

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 : √	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category : Vertebrate (Zooplankton) Fish larvae		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Arnoglossus intermedius</i> (Bleeker) 1866 Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Platophrys (Arnoglossus) intermedius</i>	Bleeker	1866, 1866-72
<i>Rhomboidichthys intermedius</i>	Regan	1902
<i>Engyprosopon intermedius</i>	Regan	1908
<i>Anticithraus annulatus</i>	Weber	1913
<i>Arnoglossus intermedius</i>	Norman	1926, 27, 34
	Fowler	1928
	Mc Culloch	1929
<i>Bothus (Arnoglossus) intermedius</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>intermedius</i>	
Authority: Bleeker, 1866		
Reference No.		
Bleeker, 1866. Atlas ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Neerlandaises, public sous les auspices de L'Inde Archipelagique. <i>Ned. Tijd. Dierk.</i> , 3 , pp. 43-50.		
Geographical Location:		
Larvae of <i>Arnoglossus intermedius</i> were found along the Somali coast, Persian Gulf, Bay of Bengal and near Sumatra (Indonesia).		
Latitude: 10°41'00" S - 18°15'00"N		Place:
Longitude: 53°12'00"E - 112°12'00"E		State:

Environment

Fresh water : Yes/ No

Habitat :

Salinity : 32.56 – 36.28 PSU

Brackish : Yes/ No

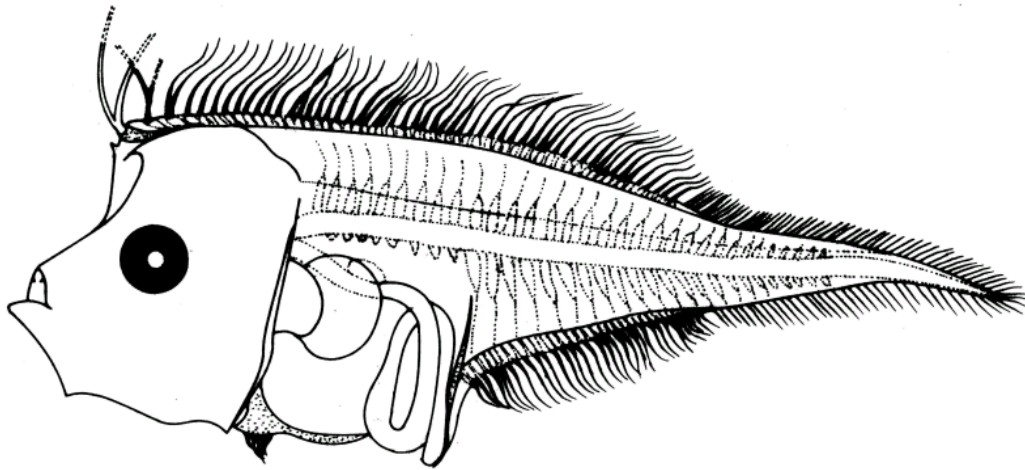
Migrations :

Temperature : 15-29°C

Salt water : Yes/ No

Depth range : 659-5500 m

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



Larva of *Arnoglossus intermedius* –5.0 mm NL, 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 70-83, Anal fin rays 56-62.

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: Characteristics:	Ref. No.:
<p>Larval body thin, transparent, laterally compressed and leaf like. Eyes black and symmetrical. Lower jaw prominent projecting beyond the upper ; angle of the lower jaw is in advance of the level of eye. Teeth present but few in number. Alimentary canal runs parallel to the notochord up to fourth myotome, then gets pushed ventralwards by the swim bladder, it then makes an elliptical coil at the level of the eighth myotome, anus opens at the level of the 10th myotome. In later stages anus is pushed forwards and opens at the level of eighth myotome. Swim bladder very conspicuous and occupies the space between fifth and eighth myotomes. Liver more or less rectangular in shape, anterior-posterior axis being almost equal to dorso-ventral axis in early stages but the former gains over the latter as grow the proceeds. 34 myotomes can be deciphered in the caudal region. Spines are not found anywhere on the body. There are 70-83 dorsal and 56- 62 anal fin rays.</p>	
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., 1999. Bothid larvae (Pleuronectiformes-Pisces) of the Indian Ocean. <i>Indian J. Mar. Sci.</i> , 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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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information) Late Dr. E.H. Ahlstrom, Southwest Fisheries Centre for confirming the identification	