

NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use only

MARINE BIORESOURCES

FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general) Ref. No.:
(please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)

Fauna : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category : Vertebrate (Zooplankton) Fish larvae		
Scientific name & Authority : <i>Parabothus polylepis</i> (Alcock) 1889 - Adult		
Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms: Author(s) Status		
<i>Arnoglossus polylepis</i> Alcock 1889		
<i>Rhomboidichthys polylepis</i> Alcock 1890, 1898		
<i>Bothus polylepis</i> Norman 1927		
<i>Parabothus polylepis</i> Norman 1931		
Nielsen 1984		
Classification:		
Phylum: Vertebrata Sub- Phylum		
Super Class : Pisces Class : Osteichthyes Sub- Class:		
Super Order: Teleostei Order: Pleuronectiformes		
Super Family: Sub Order : Pleuronectoidei		
Family : Bothidae Sub-Family:Bothinae		
Genus : <i>Parabothus</i> Species : <i>polylepis</i>		
Authority: Alcock		
Reference No.		
Alcock, 1888. List of Pleuronectidae from the Bay of Bengal. <i>Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal</i> , 58 (2), pp.279-295, pls. 16-18.		
Geographical Location:		
Indian Ocean, larvae of this species were recorded from Bay of Bengal near the coast of Madras and along Burma coast.		
Latitude: 13°05'00" N and 10°37'00" N		Place: Bay of Bengal
Longitude: 80°30'00" E and 97°34'00" E		State:

Environment

Fresh water : Yes/ No

Habitat :

Salinity : 33-34 PSU

Brackish : Yes/ No

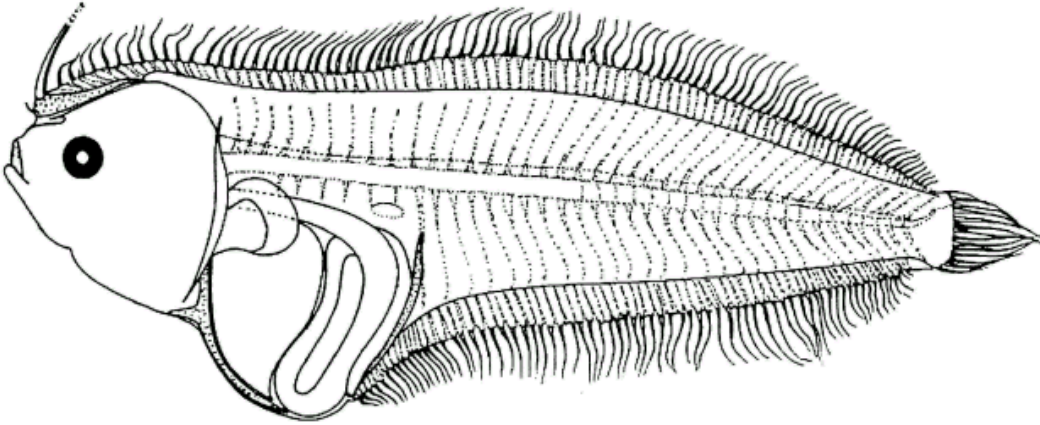
Migrations :

Temperature : 13.90-28.07°C

Salt water : Yes/ No

Depth range : 84 - 96 m

Picture (scanned images or photographs of adult / larval stages)



Larva of *Parabothus polylepis*, 14.6 mm SL, from Lalithambika Devi, 1999.

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form- 2 (Fish / shellfish / others)
(please answer only relevant fields ; add additional fields if you require)
Form -1 Ref.No.:

IMPORTANCE

Landing statistics (t/y) : from to Place : Ref . No. :
Main source of landing : Yes/ No Coast: east/ west
Importance to fisheries :
Main catching method :
Used for aquaculture :yes/ never/ rarely
Used as bait: yes/no/ occasionally
Aquarium fish :yes/ no/ rarely
Game fish : yes/ no
Dangerous fish :poisonous/ harmful/ harmless
Bioactivity : locally known/ reported/ not known Details:
Period of availability: Throughout the year – yes/ no If no, months:

SALIENT FEATURES :

Morphological: See first column of last page

Diagnostic characteristics: - “ “

Sex attributes:

Descriptive characters: “ “

Meristic characteristics :

Dorsal ray 92-94, Anal ray 72-73,

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks :

Size and age :

Maximum length (cm) (male / female/ unsexed)

Ref. No.:

Average length (cm) (male / female / unsexed)

Ref. No.:

Maximum weight : (g) (male / female / unsexed)

Ref.No.:

Average weight :(g) (male / female / unsexed)

Ref.No.:

Longevity (y) (wild) : (captivity)

Ref. No.:

Length / weight relationships:

Eggs and larvae:	Ref . No.:
Characteristics:	
<p>The larval body thin, transparent, laterally compressed almost uniformly broad, leaf like. The dorsal and ventral body wall runs almost parallel except towards the caudal region. Mouth small, less than the diameter of the eye, jaws almost equal with numerous teeth. The alimentary canal runs parallel to notochord to the level of 7th vertical segment forms an elliptical coil placed at the posterior end of the abdominal cavity. The larvae can be distinguished from others in the broad leaf-like body which is thin, in the presence of elongate dorsal fin ray at the anterior end of the dorsal fin, first tiny dorsal ray, urohyal in front of the cleithra, long asymmetrical left pelvic fin radial with anterior three rays in advance of the right fin, and in the posterior basipterygial processes extending to the ascending loop of the intestinal coil, the characteristic bend in the intestinal loop towards its middle, late differentiation of pelvic fin rays and the meristics. There are 92-94 dorsal and 72-73 anal fin rays and 10 + 29 – 31 vertebrae including urostyle.</p>	
Abundance:	
Biochemical aspects:	
Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash	Ref. No.
Electrophoresis:	Ref. No.
SPAWNING INFORMATION:	
Locality:	Main Ref:
Season:	
Fecundity:	
Comment:	
<p>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (include review articles, monographs, books etc.)</p> <p>Lalithambika Devi, C.B., 1986. Studies on the flat fish (Heterosomata) larvae of the Indian Ocean. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Kerala, India, 480 pp.</p> <p>Lalithambika Devi, C.B., 1999. Bothid larvae (Pleuronectiformes-Pisces) of the Indian Ocean. <i>Indian J. Mar. Sci.</i>, 28 : 198-210.</p> <p>Lalithambika Devi, C.B., 1999. Larvae of Bothidae (Pleuronectiformes-Pisces), Illustrated Key. Published by National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, pp. 35.</p>	
<p>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</p> <p>Dr.C.B.Lalithambika Devi, National Institute of Oceanography, Kochi-14, Phone :Off : 390814 / Res : 348004, Fax :390618, cbldevi@niokochi.org</p>	
<p>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information) Late Dr. E.H. Ahlstrom, Southwest Fisheries Centre for confirming the identification</p>	