

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>Microphasma agassizi</i> Woltereck, 1909 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Microphasma agassizi</i>	Woltereck	1909: 153
<i>Microphasma agassizi</i>	Pirlot	1930: 52
<i>Microphasma agassizi</i>	Stephensen & Pirlot	1931: 539
<i>Microphasma agassizi</i>	Shoemaker	1945a: 218
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super class:	Class:Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperiiidea
Super Order: Peracarida	Order:Amphipoda	Sub-Family:
SuperFamily:Lanceoloidea	Family:Microphasmidae	
Genus: <i>Microphasma</i>	Species: <i>agassizi</i>	
Authority: Woltereck		
Reference No.: Woltereck, R.1909. Amphipoda. Reports on the scientific results of the expedition to the Eastern Tropical Pacific... by the U.S. Fish. Comm. Steamer "Albatross" from October 1904 to March 1905. <i>Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard</i> , vol. 52, No. 9, pp. 145- 168.		
Geographical Location: Northern and tropical part of the Atlantic Ocean (Bay of Biscay, near Madeira Island, among the Azores And Bermuda Islands); western part of the Indian Ocean including the Arabian Sea; northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean (Kuril- Kamchatka region) and also near Peru and in the region of kermadec Islands. It is found in catches from depths of 970-1,920 and 1,900-3,750m and in through catches form depths of over 2,000m up to the surface.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

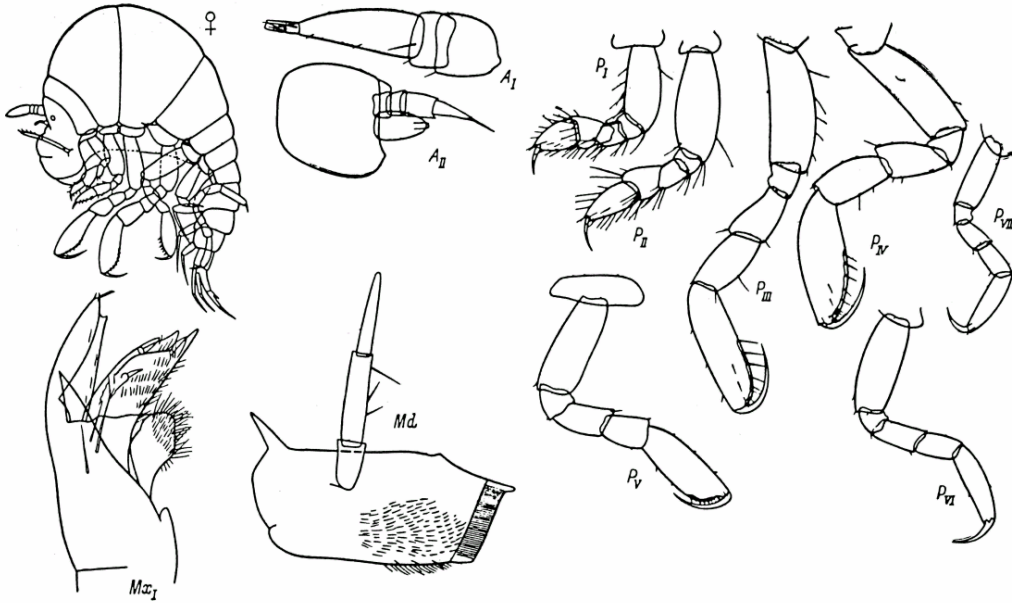
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes✓/ No

Depth range :

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



Microphasma agassizi Woltereck
(general view of female- after Woltereck , 1909; rest- Pirlot, 1939).

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 color of an unfixed animal is cherry-red.

Antennae I are longer than the pereon somite I, in males longer and thicker than in females.

Mandibles with a short body and a broad cutting edge; the weak three-segmented palp is equal in length to the body of the mandibles, its distally narrowing 3rd segment slightly shorter than the 2nd. The outer lobe of maxillae I is broad and armed with 4-5 strong spines; the inner lobe is broad with a truncated distal margin. The lobes of maxillae II are nearly equal in length and breadth. The outer lobe of the maxillipeds is oblong-ovate, and armed with setae; the inner lobe is well developed.

Pereopods I have a distally broadening triangular 5th segment equal in length to the conical 6th segment; the claw very slightly exceeds the length of the 6th segment. Pereopods II are slightly longer than pereopods I their 6th segment longer than the 5th and slightly curved. Pereopods III and IV are equal in length and identical in structure, longer and stronger than the preceding and succeeding pereopods, their 2nd segment nearly equal to the 4th and 5th segments together; the amygdaloid broad 6th segment is equal to the 2nd, with a well-developed smooth palmate margin armed with a few strong spines; the strongly curved claw is equal in length or slightly shorter than the palmate margin and forms a subchela with it. Pereopods V are shorter than pereopods III and IV and almost identical in structure; the palmate margin of the 6th segment is shorter, steeper, and armed with still shorter spines; the length of the claw exceeds the width of the 6th segment. Pereopods VI are shorter than pereopods V; the 2nd segment is longer than the 4th and 5th together, which in turn are almost equal to the distally narrowing 6th segment; the strong claw is ½ the length of the 6th segment. Pereopods VII are still shorter; the 2nd segment is equal to the 6th or 4th and 5th together; the claw is long, strong and slightly curved.

The uropods have narrowly lanceolate rami. The rounded-triangular, sometimes almost hemispherical telson reaches half the length of the basipodite of uropods III.

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 sexually mature female up to 8mm, male up to 6mm.

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.) <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</p> </div> ACKNOWLEDGMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	