

**NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

Dept. of Biotechnology  
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

**MARINE BIORESOURCES**

FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general)

Fauna: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton) Pelagic amphipoda		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Mimoscina gracilipes</i> Pirlot, 1933 Common Name (if available): Synonyms: Author(s) Status <i>Mimoscina gracilipes</i> Pirlot 1933: 2, 1939: 29 <i>Mimoscina gracilipes</i> Vinogradov 1962: 223		
Classification: 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>Mimoscina</i> Species: <i>gracilipes</i>		
Authority: Pirlot Reference No.: Pirlot, J.-M. 1933. Les Proscinidae, nouvelle famille d' Amphipodes Hyperides. Bull. Inst <i>Oceanogr. Monaco</i> . No. 631. 11 pp.		
Geographical Location: Found in the Atlantic Ocean (41° 29' N, 15° 44' W) the Indian Ocean (Arabian Sea 16° 50' N, 62°21' E) and the Pacific Ocean (27°15' S 175° 39' W) in catches from the 1,900-3,750m layer and in total catches from depths of over 2,000m to the surface. Latitude: Place: Longitude: State:		

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

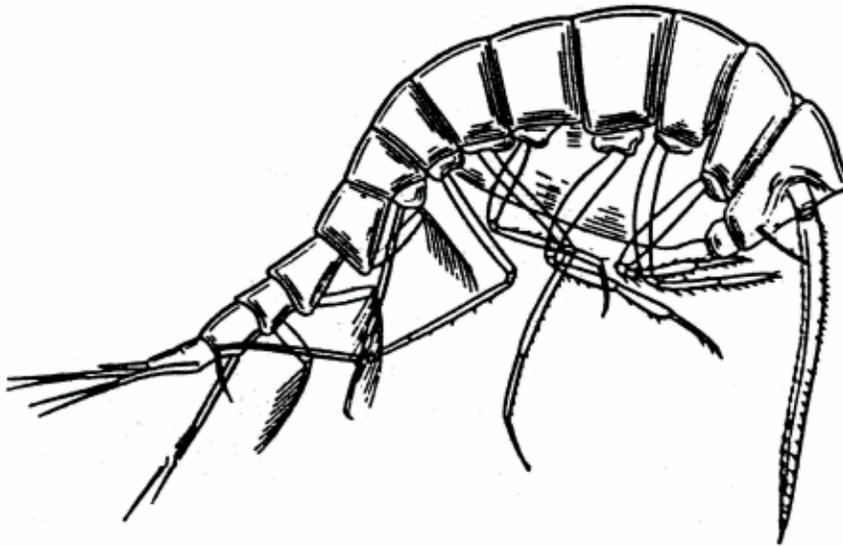
Migrations:

Temperature:

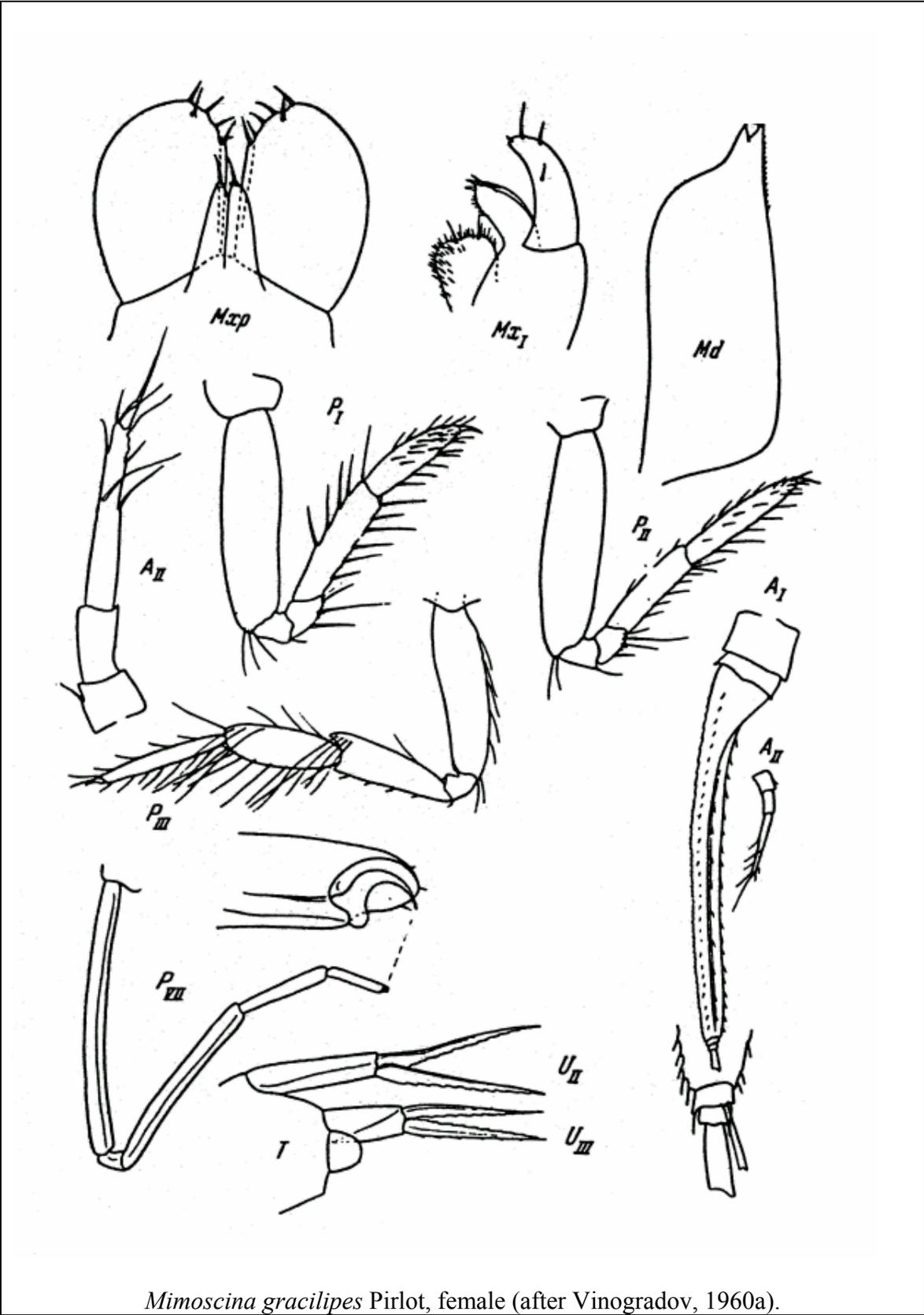
Salt Water: Yes✓/ No

Depth range :

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



*Mimoscina gracilipes* Pirlot, female (after Pirlot, 1939)



*Mimoscina gracilipes* Pirlot, female (after Vinogradov, 1960a).



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:

The head has a visor above the place of attachment of antennae I. Antennae I are equal in length to six somites of the pereon; the proximal segment of the flagellum is narrow, triquetrous, armed on each margin with short denticles, as in the genus *Scina*; the distal segments are small but well noticeable; the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> segments are short; the 3<sup>rd</sup> is narrower and long. Antennae II in females are four-segmented and slightly longer than the peduncle of antennae I.

The outer lobe of the maxillae is narrower and shorter than the inner lobe. The maxillipeds have broadly oval outer lobes armed on the inner distal angle with a row of short setae; the inner lobes are longer than half the length of the outer lobes and bear a row of short setae and one strong apical seta each.

Pereopods I and II have a slightly curved 5<sup>th</sup> segment; the distally slightly narrowing 6<sup>th</sup> segment in pereopods I is shorter, in pereopods II longer than the 5<sup>th</sup> segment, and bears numerous setae on both the anterior and posterior margins and the distal surface (especially in pereopods I). Pereopods III are longer than the preceding pairs, their 2<sup>nd</sup> segment much shorter than the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> segments together; the distally broadening 4<sup>th</sup> segment is equal to or slightly longer than the oval 5<sup>th</sup> slightly shorter than the thin 6<sup>th</sup> segment; the claws are small and curved. Pereopods IV have roughly equal in length (pereopods VII slightly shorter), thin, rod-shaped; the length of their 2<sup>nd</sup> segment is roughly equal to the length of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> segments together; the long the 4<sup>th</sup> segment is almost equal to or even longer than the 5<sup>th</sup> and even shorter 6<sup>th</sup> segments together; the 6<sup>th</sup> segment has a spoonshaped formation; the claws are retractile.

The uropods have long narrow rami; longer than the basipodites. The telson is

roundish, roughly equal to 1/2 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.:

Three not fully sexually mature females of this species are known; length 4.5-8 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 relation 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</p> </div>	
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT:</b> (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	