

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 amphipod		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Mimoscina setosa</i> (Barnard, 1930) Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Mimoscina setosa</i>	Barnard	1930: 395
(Parascina)	Barnard	1930: 395
<i>Mimoscina setosa</i>	Vinogradov	1962: 13
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super class:	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperiidea
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family:
SuperFamily: Scinoidea	Family: Mimonectidae	
Genus: <i>Mimoscina</i>	Species: <i>setosa</i>	
Authority: (Barnard, 1930) Reference No.: Barnard, K.H. 1930. Crustacea. Part XI. Amphipoda. <i>British Antarctic ("Terra Nova") Exped. 1910. Zool.</i> , Vol. 8, No.4, pp.307-454		
Geographical Location: Antarctic species, known from the Pacific and Indian Ocean sectors of the Antarctic, south of 64° S (the southernmost record, 67°23' S, 177° 59' W) The three specimens were found in through catches from depths of over 500m to the surface.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

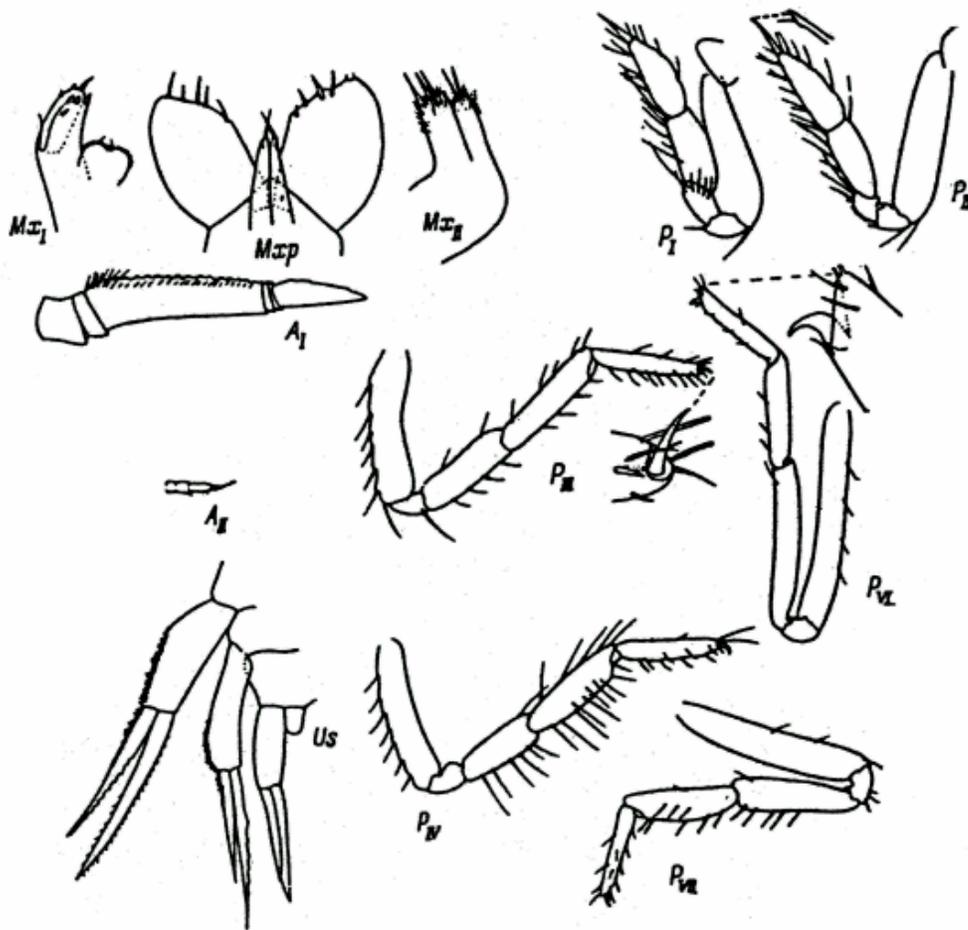
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Mimoscina setosa (Barnarnd), female (after Vinogradov,1962).

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 has no visor above the place of attachment of antennae I.

In antennae I the flagellum has a strong, slightly distally narrowing proximal segment; of its three distal segments, the first two are broad but very short, and the dagger-shaped 3rd segment is very large, but only ½ the length of the proximal segment, but longer than the peduncle of the antennae. Antennae II in the females are four-segmented, small, not longer than the peduncle of antennae I; in the immature male they are multisegmented and half the length of antennae I.

Maxillae I have a broad inner and a weakly armed outer lobe. The outer lobe of maxillae II is shorter and narrower than the inner lobe. The broadly oval outer lobes of the maxillipeds are armed with a few setae on the truncated distal margin; the narrowly conical inner lobes are longer than half the length of the outer and bear one strong apical seta.

The oval-conical 6th segment of pereopods I and II is slightly longer than the 5th; the claws are thin, almost straight. Pereopods III and IV are longer than the preceding pairs, their 4th segment is slightly shorter than or equal to the 5th and narrower 6th segment. Pereopods V are the same length as pereopods IV; the 5th segment is slightly broadened distally and much longer than the oblong-oval 6th segment. Pereopods VI are longer than all the preceding pairs; the 4th segment is 1.5 times longer than the 5th or the 6th segment, which is nearly equal to the latter. Pereopods VII are shorter than pereopods VI; the 4th and 5th segments are equal, the 6th slightly shorter. The 6th segment of pereopods III-VII has a spoon-shaped formation (poorly discernible in pereopods III and IV) and small

curved retractile claw.

The basipodites of uropods I and II have a bulging anterior margin and are densely pubescent with numerous setae; the rami are long, narrowly lanceolate. The telson is roundish-triangular and does not reach 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.:

Three sexually not fully mature specimens (2 females, 1 male) are known; length 3-6mm.

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.)	
<p style="padding-left: 40px;"> Dr.K.K.C.Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014 </p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"> Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001 </p>	
ACKNOWLEDGMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	