

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>Lycaeopsis themistoides</i> Claus, 1879 Common Name (if available): Synonyms:		
	Author(s)	Status
<i>Lycaeopsis themistoides</i>	Claus	1879b: 42, 1887: 67
<i>Lycaeopsis themistoides</i>	Chevreaux	1913: 16
<i>Lycaeopsis themistoides</i>	Chevreaux & Fage	1925: 417
<i>Lycaeopsis themistoides</i>	Spandl	1924: 21, 1927: 213
<i>Lycaeopsis themistoides</i>	Stephensen	1925a: 153
<i>Lycaeopsis themistoides</i>	Barnard	1930: 425
- <i>reynaudi</i> (<i>Phorcus</i>)	Milne-Edwards	1830: 392
- <i>hyalocephalus</i> (<i>Phorcus</i>)	Dana	1852: 1006
- <i>lindbergi</i>	Bovallius	1887: 29
- <i>loveni</i> (<i>Phorcus</i>)	Bovallius	1887: 29
- <i>edwardsi</i> (<i>Phorcorrhapsis</i>)	Stebbing	1888: 1455
- <i>pauli</i>	Stebbing	1888: 1459
Classification: Phylum: Arthropoda Sub Phylum: Mandibulata Sub Class: Malacostraca Super class Class: Crustacea Sub Order: Hyperiidea Super Order: Peracarida Order: Amphipoda Sub-Family SuperFamily: Lycaeopsoidea Family: Lycaeopsidae Genus: <i>Lecaeopsis</i> Species : <i>themistoides</i>		
Authority: Claus, 1879 Reference No: Claus, C.1879a. Der Organismus der Phronimiden. <i>Arb. Zool. Inst. Univ. Wien</i> , vol. 2, pp. 59-146.		
Geographical Location: The species is known from the tropical zone of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans, and from the Mediterranean and Red seas. It inhabits the upper layers of the pelagic zone.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

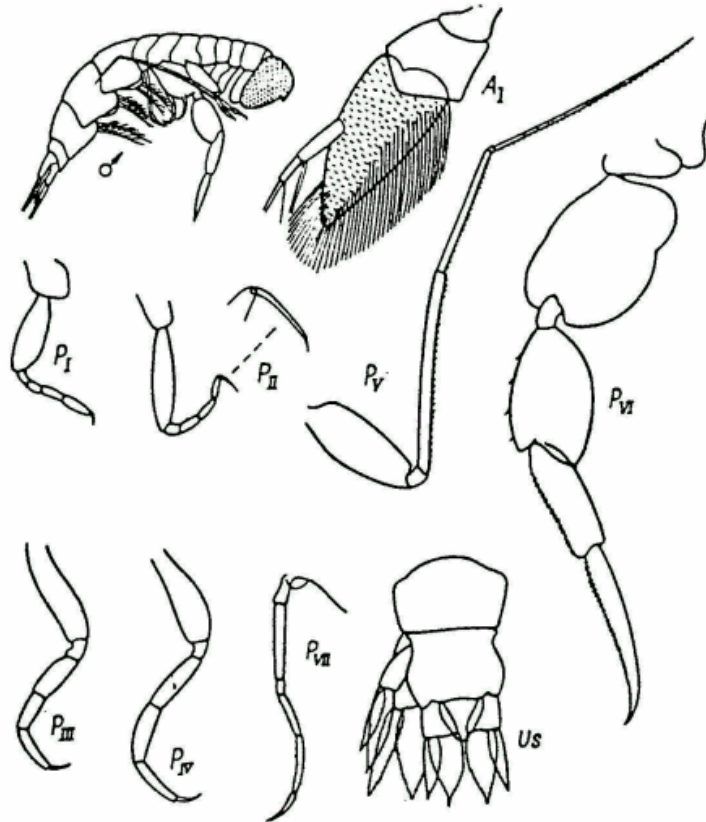
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Lycaeopsis themistoides Claus, male (after Stebbing, 1888).

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 is oval in shape, its height much more than its length. Somite I of the pereon in males is equal in length to the next two somites together; in females these somites differ less in length.

The 1st segment of the flagellum of antennae I is thicker in males with a pointed apex. The distal segments are articulated with it in the upper part at a distance of half the length of the segment from the apex; the apical segment is very thin.

The 2nd segment of pereopods I is weakly broadened; the 3rd-5th segments are short; the claw is almost half the length of the 6th segment; the 3rd-7th segments together are longer than the 2nd segment. The 2nd segment of pereopods II is almost linear and straight, and slightly shorter than the 3rd-6th segments together; the strong, slightly curved claw is equal to the 6th segment in length. The margins of pereopods I-IV are smooth, without spines or setae. The 2nd segment of pereopods V In males is weakly broadened; the 3rd segment is short; the 4th-6th are very thin and straight, with a denticulate anterior margin; the distal segments together are four-five times longer than the 2nd segment; claw is rudimentary the 2nd segment of pereopods V in females is strongly broadened; its anterior margin is almost straight, the posterior margin bulged, the anterior distal process large, denticulate, the 3rd-6th segments together are only twice longer than the 2nd; the 4th segment is the largest of the distal segments, with large, sparse denticles on the anterior margin and a pointed posterior distal process; the anterior margin of the 5th and 6th segments is serrate; the claw is short. The structure of pereopods VI in males and females also differs sharply. The 2nd segment in males is almost oval, with a medially curved posterior margin, its length 1.2 times its width, the margins denticulate or the anterior margin in the distal part may have some uneven denticles; the 4th segment in length and width is only slightly smaller than the 2nd, its anterior margin and sometimes the posterior margin may be sparsely denticulate ; the 5th and 6th segments are usual in shape, with a denticulate anterior margin; the claw is short, often with a split apex. In females pereopods VI are usual in structure; the 2nd segment is oval; the 4th-6th segments are

almost linear; the claw may also be split; the anterior margin of the 2nd and 4th-6th segments have sparse uneven denticles. Pereopods VII in males consist of a thin 2nd segment and the 3rd-7th segments together are much longer than it; in females the 2nd segment has bulged margins and is sometimes oval; the distal segments together are equal in length to the 2nd segment or slightly longer than it.

The rami of all uropods are lanceolate and denticulate. The telson has bulged margins, a rounded tip, and is approximately half the length of the last urosomite; the length and width of the last somite are almost equal.

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)

Ref. No.:

Length of adult males and females up to 5 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 relationships:

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.)	
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	