

NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

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 : Vertebrata (Zooplankton), Fish larvae		
Scientific name & Authority : <i>Alectis ciliaris</i> (Bloch) 1788 – Adult Common Name (if available) : Thread finned Trevally		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Zeus ciliaris</i>	Bloch	1788
<i>Carangoides blephris</i>	Bleeker	1852
<i>Caranx ciliaris</i>	Gunther	1860
Classification:		
Phylum: Vertebrata	Sub- Phylum	
Super Class : Pisces	Class : Osteichthyes	Sub- Class: Actinopterygii
Super Order: Teleostei	Order: Perciformes	Sub Order :Percoidei
Super Family:	Family : Carangidae	Sub-Family:
Genus : <i>Alectis</i>	Species : <i>ciliaris</i>	
Authority: <i>Alectis ciliaris</i> (Bloch) 1788 Reference No. Bloch, M. E., 1788. <i>Nat. Aust. Fische.</i> 6		
Premalatha, P. 1991. Studies on the carangid fish larvae of the southwest coast of India. <i>Alectis ciliaris</i> (Bloch, 1788) <i>Alectis indicus</i> (Ruppell, 1828) and <i>Atropus atropus</i> (Bloch, 1801) <i>J. mar. biol. Ass. India</i> , 33 (1 & 2) : 1-8.		
Geographical Location:		
Warm waters of the Indo-Pacific. Commonly found along the east and west coasts of India.		
Latitude:		Place:
Longitude:		State:

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat :

Salinity :

Brackish : Yes/ No

Migrations :

Temperature :

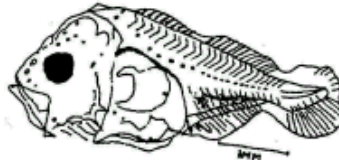
Salt water : Yes✓/ No

Depth range :

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



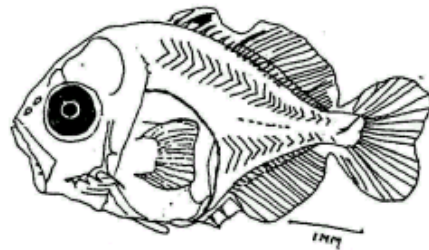
1



2



3



4

Figs. 1-4 Larvae of *Alectis ciliaris*
(Reproduced from Premalatha, 1991)

Fig. 1. 4.3 mm stage; Fig.2. 5.0 mm stage;

Fig. 3. 6.0 mm stage; Fig. 4. 6.8 mm.

<p>DATA ENTRY FORM: Form- 2(Fish / shellfish / 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>			
Landing statistics (t/y) :	from	to	Place :
Main source of landing:	Yes/ No		Coast: east/ west
Importance to fisheries:			Ref . No.:
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:
<p>SALIENT FEATURES :</p>			
<p>Morphological:</p>			
<p>Diagnostic characteristics:</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)

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.:
<p>Eggs: Eggs are spherical, pelagic and with yolk and oil globule.</p> <p>Larvae: Larva can be identified by the much compressed body, angular profile and head with elongated rays of fins. A larva of 4.3 mm in length (Fig. 1) has its head length about 1.5 mm with four to five preopercular spines and eyes of diameter 0.5 mm. Dorsal fin has seven spines and sixteen to seventeen rays and anal fin with ten to eleven rays. Caudal flexion is distinct and with a few rays on the lower side of urostyle. Pigments are present on the margin of myotomes which are around twenty four in number, and also in the body cavity and in the region of air bladder. The depth of body is 0.5 mm and distance from snout to anus is 2.5 mm. The 5 mm stage larva (Fig. 2) has body pigments more on dorsal side from occipital region to the base of soft dorsal. Ventral side is with less pre anal and most post anal pigments. At 6 mm stage (Fig. 3) the larva becomes shorter and broader with small ventrals. Pigmentation is more dense than on the dorsal fin in between third and fourth spines. Caudal fin is round and with sixteen primary rays. The 6.8 mm stage (Fig. 4) pectoral fin has sixteen rays. Pigmentation is more intensified in occipital region and on dorsal fins. Spines and rays of all fins are more or less similar to those in juveniles. In the 15 mm post larva dorsal and anal fins are slightly prolonged. Fin counts and other meristic characters are same as in juveniles.</p>	
Characteristics:	
Abundance:	
Biochemical aspects:	
Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash	Ref. No.
Electrophoresis:	Ref. No.
SPAWNING INFORMATION:	
Locality:	Main Ref:
Larva were collected mainly from the southwest and south east coast of India during the period from March to May, with a peak in April.	
Season:	
Fecundity:	
Comment:	

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):

(include review articles, monographs, books etc.)

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

Premalatha, P. 1991. Studies on the carangid fish larvae of the southwest coast of India. *Alectis ciliaris* (Bloch, 1788) *Alectis indicus* (Ruppell, 1828) and *Atropus atropus* (Bloch, 1801) *J. mar. biol. Ass. India*, **33** (1 & 2) : 1-8.

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