

**NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

Dept. of Biotechnology  
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:
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**MARINE BIORESOURCES**

FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general)

Fauna: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms																								
General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton) Pelagic amphipoda																										
<p>Scientific name &amp; Authority: <i>Mimonectes loveni</i> Bovallius, 1885                  Common Name (if available):                  Synonyms: Author(s) Status</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Mimonectes loveni</i></td> <td>Bovallius</td> <td>1885a:3,1889:60</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Mimonectes loveni</i></td> <td>Shoemaker</td> <td>1945a:219</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>-cultricornis</i></td> <td>Woltereck</td> <td>1906:862</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>(Sphaeromimonectes)</i></td> <td>Woltereck</td> <td>1927:83</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>-chevreuxi</i></td> <td>Pirlot</td> <td>1929:56</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Mimonectes loveni</i></td> <td>Stephensen&amp;Pirlot</td> <td>1931:531</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Mimonectes loveni</i></td> <td>Barnard</td> <td>1932:253</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>(Parascina)</i></td> <td>Barnard</td> <td>1937:179</td> </tr> </table>			<i>Mimonectes loveni</i>	Bovallius	1885a:3,1889:60	<i>Mimonectes loveni</i>	Shoemaker	1945a:219	<i>-cultricornis</i>	Woltereck	1906:862	<i>(Sphaeromimonectes)</i>	Woltereck	1927:83	<i>-chevreuxi</i>	Pirlot	1929:56	<i>Mimonectes loveni</i>	Stephensen&Pirlot	1931:531	<i>Mimonectes loveni</i>	Barnard	1932:253	<i>(Parascina)</i>	Barnard	1937:179
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<p>Classification:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Phylum: Arthropoda</td> <td>Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata</td> <td>Sub- Class: Malacostraca</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Super class:</td> <td>Class:Crustacea</td> <td>Sub Order: Hyperiidea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Super Order: Peracarida</td> <td>Order:Amphipoda</td> <td>Sub-Family</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Super Family: Scinoidea</td> <td>Family: Mimonectidae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Genus: <i>Mimonectes</i></td> <td>Species: <i>loveni</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Authority: Bovallius                  Reference No.: Bovallius, C. 1885a. <i>Mimonectes, a remarkable genus. Nova Acta Sci. Reg. Soc. Upsala</i>, ser. <b>3</b>, pp. 1- 16.</p>			Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub- Class: Malacostraca	Super class:	Class:Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperiidea	Super Order: Peracarida	Order:Amphipoda	Sub-Family	Super Family: Scinoidea	Family: Mimonectidae		Genus: <i>Mimonectes</i>	Species: <i>loveni</i>										
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Genus: <i>Mimonectes</i>	Species: <i>loveni</i>																									
<p>Geographical Location: Known from many places in the Atlantic Ocean, from Greenland (63° 19'N, 26° 50' W) to the Bermuda and Azores islands, and the Gulf of Guinea. In the Indian Ocean it is found from the Arabian Sea and Malayan Archipelago to 35° S. In the Pacific Ocean it has been reported from the Kuril-Kamchatka region as well as tropical and equatorial regions of the western part of the ocean. Young individuals have been found in catches from depths of 200-1,000 m and the casts of spawned females right at the surface.</p> <p>Latitude: _____ Place: _____</p>																										

Longitude:

State :

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

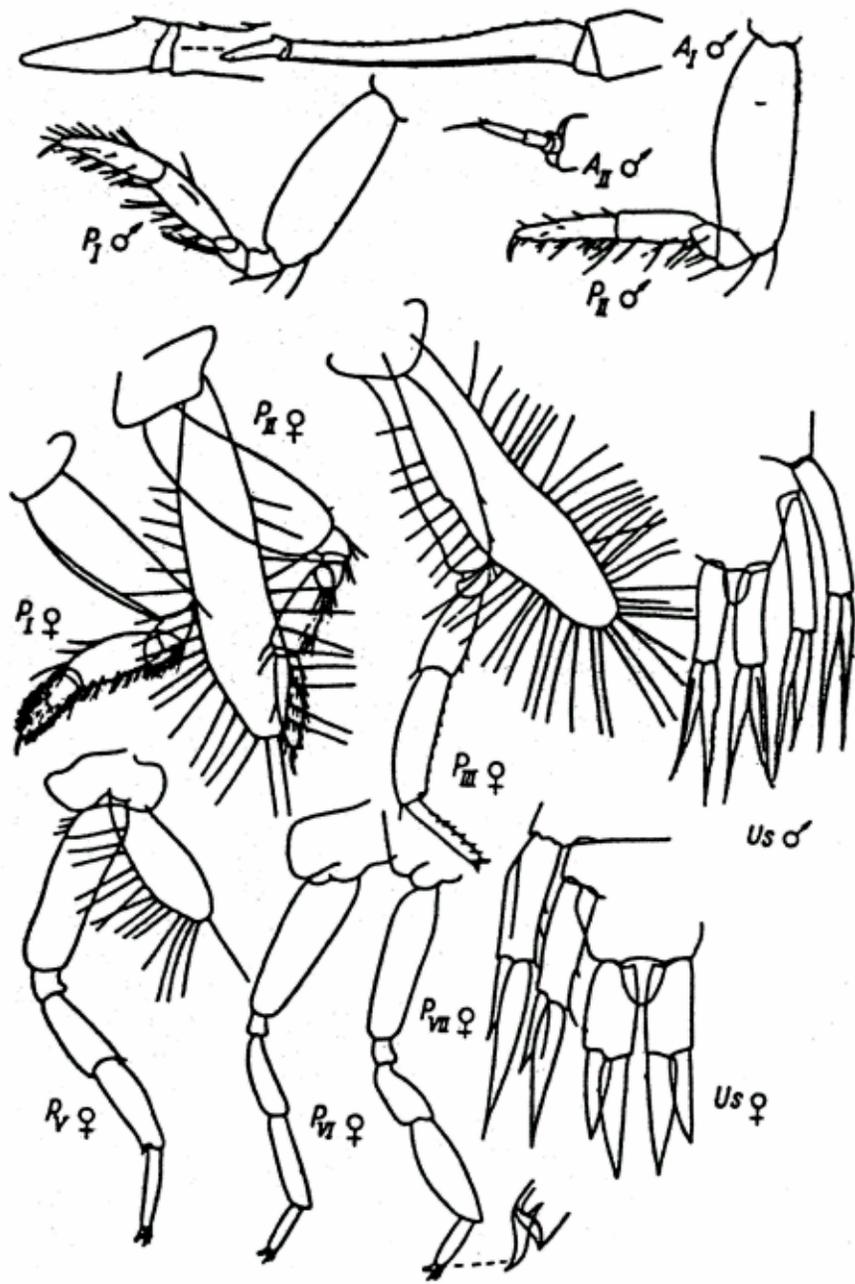
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



*Mimonectes loveni* Bovallius (after Stephensen and Pirlot, 1931)

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:

In external appearance and basic structural features this species is close to the preceding one.

For *M. loveni*, the very large and broad apical segment of antennae I is characteristic; it is many times longer than the two preceding distal segments.

The cutting edge of the mandibles is considerably broader than in *M. sphaericus*; the accessory plate constitutes nearly half its width. The inner lobe of maxillae I is oval, with a small apical seta. The inner lobe of maxillae II is broader than the outer and armed with three (two on the outer lobe) strong setae. The maxillipeds are identical to those of *M. sphaericus* but lack the characteristic notch in the distal part of the outer margin of the outer lobe.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods I is roughly the same length or slightly shorter than the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> segments together; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is equal to or slightly longer than the 6<sup>th</sup>; the oval-conical 6<sup>th</sup> segments is armed with numerous setae but devoid of blunt spines on the posterior margin. Pereopods II are slightly longer but not stronger than pereopods I; the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment is equal to or slightly longer than the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> together; the latter two segments are roughly equal in length; the conical or oval-conical 6<sup>th</sup> segment does not have a notch in the distal part of the posterior margin in either males or females, its distal angles below and above the claw forming very small denticles; the claw is short and straight. The 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods III and IV is shorter than or equal to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> segments together; the 4<sup>th</sup> segment is shorter than the 5<sup>th</sup>, which is nearly equal to the narrowly oval 6<sup>th</sup> segment; the claw is long and almost straight. The structure and length ratios of pereopods V-VII are roughly the same

as in *M. sphaericus*; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment of pereopods VII is usually broad, amygdaloid in shape, and just barely longer than the distally broadened 4<sup>th</sup> segment. It is significant to note that the 3<sup>rd</sup> segment of pereopods V-VII is also short, as in *M. sphaericus*; it is not less than 2/5-1/2 the length of the 4<sup>th</sup> segment in the corresponding pereopods; the claw is short and falcate.

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.:

Maximum size of males 13mm, of females 24-28mm.

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.)	
<p style="text-align: center;">             Dr.K.K.C.Nair              Scientist-In-Charge              R.C. of NIO,              Post Box-1616              Kochi – 682 014           </p> <p style="text-align: center;">             Dr. N. Krishna pillai              “Radhika”              65- Champaka Nagar              Bakery Junction              Trivandrum-695 001           </p>	
ACKNOWLEDGMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	