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 : √	Flora	Microorganisms

General Category : Vertebrata (Zooplankton), Fish larvae

Scientific name &Authority : *Alectis indicus* (Ruppell) 1828 - Adult
Common Name (if available) : Indian Thread finned Ttrevally

Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
Seyris indica	Ruppell	1828
Carnx gallus	Gunther\	1860
Selene vomer	Ogilby	1915

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 : *Alectis*	Species : *indicus*	

Authority: *Alectis indicus* Ruppell 1828

Reference No.

Ruppell, W.P.E.S., 1828. *Atlas. Fische Roth. Meer.* P. 128.

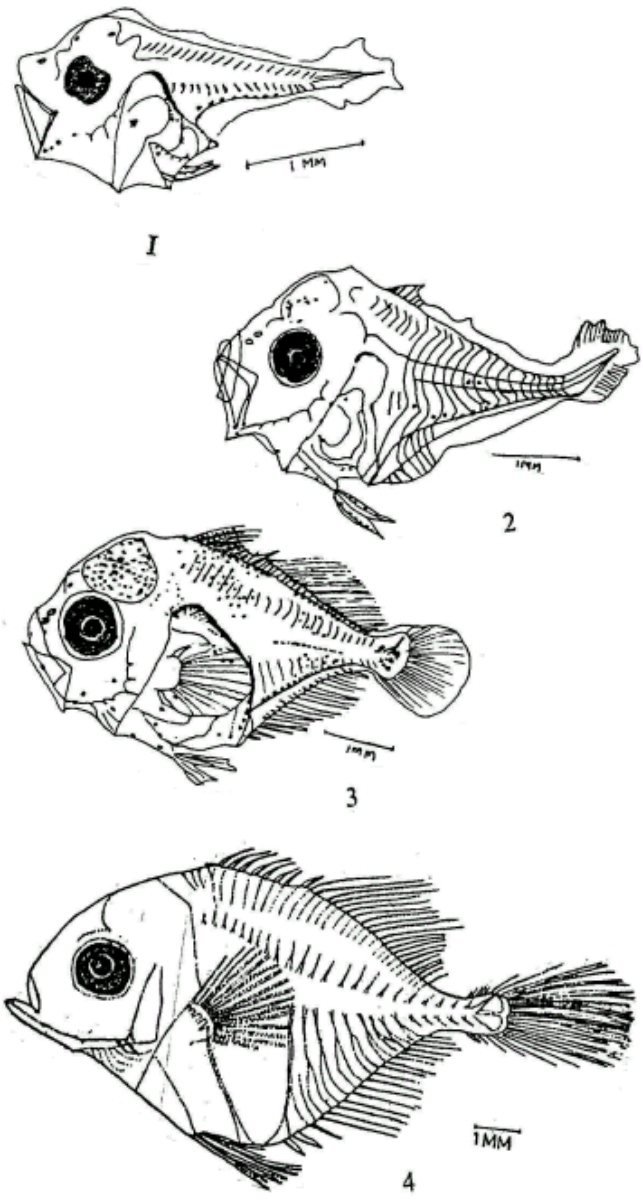
Premalatha, P. 1991. Studies on the carangid fish larvae of the southwest coast of India: *Alectis ciliaris* (Bloch, 1788) *Alectis indicus* (Ruppell 1828) and *Atropus atropus* (Bloch 1801). *J. mar. biol. Ass. India.* **33** (1 & 2): 1-8.

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)



Figs. 1-4 Larvae of *Alectis indicus* (Bloch).
(Reproduced from Premalatha, 1991)
Fig. 1. 2.7 mm stage; Fig.2. 3.4 mm stage;
Fig. 3. 7.0 mm stage; Fig. 4. 15.0 mm.`

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form- 2(Fish / shellfish / others) Ref.No.:
(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:

Diagnostic characteristics:

Sex attributes:

Descriptive characters:

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 relationalships:

Eggs and larvae: Ref . No.:

Eggs: Spherical planktonic eggs with smooth chorion, coarsely segmented yolk and oil globule.

Larvae has compresed rhomboid body with elongated rays of fins. The 2.7 mm stage larva (Fig. 1) the ventral rudiments are pigmented and are like two stripes. Finfolds are present on both sides of body. Pigmentation is noticed on post anal ventral margin and roof of body cavity. A few spines are present on gill cover. Branchiostegals are absent. Spines are developed on the first dorsal and analfin in larvae of 3.4 mm stage (Fig. 2). Urostyle is turned upwards. Characteristic of this species is the peculiar shape and elongated ventral fin at early stage. Pigments are present on occipital region, ventral margin and lateral mid line. Pre opercular spines are distinct. Branchiostegals are four in number. Out of the four gills, filaments are present on two arches. In the larva of 7.0 mm length (Fig. 3) the body is broader with large and round eyes. Body pigmentation is more intense than in the previous stage. Almost all fin elements and other characters are as in juveniles. Pre opercle is with spinous projections. The number of branchiostegals is increased to seven and gill filaments developed on four arches. The distinguishing character of this stage is the elongated rays on dorsal fin. The alizarine stained 15 mm stage larva (Fig. 4) clearly shows anterior four rays of soft dorsal and anal fin which are prolonged into filaments. Elongated ventral fin is present. Fin counts and other meristic characters are as in the young ones. Later line arch is very clear anteriorly.

Characteristics:

Abundance:

Biochemical aspects:

Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Ref. No.

Electrophoresis: Ref. No.

SPAWNING INFORMATION:

Locality: Main Ref:

Larvae collected from the southwest and southeast coasts of India during the period from February to April.

Season:

Fecundity:

Comment:

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):
(include review articles, monographs, books etc.)

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

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

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