

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>Engyprosopon sechellensis</i> (Regan) – 1908 - Adult Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Scaeops sechellensis</i>	Regan	1908
<i>Engyprosopon sechellensis</i>	Norman	1934
	Nielsen	1984
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>Engyprosopon</i>	Species : <i>sechellensis</i>	
Authority: Regan		
Reference No.		
Regan, C.T., 1908. Report on the marine fishes collected by Mr.J.Stanley GARDINER in the Indian Ocean. <i>Trans. Linn. Soc. London. Zool.</i> , Second Ser., 12 (3), pp.217-225, pls.23-32.		
Geographical Location:		
The larvae of these species appeared to be more oceanic than other species. They were found in waters both north and south of equator. Also found very near the shore along the coast of Indian, Sri Lanka, Burma and near Sumatra.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Eggs and larvae: Characteristics:	Ref . No.:
<p>Larval body thin, transparent and asymmetrical in midflexion and early postflexion stages. Eyes symmetrical and black. Intestine has a compact elliptical coil placed at the posterior end of the abdominal cavity. Rectal portion of the alimentary canal vertical in midflexion and in early postflexion stages, and the anus opens on the tenth vertebral segment. Ventral portion of the alimentary canal including the rectum and anus is pushed forwards and opens at the level of the eighth vertebral segment in advanced larvae. Liver massive occupying the space between pectoral girdle and intestinal loop as in other spp. with the anteroposterior axis shorter than the dorso-ventral axis. Swim bladder present, spherical in midflexion stage, but in advanced stages becoming oval and lies above the intestinal loop in the space between seventh and tenth vertebral segments.</p> <p>There is no spination on cleithra whereas they are present in the urohyal (20-36) and posterior basipterygial processes (14-26). The number of spines increases as the larvae grow older. There are 81-91 dorsal, 57-70 anal rays and 10 + 24 – 26 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:	
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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