

**NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

Dept. of Biotechnology  
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:
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**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>Scomberomorus guttatus</i> (Block and Schneider) 1801- Adult		
Common Name ( if available) : Spotted seerfish		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Scomber leopardus</i>	Shaw	1803
<i>Cybium kuhlii</i>	Cuvier	1831
<i>Scomberomorus (Indocybium) guttatus</i>	Munro	1943
Classification:		
Phylum: Vertebrata	Sub- Phylum	
Super Class : Pisces	Class : Osteichthyes	Sub- Class: Actinopterygii
Super Order: Teleostei	Order: Perciformes	Sub Order :Scombroidei
Super Family:	Family : Scombridae	Sub-Family: Scomberomorinae
Genus : <i>Scomberomorus</i>	Species : <i>guttatus</i>	
Authority: <i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i> (Block and Schneider) 1801		
Reference No.		
Block, M.E and G.Schneider, 1801. <i>Systema ichthyologiae ieonibus ex illustram</i> , Berlin 1 : (1-584).		
Gorbunova, N.N. 1974. A review of scombroid fishes (Pisces, Scombridae) <i>Trudy</i> . <i>Inst. Okeanol</i> , 96 : 23-76 (in Russian).		
Geographical Location: Indo – Pacific Waters.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat :

Salinity :

Brackish : Yes/ No

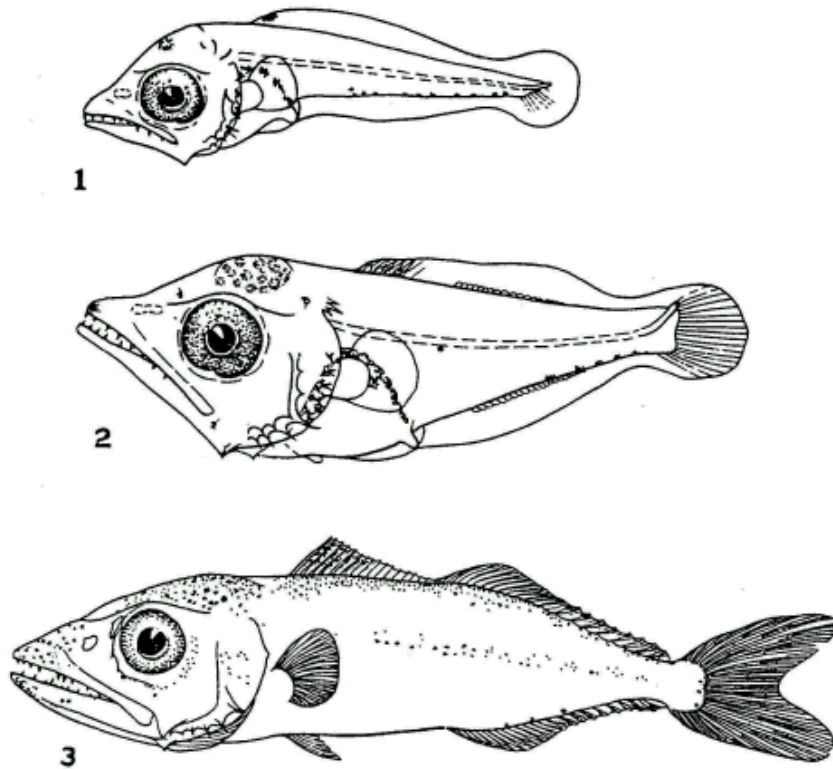
Migrations :

Temperature :

Salt water : Yes✓/ No

Depth range :

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



Figs. 1 to 2. *Scomberomorus guttatus* larvae

Fig. 1 – 4.3 mm larva, Fig.2 – 5.8 mm larva (Reproduced from gorbunova, 1974)

Fig. 3. *Scomberomorus guttatus*, 14.8 mm juvenile  
(Reproduced from Jones, 1961).

<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: Eggs: Spherical pelagic pigmented egg with single oil globule.	Ref. No.:
<p>Larvae: Larvae resemble very closely that of <i>S. commerson</i>. But in <i>S. guttatus</i> the snout is bluntly pointed and is 1.5 times the diameter of the eye. Preopercular spines are short and their tips do not reach the margin of operculum. Comparatively small sized teeth are present in the jaws. In a 14.8 mm stage all fins are well developed, but membranous interconnections persist between finlets. Chromatophores have developed on the snout, above and below the orbitals, in the region of the hind brain and on the posterior region of the opercle. On the body they are present close to the base of the dorsal fin, and along the mid laterline and a few at the base of caudal and anal fins. The anterior region of the first dorsal is slightly pigmented. (Figs. 1-3).</p>	
Characteristics:	
Abundance:	
Biochemical aspects:	
Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash	Ref. No.
Electrophoresis:	Ref. No.
<b>SPAWNING INFORMATION:</b>	
Locality:	Main Ref:
Indo – Pacific waters. In Indian waters juveniles are caught from east and west coasts	
Season:	
Fecundity:	
Comment:	
<b>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):</b> (include review articles, monographs, books etc.)	
<p>Basheeruddin, S and K.N. Nayar, 1962. A preliminary study of the juvenile fishes of the coastal waters off Madras city. <i>Indian J. Fish.</i>, 1961, <b>8</b> (1): 169-188.</p>	
<p>Jones, S. 1962. Notes on eggs, larvae and juveniles of fishes from Indian waters VIII. <i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i> (Block and Schneider), IX. <i>Scomberomorus commerson</i> (Lacepede) and X. <i>Scomberomorus lineolatus</i> (Cuvier). <i>Indian J. fish.</i>, 1961, <b>8</b> (1) : 107-120.</p>	
<p>Peter, K.J. 1982. Studies on some fish larvae of the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. <i>Ph. D.Thesis, Univ. of Cochin</i>, 349 pp.</p>	
<b>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</b>	
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(List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)