

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 : Vertebrate (Zooplankton) Fish larvae		
Scientific name & Authority : <i>Tetrapterus angustirostris</i> (Tanaka) 1914 - Adult Common Name (if available): Shortnosed spearfish Language: English		
Synonyms	Author(s)	Status
<i>Tetrapterus illingsworthi</i>	Jordan and Evermann	1926
<i>Tetrapterus krawssi</i>	Jordan and Evermann	1926
Classification: Phylum: Vertebrata Sub-Phylum: Super class: Pisces Class: Osteichthyes Sub- Class: Actinopterygii Super order: Teleostei Order: Perciformes Sub Order: Scombroidei Super Family: Family: Istiophoridae Sub-Family: Genus: <i>Tetrapterus</i> Species: <i>angustirostris</i> Authority: <i>Tetrapterus angustirostris</i> (Tanaka) 1914		
Reference No.: Tanaka, S. 1911-14. <i>Figures and descriptions of fish of Japan</i> . Vols 16-30 : 324 pp. Ueyanagi, S. 1964. Description and distribution of larvae of five istiophorid species in the Indo-Pacific. <i>Proc. Symp. Scombr. Fishes</i> , Mandapam Camp. (Mar. Biol. Assoc. India), 1962, 1 : 499-528.		
Geographical Location: Mainly recorded from east of Formosa and Philippines, but its occurrence in the Indian Ocean is also reported.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat :

Salinity :

Brackish : Yes/ No

Migrations :

Temperature :

Salt water : Yes

Depth range :

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

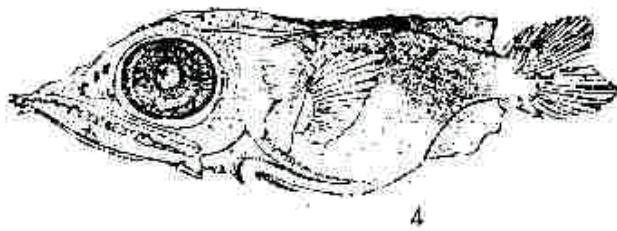
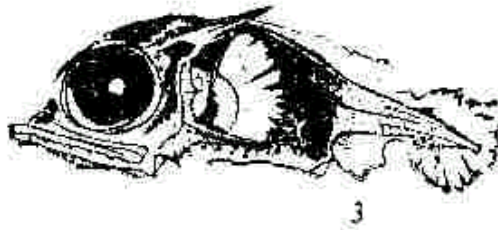


Fig. 1 - 4. *Tetraodon angustirostris* (Reproduced from Ueyanagi 1964)

Fig.1. 2.4mm. Fig. 2. 3.6mm. Fig. 3. 4.5mm. Fig. 4. 7.4 mm.

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form- 2(Fish / shellfish / others)
(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 relationships:

Eggs and larvae:

Ref. No.:

Publish records on eggs are not available.

Istiophorid larvae are characterized by their large head, mouth and eyes, long pterotic and preopercular spines with serrated edge. The serrated edge of orbital crest, and lower jaw keel and heavy pigmentation of body are very important characters of the group. As compared with other istiophorid species *I. augustirostris* is characterized by their long snout which starts at around 5mm stage. Black chromatophores on branchiostegal membrane, large number of first dorsal fin rays which exceeds 48, and wider space between anal fin and anus. Head is rather small and does not exceed 3/10 of the body length until the latter reaches 4mm. Thereafter the proportion of head increases and attains half of the body length at 7 mm. Spination does not occur until the body length exceeds about 3mm.

In larva measuring 7.4 mm the snout length exceeds the diameter of eye. Centre of eye is at a higher level from horizontal line from snout. The length of head is usually about 45% of total length in specimens ranging from 4 - 7 mm. (Figs. 1 - 4).

Characteristics:

Abundance:

Biochemical aspects:

Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash

Ref. No.

Electrophoresis:

Ref. No.

SPAWNING INFORMATION:

Larvae were collected from sub tropical and tropical waters of the Pacific.

Locality:

Main Ref:

Season:

Fecundity:

Comment:

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):

(Include review articles, monographs, books etc.)

Jones,S and M.Kumaran, 1964. Eggs, larvae and juveniles of Indian Scombroid fishes. *Poc. Sym. Scombr. Fishes*, Mandapam Camp,(*Mar. Biol. Ass. India*) 1962, **1**: 343-378

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(List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)
include review articles, monographs, books etc.)