

**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 : Invertebrate (zooplankton) Ostracoda		
Scientific name & Authority : <i>Halocypria globosa</i> Claus, 1874		
Common Name ( if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Halocypris globosa</i>	Muller	1906
<i>Halocypris globosa</i>	Skogsberg	1931
<i>Halocypris globosa</i>	Deevey	1968
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum	
Super Class :	Class : Crustacea	Sub- Class: Ostracoda
Super Order:	Order: Myodocopa	Sub Order : Halocypridina
Super Family:	Family : Halocyprididae	Sub-Family: Halocypridinae
Genus : <i>Halocypria</i>	Species : <i>globosa</i>	
Authority: Claus		
Reference No.		
Claus, C., 1874. Die Familie der Halocypriden. <i>Schriften Zool. Inh.</i> , 1: Wien.		
Geographical Location:		
This species is reported to be most frequent in the tropical parts of all the oceans. However in the IIOE collections this species was very rare, present in the equatorial region.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine

Salinity :33.3-35.6‰

Brackish : Yes/ No

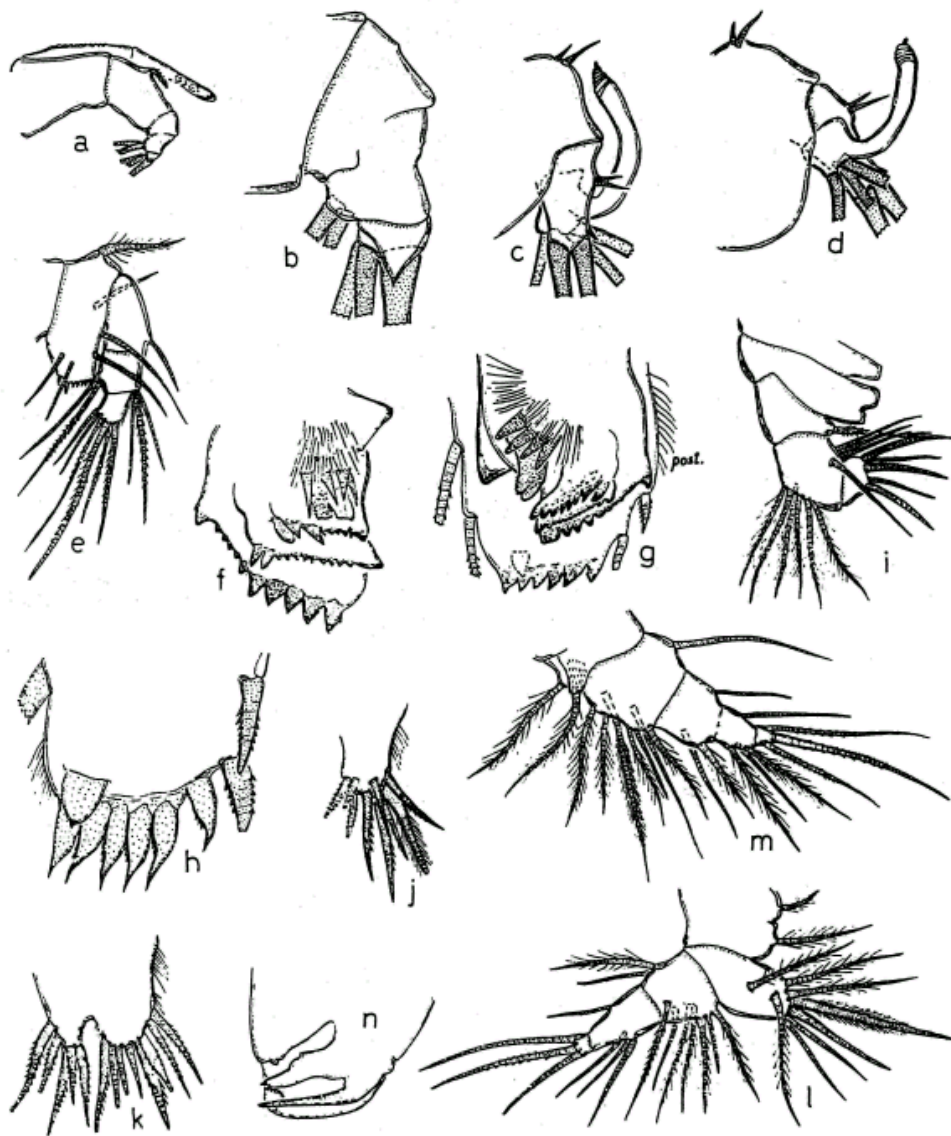
Migrations :

Temperature :13.3-29.0°C

Salt water : Yes✓ / No

Depth range :

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



*Halocypria globosa* (After Poulsen, 1969)

Male 2.3 mm: a – right 1<sup>st</sup> antenna and frontal organ, lv x 80; b – distal part of right 1<sup>st</sup> antenna, lv x 375; c – right 2<sup>nd</sup> antenna, endopodite, lv x 235; d – left 2<sup>nd</sup> antenna, endopodite, mv x 235; e – mandible, lv x 80; f – same, coxale endite, mv x 730; g – female mandible, coxale and basale (below) endites, mv x 375; h – male 2.3 mm, mandible, edge of basale endite, lv x 730; i – same, maxilla, endite bristles not shown, x 164; j – same, endite of precoxale, x 375; k – same, bilobe endite of coxale, x 375; l – 5<sup>th</sup> limb, mv x 164; m – 6<sup>th</sup> limb, x 164; n – tip of copulatory limb, x 375.

<p>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.:</p>			
<p>IMPORTANCE</p>			
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:
<p>SALIENT FEATURES :</p>			
Morphological:			
Diagnostic characteristics:			
<u>Description of female:</u>			
Carapace: Length 2.0 mm in adult. Height of shell is 76% (average) of length. Dorsal margin more or less stariaght, other margins rounded. Rostrum broad and pointed and bent ventrally.			
First antenna: Similar to the type described by Muller (1906) with a longer dorsal bristle on the second segment.			
Second antenna: The protopodite is 30% of the shell line.			
Mandible: Toothed edge of coxale with 10 teeth-anterior most tooth broad and flat, followed by 8 pointed teeth of which the distal ones are smaller, posterior most tooth is bigger and pointed. Distal tooth list with 1 large and about 15 smaller one. Proximal tooth list is slightly narrower than the distal list with about 6 teeth of different size.			
Furca: Poulsen (1969) described it having 7-8 claws. But all the adult specimens from IIOE collections had 8 pairs of claws. Unpaired bristle present.			
Frontal organ: Proximal part is bent at an angle with the distal part. Proximal part is straight and uniformly thick with a rounded end. This part has a weak suture, a little proximally of its middle.			
<u>Description of male:</u>			
Carapace: Length 2.3 mm and average height of shell is 59% of length. The shell has dorsally a weak, longitudinal striation. The glands developed as in female, but the right unsymmetric gland is much larger.			
First antenna: No sexual differences except as to size. In the male the stem is 30% of the shell length, in female only 22% and the ‘e’ bristle in male 75% of shell length, in female only 50%.			
Second antenna: The protopodite is larger in male (45% of shell length) than in female (30% of shell length). The clasping organ on the right limb is about 1/3 larger			

than that of the left limb.

Mandible: The coxale endite has a large triangular process towards basale. The distal edge has anteriorly a row of 5 large triangular teeth followed by 3 – 5 small teeth, most posteriorly is one large tooth. The short basale endite has on its edge 6 long, spine like teeth with pointed, slightly curved tips.

Copulatory limb: The single copulatory limb is observed on the left side of the body. It is flat, elongate and slightly tapering towards the tip.

Furca: This has in each lamella 8-9 claws and dorsally of the lamella a single bristle.

Sex attributes:

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks:

Males of *H. Globosa* are rare which is evident from the fact that Claus (1874, 1891) and Skogsberg (1931) described only females and Muller (1906) had only one male. *H. globosa* as such is exceedingly rare in IIOE material and males were not observed.

Size and age:

Maximum length (cm) (male / female/ unsexed)

Ref. No.:

Length of adult female 2.0 mm

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: Characteristics: Abundance:	Ref. No.:
Biochemical aspects: Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Electrophoresis:	Ref. No. Ref. No.
SPAWNING INFORMATION:	
Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
<p>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (include review articles, monographs, books etc.) George Jacob, 1977. Studies on planktonic ostracods of the Northern Indian Ocean. <i>Ph.D Thesis, University of Cochin</i>, 184pp. George, J and Vijayalakshmi Nair, R., 1980. Planktonic ostracods of the northern Indian Ocean. <i>Mahasagar-Bull. Natn. Inst. Oceanogr.</i>, <b>13</b>(1): 29-44. Poulsen, E.M. 1969. Ostarcode – Myodocopa Part III A Halocypriformes – Thaumatoocypridae and Halocypridae. <i>Dana Rep.</i> <b>75</b>: 1-100.</p>	
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