# NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Dept. of Biotechnology Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:	

MARINE BIORESOURCES FORMS DATA ENTRY: FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general ) Ref. No.: (please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)

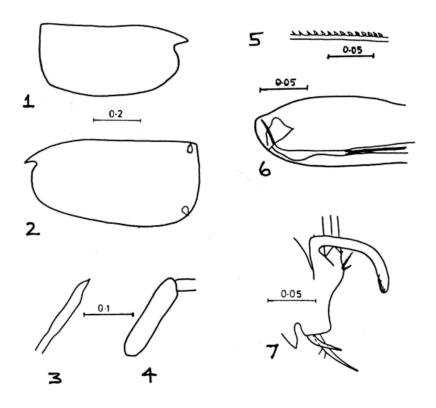
Fauna : √	Flora	Microorganisms			
General Category: Invertebrate (zooplankton) Ostracoda					
General Category : Inverted	rate (200plankton) Ostracoda				
Scientific name & Authority	: Spinoecia porrecta (Claus	), 1891			
Common Name (if available		,,			
,					
Synonyms	Author(s)	Status			
Conchoecia porrecta	Claus	1891			
Conchoecia porrecta	Deevey	1968			
Conchoecia porrecta	Angel	1969			
Spinoecia porrecta	Poulsen	1973			
Classification:					
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum				
Super class	Class: Crustacea	Sub- Class: Ostracoda			
Order: Myodocopa	Sub Order: Halocypridina				
Super Family:	Family: Halocyprididae	Sub-Family: Conchoecinae			
Genus: Spinoecia	Species: porrecta				
Authority: Claus					
Reference No.					
Claus, C., 1891. Die halocy	priden des Atlantischen Ocean	n und Mittalmeeres – Wien.			
Geographical Location:	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Recorded from Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. Very common in the Indian					
Ocean and it was present in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, with higher					
abundance along the Somali and Arabian coasts.					
Latituda	Dlagg				
Latitude:	Place:				
Langituda:	State				
Longitude:	State:				

### Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No Habitat : Marine Salinity : 31.1-37.1 % Brackish : Yes/ No Migrations : Temperature : 10.0-30.0 °C

Salt water : Yes √/No Depth range :

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



Spinoecia porrecta (Figs. 1-7)

Fig. 1. Male – carapace, lateral view Fig. 2. Female – carapace, lateral view

Fig. 3. Femle – frontal organ Fig. 4. Male – frontal organ

Fig. 5. Male – armature of 'e' bristle of first antenna

Fig. 6. Male – copulatory limb Fig. 7. Male – endopod of right second antenna

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 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: Carapace:- Length 1.25 mm in male and 1.3- 1.7 mm in female. Height less than half of its length. Unsymmetric glands in the usual places. First antenna:- The 'a' bristle reaches the end of the first segment. The 'b' bristle slightly shorter than the 'd' bristle and slightly shorter than 'e' bristle. The 'e' bristle armed with 10-11 pairs of broad but pointed spines followed proximally by about 25-30 pairs of alternating thinner spines. Second antenna:- The 'b' bristle of endopod carries long hairs. The shafts of 'h', 'i' and 'j' bristles weakly developed. The right clasping organ is bent at right angle proximally and the distal portion smoothly curved. Frontal organs: Male capitulum with a rounded end. Female capitulum with pointed tip. Copulatory limb: Slightly broad with almost rounded end. Sex attributes:

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:	
Feeding habit: Main food : Feeding type :	

#### Additional remarks:

Angel (1969) has discussed about the confusion existing in earlier literature between the closely related *S. porrecta* and *S. spinirostris*. Angel (1969) describes *S. porrecta* as having 14-15 pairs of larger spines and *S. spinirostris* having 7-8 pairs, on 'e' bristle of first antenna. The IIOE specimens carry about 10-11 pairs. Similarly 'b' bristle of endpodite of second antenna carries 2 bristles, which he considers as a character of *S. spinirostris*. The size of the present specimen is slightly smaller than what is reported by Angel (1969) and Poulsen (1975) but larger than what is given for *S. spinirostris*. The comparative length of 'a' bristle of first antenna seems to be a very relevant identifying character.

## Size and age:

Maximum length (cm) (male / female/ unsexed	l) Ref. No.:		
Average length (cm) (male / female / unsexe	d) Ref. No.:		
Maximum weight: (g) (male / female / unsexe	ed ) Ref. No.:		
Average weight :(g) (male / female / unsex	ed ) Ref. No.:		
Longevity (y) (wild): (captivity)	Ref. No.:		
Length / weight relationalships:			

Eggs and larvae: Ref.

No.Characteristics:

Abundance:

Biochemical aspects:

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

#### SPAWNING INFORMATION:

Locality: Main Ref:

Season: Fecundity: Comment:

### MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):

(include review articles, monographs, books etc.)

George Jacob, 1977. Studies on planktonic ostracods of the Northern Indian Ocean. *Ph.D Thesis, University of Cochin,* 184pp.

George, J and Vijayalakshmi Nair, R., 1980. Planktonic ostracods of the northern Indian Ocean. *Mahasagar-Bull. Natn. Inst. Oceanogr.*, **13**(1): 29-44.

Rosamma Stephen and Meenakshikunjamma, P.P., 1996. Ostracods of Andaman Sea. Proceedings of the Second Workshop on Scientific Results of FORV Sagar Sampada, 197-203.

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#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

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