

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>Arnoglossus aspilos</i> (Bleeker) 1851 - Adult Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Rhombus aspilos</i>	Bleeker	1851, 52
<i>Arnoglossus aspilus</i>	Gunther	1862
<i>Platophrys (Arnoglossus) aspilus</i>	Bleeker	1866-72
<i>Arnoglossus aspilos</i>	Fowler	1928
	Norman	1934
<i>Bothus (Arnoglossus) aspilus</i>	Weber and Beaufort	1929
Classification:		
Phylum: Vertebrata	Sub- Phylum	
Super Class : Pisces	Class : Osteichthyes	Sub- Class:
Super Order: Teleostei	Order: Pleuronectiformes	
	Sub Order : Pleuronectoidei	
Super Family:	Family : Bothidae	Sub-Family:Bothinae
Genus : <i>Arnoglossus</i>	Species : <i>aspilos</i>	
Authority: Bleeker		
Reference No.		
Bleeker, 1851. Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind., i. P. 408.		
Geographical Location:		
The larvae of <i>Aspilos aspilos</i> were confined to off the coast of Burma, southern tip of Indian Peninsula, east coast of South Africa and off Somali coast.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water : Yes/ No

Habitat :

Salinity : 32.05-35.97 PSU

Brackish : Yes/ No

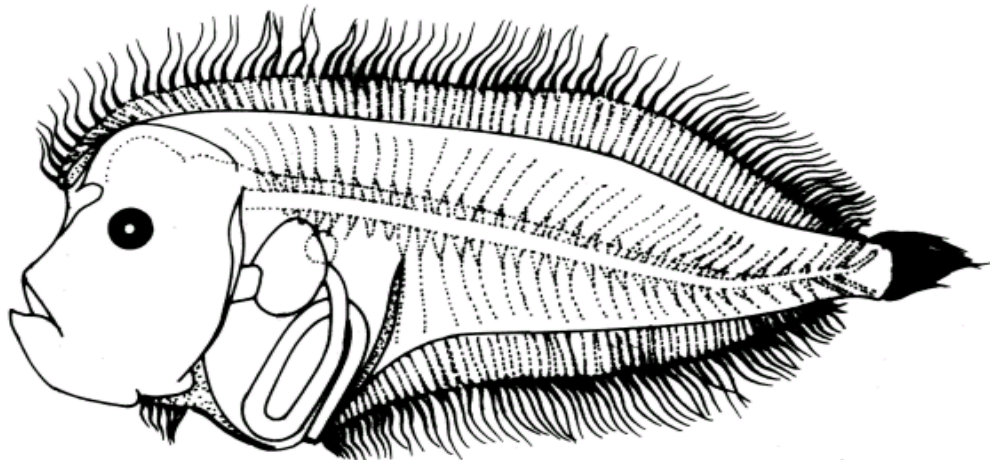
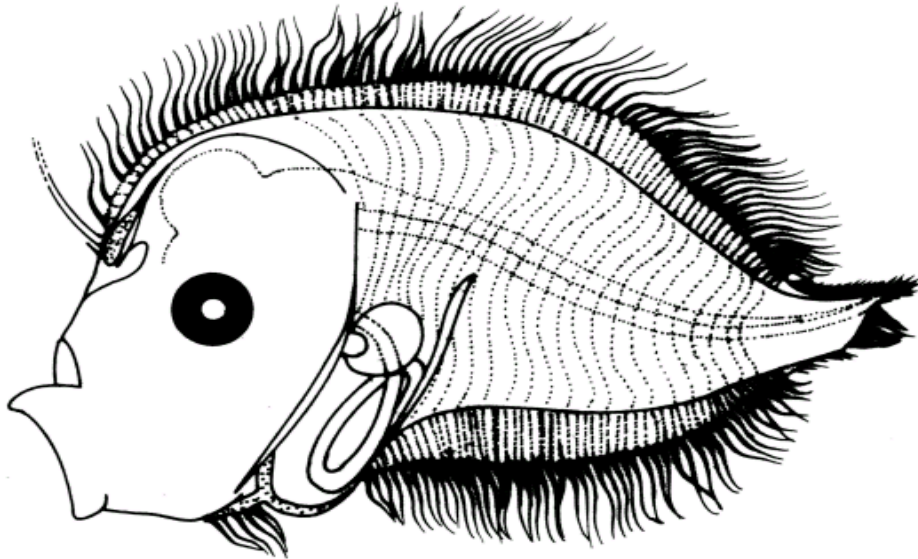
Migrations :

Temperature : 16-28°C

Salt water : Yes/ No

Depth range : 1409-4733 m

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



Larvae of *Arnoglossus aspilos* – 3.5 mm NL, 7.5 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 fin rays 72-81, Anal fin rays 52-67, Vertebrae 10+26-29

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:

Larval body is thin transparent, symmetrical, laterally compressed and comparatively short. Eyes symmetrical, black. Lower jaw very prominent and projects beyond the upper, angle of lower jaw is far in advance of the level of eye. Teeth are present on jaws only in early stages. Anterior portion of the alimentary canal runs obliquely downwards and makes an elliptical coil which occupies posterior ventral half of the abdominal cavity, anus opening at the level of ninth myotome. In advanced stages the elliptical coil becomes more compact and the ventral portion is pushed forwards so that anus opens at the level of seventh vertebral segment. Liver is comparatively small, its dorso-ventral axis is more than twice the antero-posterior axis in early stages, but the dorso-ventral axis is more than thrice the antero-posterior axis in advanced stages. Swim bladder occupies the posterior dorsal half of abdominal cavity between seventh and ninth vertebral segment. Spines are not found anywhere on the body. There are 72-81 dorsal and 52-67 anal fin rays and 10+26-29 vertebrae including urostyle.

Abundance:

Biochemical aspects:

Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash

Ref. No.

Electrophoresis:

Ref. No.

SPAWNING INFORMATION:

Locality:

Main Ref:

Season:

Fecundity:

Comment:

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):

(include review articles, monographs, books etc.)

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.

Lalithambika Devi, C.B. 1991. First records and a comparative study of larvae of *Arnoglossus tapeinosoma* (Bleeker) and *Arnoglossus aspilos* (Bleeker) (Bothidae-Pisces) from the Indian Ocean and adjacent waters. Proceedings of the Kerala Science Congress, 158-160.

Lalithambika Devi, C.B., 1999. Bothid larvae (Pleuronectiformes-Pisces) of the Indian Ocean. *Indian J. Mar. Sci.*, **28** : 198-210.

Lalithambika Devi, C.B., 1999. Larvae of Bothidae (Pleuronectiformes-Pisces), Illustrated Key. Published by National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, pp. 35.

LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)

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(List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)

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