

**NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

Dept. of Biotechnology  
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

**MARINE BIORESOURCES**

FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general)

Fauna: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category: Vertebrata (Zooplankton) Fish larvae		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Holocentrus</i> sp. Scopoli, 1777 - Adult		
Common Name (if available): Squirrel fish		Language: English
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Holocentrum</i>	Artedi	
Classification:		
Phylum: Vertebrata	Sub-Phylum:	
Super class: Pisces	Class: Osteichthyes	Sub- Class: Actinopterygii
Super order: Teleostei	Order: Beryciformes	Sub-Order:
Super Family:	Family: Holocentridae	Sub-Family:
Genus: <i>Holocentrus</i>	Species:	
Authority: <i>Holocentrus</i> sp. Scopoli, 1777		
ReferenceNo.		
Scopoli, 1777. <i>Introd. Hist. Nat.</i> p.449.		
Jones,S.and M.Kumaran,1964. Notes on eggs, larvae and juveniles of fishes from the Indian waters. XII. <i>Myripristis murdjan</i> (Forsk.) and <i>Holocentrus</i> sp. <i>Indian J. Fish.</i> 1962, <b>9</b> (1) : 157-167		
Geographical Location: Tropical waters of Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

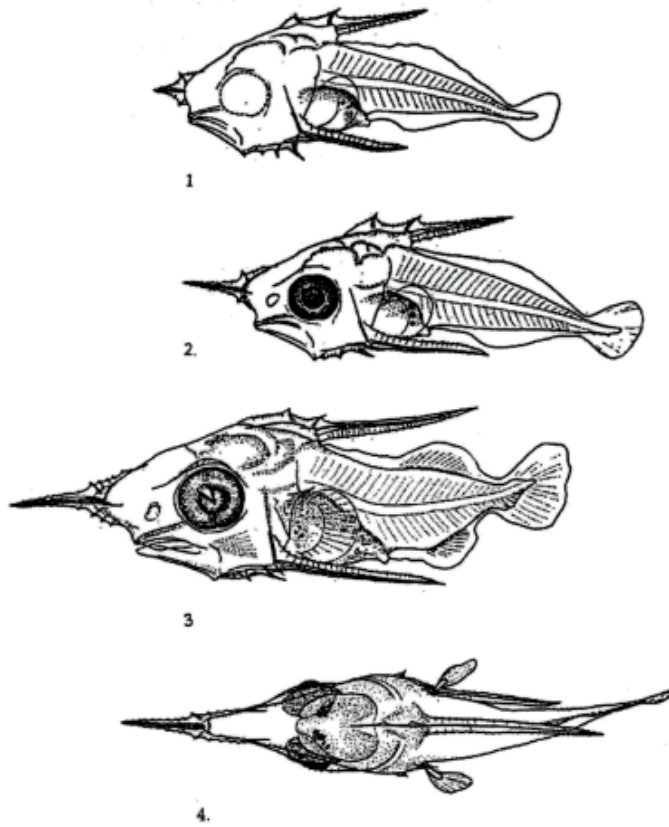
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/ No : Yes

Depth range : Epipelagic

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



Figs. 1-4. Post larvae of *Holocentrus* sp. (Jones & Kumaran,1964).  
Fig.1- 2.56 mm. Fig.2- 2.89 mm. Fig.3- 4.60 mm. Fig.4. Dorsal view of the above

<p>DATA ENTRY FORM: Form –2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others ) Ref. No.:</p> <p>(Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)</p> <p>Form- 1 Ref. No.:</p>	
<p>IMPORTANCE</p> <p>Landing statistics (t/y): from                      to                      Place:                      Ref . No.:</p> <p>Main source of landing: Yes/ No                      Coast: east/ west</p> <p>Importance to fisheries:</p> <p>Main catching method:</p> <p>Used for aquaculture: yes/ never/ rarely</p> <p>Used as bait: yes/no/ occasionally</p> <p>Aquarium fish: yes/ no/ rarely</p> <p>Game fish: yes/ no</p> <p>Dangerous fish: poisonous/ harmful/ harmless</p> <p>Bioactivity: locally known/ reported/ not known                      Details:</p> <p>Period of availability: Throughout the year – yes/ no                      If no, months:</p>	
<p>SALIENT FEATURES:</p> <p>Morphological:</p>	
<p>Sex attributes:</p> <p>Descriptive characters:</p>	

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks:

Size and age:

Maximum length (cm) (male/ female/ unsexed  
4.5-11mm

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 relation ships:

Eggs and larvae :	Ref. No.
Eggs are pelagic.	
Larva is highly pigmented. Head is characterised by the presence of 3 conspicuous spines, one from the tip of the snout directed forward and others from the lateral margins of operculum, one on either side directed backwards. Larva has the appearance of zoea. Eyes are big. Alimentary canal is thick and coiled.	
The 2.89 mm stage larva is slender and tapering with a large head measuring 40.8% in standard length. There is a serrated spine at the end of the snout, the base of which is broad and is supported by strong spines on the sides. Mouth is slightly oblique. There is a serrated preopercular spine at the angle of each preopercle. Lower limb of the preopercle has three curved spines, the posterior one near the angle being the longest. Minute wart like thickenings is discernible over the snout, supraorbital and postorbital parts of head. Myotomes are distinct and 25 could be counted. Median finfold is continuous and narrow at the caudal region. Pectorals are devoid of fin rays. Caudal fin is protocercal. A row of chromatophores is present along the ventral midline of the caudal region. Dorsal part of the visceral sac is pigmented.	
The 4.6 mm stage shows considerable advance in development over the preceding stage. Head length increased to 53.8% of standard length. Mouth is inferior. Eye is very prominent and its diameter is 12.6% in standard length. Traces of fin rays are discernible in the region of soft dorsal, anal and caudal. Pectoral is rounded and fin rays have formed.	
In <i>Holocentrus</i> sp. Rostral spine appears as a single structure and is much longer than the diameter of the eye unlike <i>Myripristis murdjan</i> , where it appears paired, serrated and shorter than the diameter of the eye (Figs 1-4).	
Characteristics:	
Abundance:	
Biochemical aspects:	
Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash	Ref.
No.	
Electrophoresis:	Ref. No.
SPAWNING INFORMATION:	
Locality:	Main Ref:
Larvae are collected from waters around tropical oceanic islands, off shore regions of Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans including Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.	
Season:	
Fecundity:	
Comment:	

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):

(Include review articles, monographs, books etc.)

Jones and M.Kumaran, 1964. Notes on eggs, larvae and juveniles of fishes from the Indian Waters. XII. *Myripristis murdjan* (Forskal) and *Holocentrus* sp. *Indian J. Fish.* 1962 **9** (1): 157-167

Peter, K.J.1982.studies on some fish larvae of the Arabian Sea and Bay Of Bengal .  
*Ph.D Thesis Univ. of Cochin*, 349pp

LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)

- 1 M.Kumaran  
Scientist, CMFRI. (Rtd)  
Malaparambil Housing Colony  
Calicut – 673 009
  
- 2 Dr. K.J.Peter  
Scientist, NIO. (Rtd)  
Koithara  
54/2950, Kadavanthara South  
Kochi-682020  
Ph. (0484) 318036  
e-mail: [peterann@md4.vsnl.net.in](mailto:peterann@md4.vsnl.net.in)

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