

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 : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category : Vertebrate (Zooplankton) Fish larvae		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Crossorhombus azureus</i> (Alcock) 1889 - Adult Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Rhomboidichthys azureus</i>	Alcock	1889, 1890, 1898
	Johnstone	1904
	Jenkins	1910
<i>Platophrys microstoma</i>	Weber	1913
<i>Crossorhombus azureus</i>	Norman	1927, 34
	Wu	1932
<i>Bothus (Arnoglossus) microstoma</i>	Weber and Beaufort	1929
<i>Bothus microstoma</i>	Chabanaud	1929
<i>Crossorhombus azureus</i>	Norman	1931, 34
	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>Crossorhombus</i>	Species : <i>azureus</i>	
Authority: Alcock		
Reference No.		
Alcock, 1889. List of Pleuronectidae from the Bay of Bengal. <i>Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal</i> , 58 (2), pp.279-295, pls. 16-18.		
Geographical Location:		
These larvae appears to have a wide range of distribution and are mostly confined to coastal or nearshore waters. They were found along the coast of South Africa, northern tip of Madagascar, east coast of Srilanka, east coast of India, south west coast of Australia.		
Latitude:		Place:
Longitude:		State:

Environment

Fresh water : Yes/ No

Habitat :

Salinity : 28.69-35.41 PSU

Brackish : Yes/ No

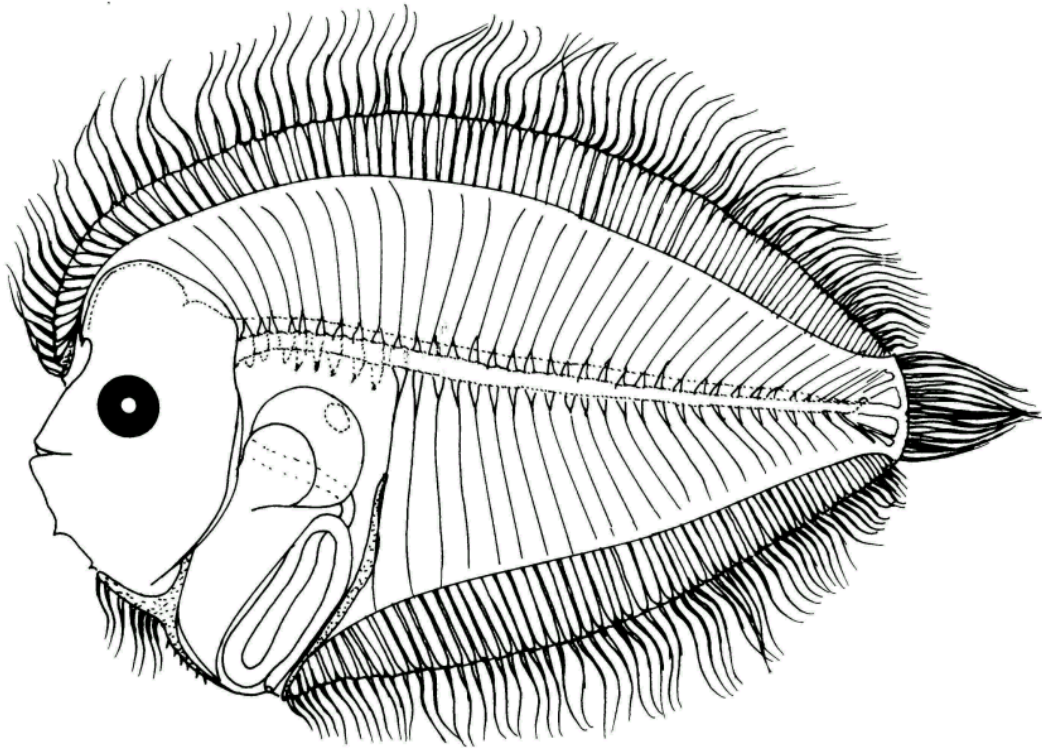
Migrations :

Temperature : 14-29 °C

Salt water : Yes/ No

Depth range : 110 – 5504 m

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



Larva of *Crossorhombus azureus*, 12.4mm 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

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Diagnostic characteristics: - “ “

Sex attributes:

Descriptive characters: “ “

Meristic characteristics : Dorsal fin rays 82-92, Anal fin rays 61-73, Vertebrae 10+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 relationships:

Eggs and larvae:	Ref . No.:
Characteristics:	
<p>Larval body thin, symmetrical, ovoid and translucent in early post flexion stages. In advanced forms the body gets more elongated. Eyes black and symmetrical, Jaws equal and carry small teeth, anterior portion of the alimentary canal runs parallel to notochord only for a very short distance and then runs down obliquely, intestinal coil elliptical and placed at the posterior ventral aspect of abdominal cavity, rectal portion pushed forwards and anus opens at the level of fifth vertebral segment in largest specimens. The dorso-ventral axis of the liver is more than twice the antero-posterior axis. Swim bladder occupies the space between eighth and tenth vertebral segments and does not seem to interfere with the orientation of intestinal loop.</p> <p>Spines occur only on left ramus of posterior basipterygial processes, less in number, and decreases in prominence and in size posteriorly. A small spinous process present on urohyal at its anterior end, near the notch up to which the left ventral fin radial extends. Elongated dorsal fin rays shorter. There are 82-92 dorsal and 61-73 anal fin rays. There are 10 + 26 vertebrae including the 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:	
<p>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (include review articles, monographs, books etc.)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Lalithambika Devi, C.B., 1989. Larvae of <i>Crossorhombus Valde-rostratus</i> (Alcock) and <i>C. azureus</i> (Alcock) (Heterosomata- Pisces) collected during the International Indian Ocean Expedition and Naga Expedition. <i>J. Mar. biol. Ass. India</i>, 31 (1 & 2) 287-296.</p> <p>Lalithambika Devi, C.B., 1999. Bothid larvae (Pleuronectiformes-Pisces) of the Indian Ocean. <i>Indian J. Mar. Sci.</i>, 28 : 198-210.</p> <p>Lalithambika Devi, C.B., 1999. Larvae of Bothidae (Pleuronectiformes-Pisces), Illustrated Key. Published by National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, pp. 35.</p>	
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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	