

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 multisquama</i> (Amaoka) 1963 - Adult Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Engyprosopon multisquama</i>	Amaoka	1963
	Kamohara	1964
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>multisquama</i>	
Authority: Amaoka		
Reference No.		
Amaoka, K, 1963. A revision of the flatfish referable to the genus <i>Psettina</i> found in the waters around Japan. <i>Bull. Misaki. Mar. Biol. Inst., Kyoto Univ.</i> , (4), pp. 53-62, figs. 1-6.		
Geographical Location:		
The larvae were also found to have extensive distribution in the east west direction. Mostly near the coastal zone of northern Indian Ocean. Also found in the strait of Malacca, off the coast of Orissa, south west coast of India and Gulf of Aden.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water : Yes/ No

Habitat :

Salinity : 31.05-39-50PSU

Brackish : Yes/ No

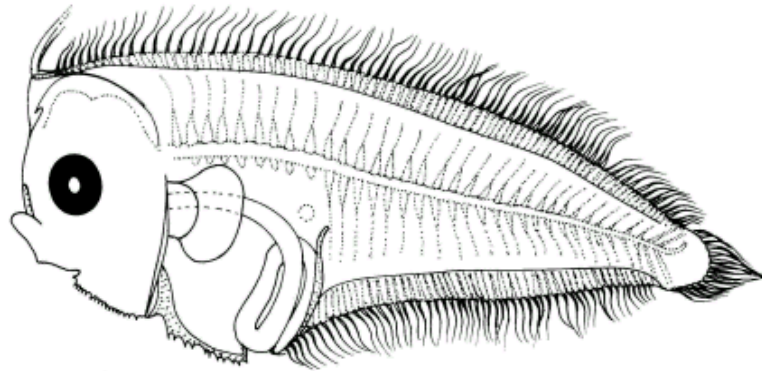
Migrations :

Temperature : 12-29°C

Salt water : Yes/ No

Depth range : 50-2297 m

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



Engyprosopon multisquama, 5.8 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 83-96, Anal fin rays 52-74, Vertebrae 10+25-27

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 diaphanous and symmetrical. Alimentary canal runs parallel to the notochord, the intestinal coil is circular in early stages becomes elliptical and placed at the posterior end of the abdominal cavity and the rectal portion dips vertically down, the anus at the level of the 10th myotome. Ventral portion of the intestinal loop gets pushed gradually forwards as the larvae grow and in 5.9 mm SL (the largest specimen in the collection) the anus opens on the ninth vertebral segment. Liver massive and occupies the space between the pectoral girdle and intestinal loop. Swim bladder small and occupies the space between eighth and tenth vertebral segment.</p> <p>Spines which are comparatively small, are found on urohyal (5-19) and posterior basipterygial processes (4-16) from very early larval stages. Number of spines increases as the larvae grow. Spines are not seen on cleithra even in the largest specimens. There are 83-96 dorsal fin rays, 52-74 anal fin rays and 10 + 25 – 27 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.	
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