

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: Invertebrata (Zooplankton), Pelagic amphipoda		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Hyperioides longipes</i> Chevreux Common Name (if available): Synonyms: Author(s) Status: <i>Hyperioides longipes</i> Chevreux 1900, p.143, pl.17, fig.2		
Classification: Phylum: Arthropoda Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata Super class: Class: Crustacea Sub- Class: Malacostraca Super Order: Peracarida Order: Amphipoda Sub Order: Hyperioidea Super Family: Phronimoidea Family: Hyperioidea Sub-Family: Genus: <i>Hyperioides</i> Species: <i>longipes</i> Authority: Chevreux Reference No.: Chevreux, E. 1900. Amphipodes provenant des Campagnes de l' Hirondelle. <i>Resultats des Campagnes scientifiques accomplies sur son Yacht, par Albert I, Prince souverain de Monaco</i> , 16 : 1-195, 18 pls.		
Geographical Location: A circumoceanic warm-water species. It occurs in the Atlantic Ocean northward up to Ireland and southward to 37° 30'S in the Mediterranean Sea, and tropical regions of the Indian Ocean. It is found in the Pacific Ocean from 40° N to 51° S. The species inhabits the waters of epi- and partly mesopelagic layers from the surface to depths of 200-300m, but some individuals are also found in deeper waters, up to 500-600 m. Latitude: Place: Longitude: State:		

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat:

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Hyperioides longipes

A – antenna 1; B – antenna 2; C – mandible; D – maxilla 2;
E – maxilleped; F – pereopod 2; G – pereopod 1; H – pereopod 3; I – pereopod 4;
J – pereopod 5; K – pereopod 6; L – pereopod 7; M – uropods and telson.

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 cephalon is rather deep with the eyes covering almost the whole of its surface. Pereon segments are rather short and as broad as the first three abdominal segments. Telson is very small and semicircular. First antenna of the female is three – segmented, third segment is long. Second antenna is three segmented but the second partition is indistinct. Mandible is well developed, with all the parts distinct, palp is absent. First maxilla is of the usual type; its inner lobe carries five strong teeth. Second segment of the first two pereopods is very long, longer than the rest of the limb, fifth segment of first pereopod is internally produced into a conical lobe, that of the second pereopod forms a hollowed long process embracing the slender sixth pereopods carries well spaced spine- setae, inner border of segments five and six of seventh pereopod is spiny. Peduncle of first uropod is slightly longer than that of third, outer border of outer ramus has widely spaced teeth and inner border of inner ramus very fine serrations. Inner border of outer ramus and outer border of inner ramus are closely serrated and as in *Hyperia* have a basal concavity armed with longer spines. Peduncle of the second uropod is only slightly longer than the rami, the armature of the rami is identical to that of the first. Peduncle of the third uropod is fairly stout; rami are short, outer than the inner.

Sex attributes: Dimorphic

Male: 1st antenna well developed , female: 1st antenna reduced.

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks:

Size and age:

Maximum length (cm) (male/ female/ unsexed) 3.4mm

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 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:
<p>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.)</p> <p>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.</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</p>	