## NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Dept. of Biotechnology

Government of India, New Delhi

## **MARINE BIORESOURCES**

For office use:

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 : <i>Chorinemus sanctipetri</i> (Cuvier and Valenciennus) 1831-Adult Common Name ( if available) : Saint Peters Leather Skin				
Synonyms: Scomberoides sanctipetri Thynnus molluccensis	Author(s) Bleeker Gronov	Status 1868		
Classification:				
<ul> <li>Phylum: Vertebrata</li> <li>Super Class : Pisces</li> <li>Super Order: Teleostei</li> <li>Super Family:</li> <li>Genus : <i>Chorinemus</i></li> <li>Authority: <i>Chorinemus san</i></li> <li>Reference No.</li> <li>Cuvier, G. and A.Valencien</li> <li>Premalatha, P. 1977. A stu</li> <li><i>Chorinemus sanctip</i></li> <li>coast of India. <i>Proc</i>450-459.</li> </ul>	Sub- Phylum Class : Osteichthyes Order: Perciformes Family : Carangidae Species : <i>sanctipetri</i> <i>ctipetri</i> (Cuvier and Valen unes, 1831. <i>Hist. Nat. Poist</i> ady of the development a <i>betri</i> (Cuv. and Val.), C <i>c. Symp. On warm water</i>	Sub- Class: Actinopterygii Sub Order :Percoidei Sub-Family: aciennus) 1831 s. Paris, <b>8</b> , p. 379. and distribution of larvae of leather skin arangidae, Pisces, along the south west <i>r zoopl. Spl. Publ.</i> UNESCO/NIO, Goa:		
Geographical Location: Tropical and temperate waters of the Indo – Pacific				
Latitude: Longitude:	Place: State:			



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 Place : Ref. No.: to 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			
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: Larva measuring 3-4 mm has a short stubby pigmented body, and head with less pigmentation. Four opercular spines are present of which 2-3 small ones are in the horizontal position, the third one being at the corner between the horizontal edge and the ascending part of the preopercle. The fourth one is longer than the rest. A small pointed crest present behind the occipital is very characteristic of the group. There are 26 myomeres of which 10 are preanal and 16 post anal. Dorsal and ventral margins of the body are with thick pigmentation up to the 20<sup>th</sup> myotome. On the 14<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> myotomes dash line pigmentation are present in the laterline. Other areas of pigmentation are roof of body cavity, air bladder, lower portion of cleithrum and lower margin of jaws. In 5-6 mm larvae the urostyle is turned upwards, body well pigmented except on the last 5 myotomes. Spines and rays formation are not complete. Out of the 6 opercular spines, 2 small ones are on the ascending part of the preoperculum and the rest on the horizontal part. Most conspicuous change in the body form is noticed in the 10 mm stage, where the larva is deep bodied, stubby with pointed snout. Dorsal crest is very much reduced in size and the caudal base with no pigmetation. D VII-I 19-20, A II I 17-18, pectorals with 16-17 rays. The development of larvae is more or less complete at this stage. Branchiostegals are eight in number. Teeth present in both jaws. (Figs 1-7).

Characteristics: Abundance:

Biochemical aspects:			
Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash	Ref. No.		
Electrophoresis:	Ref. No.		
SPAWNING INFORMATION:			
Locality:	Main Ref:		
Larvae were collected mainly from the south west and south east coast of India			
during the period March – May, with peak in April.			
Season:			
Fecundity:			
Comment:			

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

- Premalatha, P. 1977. A study of the development and distribution of larvae of leather skin *Chorinemus sanctipetri* (Cuv. and Val.), Carangidae, Pisces, along the south west coast of India. *Proc. Symp. on warm water zoopl. Spl. Publ.* UNESCO/NIO, Goa: 450-459.
- James, P.S.B.R. 1967. Some observation on the fishery of *Chorinemus lysan* (Forskal) with notes on its biology. *Indian J. Fish.* **11**, 268-272.
- 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.

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

- Dr. (Mrs.) P.Premalatha Integrated Fisheries Project Fore Shore Road Kochi – 682 016. Ph. (0484) 2352172
- P.S.B. R. James Vice Principal Nalanda Mahila Kaleswar 72/14/2 Sardar Patel Road Vijayawada – 520007.
- Dr. K.J.Peter Scientist, NIO. (Rtd) Koithara 54/2950, Kadavanthara South Kochi-682020 Ph. (0484) 2318036 e-mail: peterann@md4.vsnl.net.in

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