NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

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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: *Engyprosopon latifrons* (Regan) 1908 - Adult
Common Name (if available) :

Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
Scaeops latifrons	Regan	1908
Engyprosopon latifrons	Norman	1934

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 : *Engyprosopon*	Species : *latifrons*	

Authority: Regan
Reference No.

Regan, 1908. Report on the marine fishes collected by Mr.J. Stanley GARDINER in the Indian Ocean. *Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., Second Ser.,* **12** (3), pp.217-225, pls. 23-32.

Geographical Location:

The larvae were restricted mainly to nearshore stations. Most of them were situated in the Bay of Bengal along the west coast of Burma and Thailand and in the strait of Malacca along the east coast of Sumatra, south west coast of India and in the central Indian Ocean.

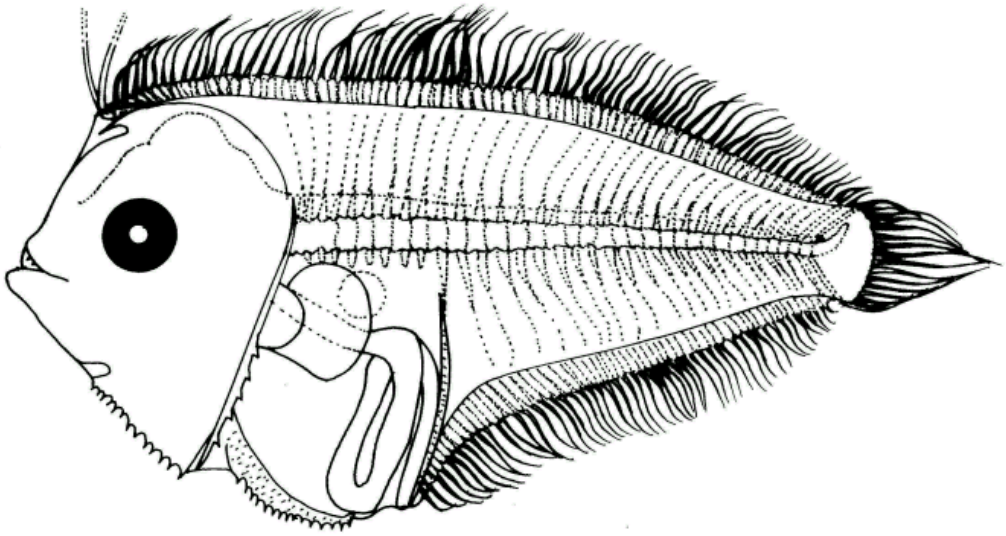
Latitude: Place:

Longitude: State:

Environment

Fresh water : Yes/ No	Habitat :	Salinity : 32.27-35.37PSU
Brackish : Yes/ No	Migrations :	Temperature : 14-29°C
Salt water : Yes/ No	Depth range : 45 – 3310 m	

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



Engyprosopon latifrons, 6.6 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 fin rays 81-83 (90), Anal fin rays 53-59 (67),
Vertebrae 10 + 24- 26

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 relationalships:

Eggs and larvae: Ref . No.:

Characteristics:

Larvae have thin laterally compressed diaphanous body. Eyes oval with black pigments. Teeth found on both jaws from 3.1 mm NL. Alimentary canal runs parallel to notochord upto the posterior end of the abdominal cavity where it forms a single circular coil. Liver massive with its anteroposterior axis longer than the dorso-ventral axis in early stages. Occupying the space between the pectoral girdle and the intestinal coil, its posterior ventral end is drawn into a finger-like process lying ventrally to the intestinal loop. Swim bladder is situated dorsal to the straight portion of the alimentary canal in early stages, its diameter is lesser than that of the eyes and it pushes the intestine ventralwards. Spines are well developed and are found distributed on the urohyal (9-19), cleithra (1-6) and posterior basipterygial processes (8-27) in all stages. The number of spines is however, less than that of *E. cocosensis.*

Dorsal and anal fin folds are continuous and confluent with caudal in early stages. At the anterior end of the dorsal fin fold, an elongated ray supported by the first dorsal pterygiophore is seen in the earliest larvae. In this species, the pterygiophores differentiate earlier than fin rays. There are 81-83 (90) dorsal, 53-59 (67) anal fin rays and 10+24-26 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., 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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