

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>Pseudorhombus elevatus</i> Ogilby, 1912 - Adult Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author (s)	Status
<i>Pseudorhombus javanicus</i>	Day	1877
	Jenkins	1910
<i>Pseudorhombus elevatus</i>	Ogilby	1912
	Norman	1926, 27
	McCulloch	1929
<i>Pseudorhombus affinis</i>	Weber	1913
	Weber and Beaufort	1929
<i>Pseudorhombus oligodon</i>	Schmidt and Lindberg	1930
Classification:		
Phylum: Vertebrata	Sub- Phylum	
Super Class : Pisces	Class : Osteichthyes	Sub- Class:
Super Order: Teleostei	Order: Pleuronectiformes	Sub Order : Pleuronectoidei
Super Family:	Family : Paralichthyidae	Sub-Family:
Genus : <i>Pseudorhombus</i>	Species : <i>elevatus</i>	
Authority: Ogilby		
Reference No.		
Ogilby, 1912. Mem. Qd. Mus., I, p – 45.		
Geographical Location:		
Off Quilon (Arabian Sea)		
Latitude:	09° 00' N	Place:
Longitude:	76° 22' 00 - 76° 16' 00 E	State:

Environment

Fresh water : Yes/ No

Habitat :

Salinity : 34.27-35.39PSU

Brackish : Yes/ No

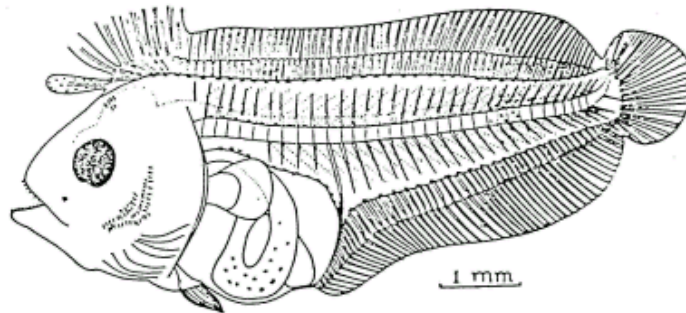
Migrations :

Temperature : 25.54-28.54°C

Salt water : Yes/ No

Depth range : 50-58 m

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



Pseudorhombus elevatus Ogilby, SL (7.76 mm) from Lalithambika Devi, 1969

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 66-69, Anal fin rays 50-55, Vertebrae 34

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:

The thin transparent body of the larva is symmetrical and laterally compressed. Eyes are symmetrical and black. Mouth is small and terminal. Jaws carry small conical teeth. Intestine has a single circular coil. Liver is small and is not as massive as in *Arnoglossus* or *Bothus* species. At the postero-lateral aspect of the operculum there are sets of irregularly arranged spinules. Another set of spinules is also present on the head near the dorsal profile, above the level of the eye. Brown stellate pigment spots are seen in the dorsal and ventral border of each myotome and on the skin covering the tentacular process. Brown stellate pigment spots are also found along the middle of each myotome. Isolated brown pigment spots are found on the abdomen. Isolated stellate pigments could be seen on the abdomen and between 24th and 27th vertebral segments.

The dorsal fin rays commence from the very extremity of the dorsal fin folds. It is continuous and confluent with the caudal and anal fin folds. The anterior nine dorsal rays are elongated. The first dorsal ray is especially flat and leaf-like. Ventral fins have short bases and bear six rays. *P. elevatus* Ogilby are characterized by the presence of 34 vertebrae including the urostyle, 66-69 dorsal, 50-55 anal, 17 caudal, 6 ventral rays and 13 gill rakers on the lower limb. The thin, flat body, large numbers of soft continuous fin rays in the dorsal and anal fins, the presence of precocious elongated anterior rays in the dorsal fin together with symmetrical short-based ventral fins, place this larva in the *Paralichthys – Pseudorhombus* group of bothid flat-fish.

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, 1969. Occurrence of larvae of *Pseudorhombus elevatus* Ogilby (Heterosomata – Pisces) along the south west coast of India, Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Vol. LXX.

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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