

Environment

Fresh water : Yes/ No

Brackish : Yes/ No

Salt water : Yes/No

Habitat :

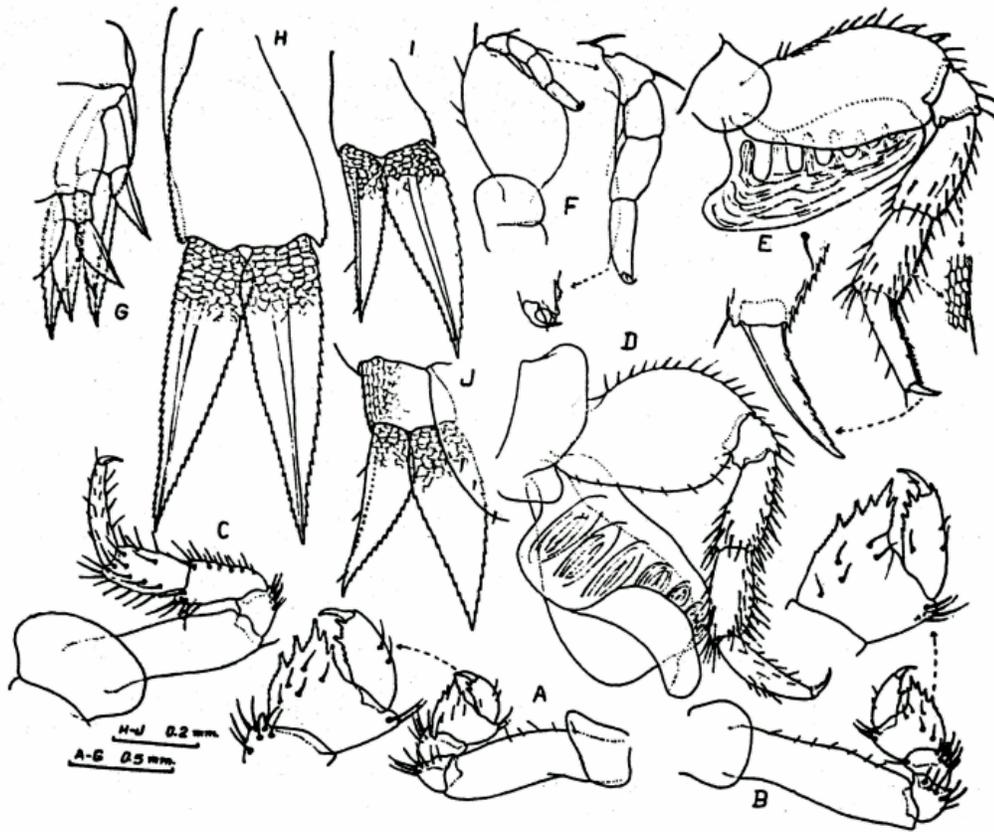
Migrations :

Depth range :

Salinity :

Temperature :

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



Euthamneus platyrhynchus

A: Peraeopod 1; B: Peraeopod 2; C: Peraeopod 4; D: Peraeopod 5;
E: Peraeopod 6; F: Peraeopod 7; G: Uropods and telson; H-J: Uropods 1-3.

<p>DATA ENTRY FORM: Form- 2(Fish / shellfish / others) (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>			
<p>Morphological:</p>			
<p>Diagnostic characteristics: Body is somewhat dorso-ventrally, cephalon is comparatively small, with large lateral eyes, peraeon is nearly oval. Second segment of first peraeopod is longer than the rest of the limb, its dorsal border carries a row of short setae, outer distal part of third and fourth segments carries several long stiff setae, fifth segment is expanded and its inner distal conical part is armed with five marginal spine-like prolongations, inner border of sixth segment has two teeth ,seventh segment has two obsolete teeth on the inner border. In overall shape the second peraeopod is similar to the first but its second segment is comparatively short and the inner distal prolongation of the fifth segment has only five teeth, sixth segment has three to four teeth along the inner margin. Third and fourth peraeopods are subsimilar, second segment is as long as the combined length of the next three segments, fourth and fifth segments are prominently hirsute, sixth segment is as long as fifth, seventh is short. Second segment of fifth peraeopod is flattened and roughly oblong, with a dorsal marginal row of setae, fourth, fifth and sixth segments are prominently hirsute. Sixth peraeopod is very similar to the fifth but the inner border of the fifth and sixth segments is denticulate, seventh segment has six blunt inner teeth. Seventh peraeopod is modified, second segment is roughly ellipitic, with four dorsal setae, all the succeeding segments are present but small, seventh segment is a small curved claw, the inner distal angle of the sixth segment is produced into three blunt teeth working against the seventh segment .</p>			
<p>Peduncle of all uropods is short but broad, rami of the first uropod are subsimilar with the endopod slightly longer ,borders are serrate ,outer border of the peduncle is also serrated .Outer ramus of the second uropod is much smaller than the inner ,both borders of both rami are serrate . Third uropod is sub similar to the second ,but its is very short. Telson is roughly semicircular.</p>			
<p>Sex attributes: Dimorphic</p>			
<p>Male: 1st antenna well developed , female: 1st antenna reduced.</p>			
<p>Descriptive characters:</p>			

Meristic characteristics :

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks : The present collection includes only two females. They show a few conspicuous differences from the description given by Stebbing .The most important among these is the prominently hirsute nature of the peraeopods .So also the surface of the appendages shows hexagonal markings .

As observed by Spandl (1927) and Schellenberg (1927) *E . recurvirostris* Chevreux , (1900)is the same as *E . platyrhynchus* .

Size and age :

Maximum length (cm) (male / female/ unsexed):8.1mm

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 relational ships:

Eggs and larvae: Characteristics: Abundance: Biochemical aspects: Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Electrophoresis:	Ref. No.: Ref. No.: Ref. No.:
SPAWNING INFORMATION: Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.) Pillai, N.K., 1966a. Pelagic Amphipoda in the collections of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, India, Part 1, Oxycephalidae. In <i>Proceedings of the Symposium on Crustacea, I. Marine. Biological. Association of India</i> : 169-204.	
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