

NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

MARINE BIORESOURCES

FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general)

Fauna: ✓	Flora	Microorganisms															
General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton) Pelagic amphipod																	
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Brachyscelus rapax</i> (Claus, 1879) Common Name (if available): <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Synonyms:</td> <td>Author(s)</td> <td>Status</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Brachyscelus rapax</i> (<i>Thamyris</i>)</td> <td>Claus</td> <td>1879b: 36; 1887: 59</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Brachyscelus rapax</i></td> <td>Stebbing</td> <td>1888: 1555</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <i>-elegans</i></td> <td>Bovallius</td> <td>1887a: 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <i>-rapacoides</i></td> <td>Stephensen</td> <td>1925a: 179</td> </tr> </table>			Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status	<i>Brachyscelus rapax</i> (<i>Thamyris</i>)	Claus	1879b: 36; 1887: 59	<i>Brachyscelus rapax</i>	Stebbing	1888: 1555	<i>-elegans</i>	Bovallius	1887a: 31	<i>-rapacoides</i>	Stephensen	1925a: 179
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status															
<i>Brachyscelus rapax</i> (<i>Thamyris</i>)	Claus	1879b: 36; 1887: 59															
<i>Brachyscelus rapax</i>	Stebbing	1888: 1555															
<i>-elegans</i>	Bovallius	1887a: 31															
<i>-rapacoides</i>	Stephensen	1925a: 179															
Classification: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Phylum: Arthropoda</td> <td>Sub Phylum: Mandibulata</td> <td>Sub Class: Malacostraca</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Super class</td> <td>Class: Crustacea</td> <td>Sub Order: Hyperiidea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Super Order: Peracarida</td> <td>Order: Amphipoda</td> <td>Sub-Family</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Super Family: Platysceloidea</td> <td>Family: Brachyscelidae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Genus: <i>Brachyscelus</i></td> <td>Species : <i>rapax</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Authority: (Claus, 1879) Reference No: Claus, C.1879b. Die Gattungen und Arten der Platyscelida in systematischen Übersicht. <i>Arb. Zool. Inst. Wien</i>, vol. 2, pp. 5-43, 147-198.</p>			Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub Class: Malacostraca	Super class	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperiidea	Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family	Super Family: Platysceloidea	Family: Brachyscelidae		Genus: <i>Brachyscelus</i>	Species : <i>rapax</i>	
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub Class: Malacostraca															
Super class	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperiidea															
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family															
Super Family: Platysceloidea	Family: Brachyscelidae																
Genus: <i>Brachyscelus</i>	Species : <i>rapax</i>																
Geographical Location: Known from the Atlantic (Cape of Good Hope), Indian (Bay of Bengal), and Pacific (eastern equatorial part, New Zealand) ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea. <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Latitude:</td> <td>Place:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Longitude:</td> <td>State:</td> </tr> </table>			Latitude:	Place:	Longitude:	State:											
Latitude:	Place:																
Longitude:	State:																

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

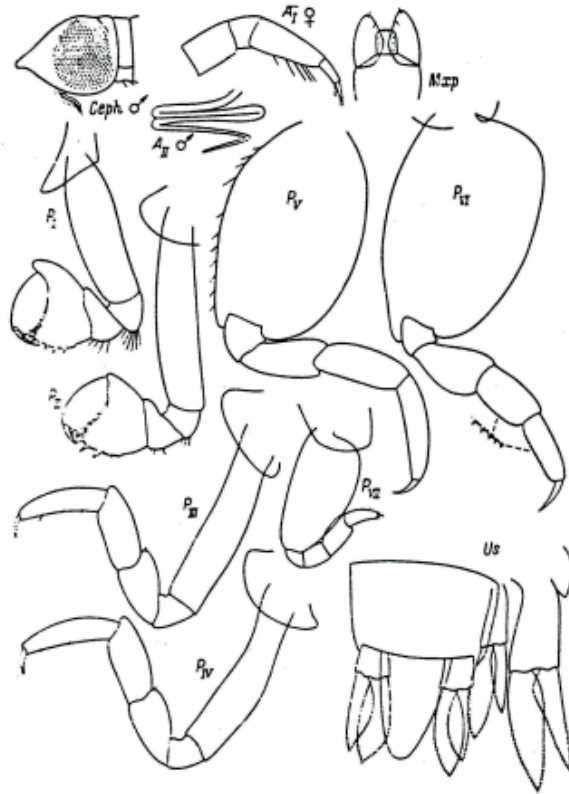
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/ No

Depth range :

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



Brachyscelus rapax (Claus)

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form -2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others)		Ref. No.:
(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: The head females is smoothly rounded and its height 1.5 times its length; in males it is anteriorly narrowed and its length more than its height.		
The basal segment of antennae II in males is considerably smaller than the 1st segment of the flagellum; the distal segment is 1/5 in adults, 1/3-1/2 in young ones, the length of the preceding segment.		
The 2 nd segment of pereopods I in males is strongly curved, in females almost straight; the strongly broadened 4 th segment has a straight distal margin; the galeiform process of the anterior distal angle of the 5 th segment is well developed and straight, not curved as in <i>B.crusculum</i> ; the posterior distal angle of the 5 th segment marginally bears a few long narrow denticles, between each of which two-three short denticles occur. The 2 nd segment of pereopods II is linear and longer than in pereopods I; the anterior distal angle of the 5 th segment does not form a galeiform process. The 2 nd segment of pereopods V is oval, 1.5 times longer than wide, and its anterior margin armed with short spines; the distal segments together are 1.5 times longer than the 2 nd segment and their anterior margin is smooth. The 2 nd segment of pereopods VI is equal in length to the 2 nd segment of pereopods V; the distal segments together are longer than the 2 nd segment by the length of the claw; the 4 th -6 th segments have a denticulate posterior margin; the 6 th segment is just barely longer than the 5 th ; the claw is denticulate. The 2 nd segment of pereopods VII is twice longer than wide; the distal segments together are slightly shorter than the 2 nd ; the 4 th segment is shorter than the 5 th , unlike in the preceding species.		
The last urosomite is 1.5-1.7 times wider than long. The basipodite of uropods I is shorter than the rami and in uropods II approximately equal to the exopodite. The endopodite of uropods III is almost not broadened. The telson has a rounded tip, is equal to or slightly longer than the last urosomite,. And its length equal to its width at the base.		
Sex attributes:		
Dimorphic		
Male: 1 st antenna well developed, female: 1 st antenna reduced.		
Descriptive characters:		

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks:

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Length if sexually mature species about 10 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 relation 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.) LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)	
<p style="text-align: center;"> Dr. K.K.C. Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014 Email kkcnair@niokochi.org </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001 </p>	
ACKNOWLEDGMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	