

## 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>Bothus mancus</i> (Broussonet) 1782 - Adult		
Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Pleuronectes mancus</i>	Broussonet	1782
<i>Pleuronectes spinosus</i>	Schneider	1801
<i>Rhombus macropterus</i>	Quoy and Gaimard	1824
<i>Pleuronectes pictus</i>	Foster	1844
<i>Rhombus pavo</i>	Bleeker	1855
<i>Pleuronectes rhombus</i>	Jouan	1861
<i>Rhomboidichthys pavo</i>	Gunther	1862
<i>Platophrys (Platophrys) pavo</i>	Bleeker	1866-72
<i>Platophrys mancus</i>	Smith and Swain	1883
	Jordan and Snyder	1904
	Jordan and Evermann	1905
	Gilbert	1905
	Jordan and Seale	1906
	Kendalln and Goldsborough	1911
	Rendahl	1921
	Jordan and Jordan	1922
	Fowler	1928, 31
	Munro	1958
<i>Platophrys leopardinus</i>	Jordan and Mc Gregor	1899
<i>Platophrys pavo</i>	Steindachner	1901
	Seale	1901

<i>Rhomboidichthys mancus</i>	Gunther	1909
<i>Platophrys smithi</i>	Rendahl	1921
<i>Bothus mancus</i>	Norman	1927, 31
	Roxas and Martin	1937
	Fowler	1938, 49
	Smith	1949
	Marshal	1950
	Herre	1953
	Kamohara	1954
	Matsubara	1955
	Matsubara and Ochai	1963
	Amaoka	1969
	Nielsen	1984
<i>Bothus (Platophrys) mancus</i>	Weber and Beaufort	1929
<i>Parabothus mancus</i>	Wu	1932
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>Bothus</i>	Species : <i>mancus</i>	
Authority: Broussonet		
Reference No.		
Broussonet, 1782.Ichthyol.		
Geographical Location:		
Latitude: 07°05'00" N		Place:
Longitude: 49°39'00" E		State:

Environment

Fresh water : Yes/ No

Habitat :

Salinity : 35 PSU

Brackish : Yes/ No

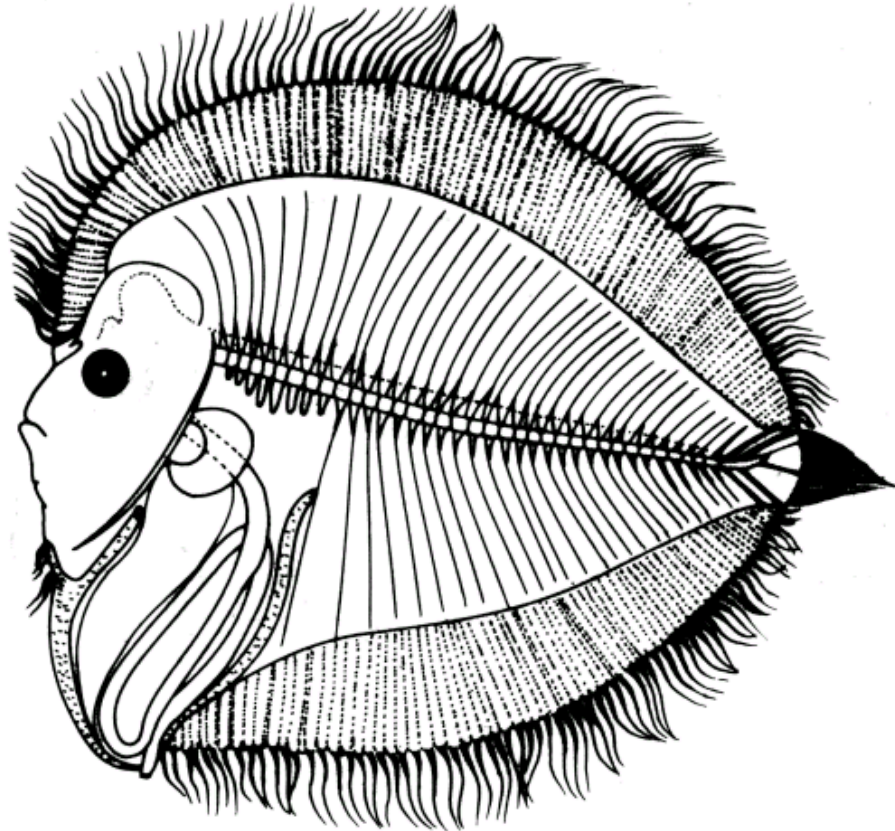
Migrations :

Temperature : 11-23°C

Salt water : Yes/ No

Depth range : 96 m

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



Larva of *Bothus mancus* 18.9 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 98-103, Anal fin rays 76-80, Vertebrae 10+30

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:

Larval body thin, laterally compressed, diaphanous and strongly ovate ; eyes black and symmetrical, more oval than circular, snout prominent, mouth small and terminal, jaws devoid of teeth. Alimentary canal runs parallel for a short distance, then runs obliquely down, intestinal coil elliptical, not compact, leaving space in between ascending and descending portions, glandular cells filling the intervening spaces, rectal portion lies vertically down, anus directed posteriorwards opens at the level of ninth vertebral segment. Antero-posterior axis of liver short unlike that in *Engyprosopon*, *Psettina* and others, its dorsoventral axis more than four times the antero-posterior axis and the distal end drawn out into a finger-like diverticulum which lies below the intestinal loop up to the level of the descending portion of intestine. Elongated and asymmetrical left pelvic fin radial with elongated rays, the anterior 3 of which placed in advance of that of right fin. The posterior basyterygial processes extending to level of the anus. Spines absent on the body particularly on urohyal, cleithra or posterior basipterygial processes. The dorsal and anal fin rays ranges from 98-103 and 76-80 respectively. There are 10+30 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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