

**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 amphipod		
Scientific name & Authority : <i>Hyperoche picta</i> Bovallius, 1889 Common Name ( if available ) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Hyperoche picta</i>	Bovallius	1889; 111
<i>Hyperoche picta</i>	Senna	1906: 168
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub Class: Malacostraca
Super class	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperiidea
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family
SuperFamily: Phronimoidea	Family: Hyperiidae	
Genus: <i>Hyperoche</i>	Species: <i>picta</i>	
Authority: Bovallius, 1889 Reference No. Bovallius C. 1889. Contribution to a monograph of the Amphipoda Hyperiidea. II. The families Cyllopodidae, Paraphronimidae, Thaumtopsidae, Mimonectidae, Hyperiidae, Phronimidae, Anchylomeridae. <i>Kgl. Svenska Vet-Akad. Handl.</i> , vol. 23, No. 7, 434 pp		
Geographical Location: Found in the tropical Atlantic, from 20° to 35° N (Casablanca region) and the Mediterranean Sea. It is a sub-surface species found in Indian Ocean too. Indian Ocean (41 ° S 58° E) (Grachev, pers. obs.)		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine

Salinity :

Brackish : Yes/ No

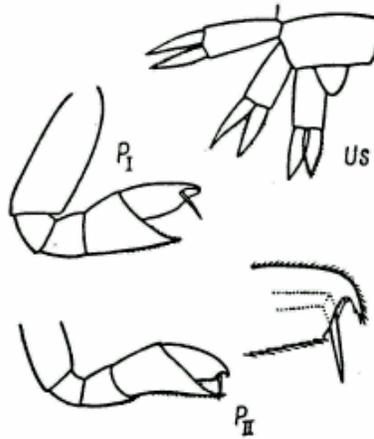
Migrations :

Temperature :

Salt water : Yes/No

Depth range :

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



*Hyperoche picta* Bovallius, male (after Bovallius, 1889).

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 characters:

The body is elongated but in males the pereon is broader and more massive than in other species of the genus. Somite I of the pereon is almost half the length of somite II. The head is large, massive and almost equal in length to the first three somites of the pereon. The eyes occupy the entire dorsolateral surface of the head and are intense red.

Antennae I are approximately the same length as the entire body; the 1<sup>st</sup> segment of the peduncle is long and strong, its length three times that of the succeeding segments together; the 1<sup>st</sup> segment of the flagellum is very large and broad and about three times longer than the entire peduncle. Antennae II are somewhat shorter than antennae I; the segments of the peduncle are large and cylindrical; the flagellum consists of 15 segments.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods I is broad, the anterior margin convex, and the posterior margin straight; the distal margin of the 4<sup>th</sup> segment is straight and the lower distal angle not spoon-shaped as in other species of the genus; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is broad, has a short, sharply tapering distal process terminating in a spiniform cusp, and is notably shorter than the posterior margin of the 6<sup>th</sup> segment; the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is broad, its anterior margin straight, and a spoon-shaped extension covers the claw for over half its length; the claw is thin, straight, and more than half the 6<sup>th</sup> segment in length. Pereopods II are the same length as pereopods I; the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment is narrower than in pair I, its width 1/3 its length, and the anterior and posterior margins are almost straight and smooth; the lower distal angle of the 4<sup>th</sup> segment does not form a spoon-shaped process; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is not as broad as in pair I but the distal projection is broad, terminating in a spiniform cusp, and extends to the distal end of the 6<sup>th</sup> segment; the 6<sup>th</sup> segment, compared to other species of the genus, is very broad, its anterior margin slightly convex, and spoon-shaped extension above the claw is much shorter and narrower than in pair I; the claw is thin, straight, and approximately half the length; the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment is narrow, its width less than 1/3 its

length; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is somewhat longer than the 4<sup>th</sup>, broadens distally, and its posterior distal angle is straight and not stretched into a denticulate process; the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is somewhat shorter than the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> segments together and its surface covered with setae; the claw is straight and 1/3 the length of the 6<sup>th</sup> segment. Pereopods V-VII are about the same length as pereopods III-IV; the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment is narrow and linear; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is significantly longer than the 4<sup>th</sup>; the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is longer than the 5<sup>th</sup> but relatively shorter than the 6<sup>th</sup> segment of pairs III and IV; the claw is straight.

The rami of uropods I are approximately equal in length. The basipodite of uropods II is slightly longer than the endopodite, which is shorter than the exopodite. The basipodite of uropods III is broad, linear, and somewhat longer than the endopodite, which is equal to the exopodite in length. The elongated-triangular telson is half the length of the basipodite of uropods III.

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.:

Length of male 4mm

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.:
<b>SPAWNING INFORMATION:</b> Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
<b>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):</b> (include review articles, monographs, books etc.)  <b>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</b>  <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> <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:kknair@niokochi.org">kknair@niokochi.org</a></p> </div> <b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:</b> (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	