

**NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

Dept. of Biotechnology  
Government of India, New Delhi

**MARINE BIORESOURCES**

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

For office use:

Fauna : ✓	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category : Invertebrata (Zooplankton), Pelagic amphipod		
Scientific name & Authority : <i>Hyperionyx macrodactylus</i> ( Stephensen, 1924) Common Name ( if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Hyperionyx macrodactylus</i> ( <i>Hyperia</i> )	Stephensen	1924: 90
<i>Hyperionyx macrodactylus</i> ( <i>Hyperia</i> )	Yang	1960: 35
<i>Hyperionyx macrodactylus</i> ( <i>Hyperia</i> )	Bowman	1973: 71
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub- Class:
Super class	Class: Crustacea	Malacostraca
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub Order: Hyperiidea
Super Family: Phronimoidea	Family: Hyperiidae	Sub-Family
Genus: <i>Hyperionyx</i>	Species: <i>macrodactylus</i>	
Authority: (Stephensen, 1924) Reference No: Stephensen, K. 1924. Hyperiidea- Amphipoda, pt. 2 : Paraphronimidae, Hyperiidae, Darellidae, Phronimidae, Anchylomeridae. <i>Rept. Danish Oceanogr. Exped. 1908- 1910 Mediterr., vol. 2, pp. 71- 143.</i>		
Geographical Location: A circumtropical species It is known from the tropical Atlantic (coastal areas of Florida), South Atlantic (coastal regions of South Africa), the Mediterranean Sea, Central Indian Ocean and the tropical part of the Pacific Ocean (28° N, 155° W, the Fiji Islands).		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine

Salinity :

Brackish : Yes/ No

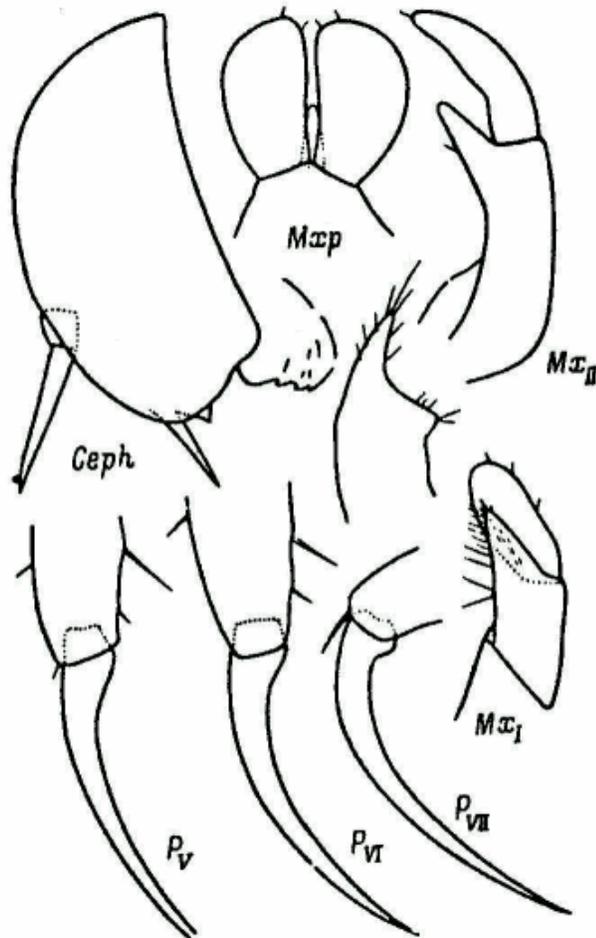
Migrations :

Temperature :

Salt water : Yes/ No

Depth range :

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



*Hyperionyx macrodactylus* (Stephensen)

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.:

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 pereon is longer than the pleon. The head in females is approximately the same length as the fused somites of the pereon.

The mandibles are rudimentary and the mandibular palp absent in females and possibly, in males also. In maxillae I the palp is elongated oval, petaloid, and longer than the outer lobe. The outer lobes of the maxillipeds are petaloid, round, and bear a pair of short thin setae on the distal margin; the inner lobes are narrowly triangular and almost half the outer lobes in length.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods I is distally broadened and has a convex anterior margin; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is triangular and has a straightly truncate distal margin that is three times broader than the base of the 6<sup>th</sup> segment and articulates with the anterior part of the 6<sup>th</sup> segment and articulates with the anterior part of the 6<sup>th</sup> segment; the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is narrowly conical; the claw is only barely smaller than the 6<sup>th</sup> segment. The 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods II is narrow and the distal process of the 5<sup>th</sup> segment half the length of the 6<sup>th</sup> segment. Pereopods V are significantly shorter than pairs III-IV and VI-VII and have an unusually long, slightly curved claw equal in length to the 6<sup>th</sup> segment; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is somewhat shorter but notably stronger than the 6<sup>th</sup> segment. Pereopods VI and VII have the same length ratio among the segments and the claws are equally long in both pairs III-IV.

Sex attributes:

Dimorphic

Male: 1<sup>st</sup> antenna well developed, female: 1<sup>st</sup> 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.:

Very minute crustaceans, 2-3 mm in length.

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:

Ref. No.:

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:
<p>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (include review articles, monographs, books etc.)</p> <p>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</p> <p>Dr. K.K.C. Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014</p> <p>Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001 Email <a href="mailto:kkcnair@niokochi.org">kkcnair@niokochi.org</a></p> <p>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)</p>	