval was therefore not necessary, under the Italian legislation (D.L. 4 March 2014, n. 26, art. 2). The methodology and sampling of this study were based on dead specimens from professional fishing.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Data available on request due to restrictions, e.g., privacy or ethical.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the research reported.

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