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EFFECT OF HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE ON *EUPHAUSIA SUPERBA* EGGS.

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Euphausia superba (Antarctic krill) is known to undergo a descent-ascent cycle during its early life stage. Eggs are generally released within the top 200m of the water column, sink down to ~1,000m, hatch out, and start ascending as they advance their stage. Therefore, hydrostatic pressures of their surrounding environment continuously change as their early stage progress. Several studies examined effect of hydrostatic pressure on egg development of *E. superba*, one reported acceleration of cleavage by increasing pressure from 5 to 20 atm, while the other reported inhibited under pressure of 100-200 atm. Information are still fragmented, and therefore further studied in this topic are desired. We recently developed a hydrostatic pressure apparatus which allows us to approximately mimic the increasing pressure vertical migration of aquatic organisms (Yoshiki et al., submitted). Here we present results of pressure experiments undertaken onboard Aurora Australis using Antarctic krill and ice krill we obtained during BROKE-W survey during January to March 2006.