

**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		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Streetsia mindananonis</i> (Stebbing) Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Streetsia mindananonis</i>	Bovallius	1890, p.93
<i>Leptoctis mindanaonis</i>	Stebbing	1888,p.1598, pl.204.
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	
Super class:	Class: Crustacea	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub Order: Hyperiidia
Super Family: Platysceloidea	Family: Oxycephalidae	Sub-Family
Genus: <i>Streetsia</i>	Species: <i>mindananonis</i>	
Authority: (Stebbing)		
Reference No.: Stebbing, T.R.R., 1888. report on the Amphipoda collected by H.M.S."Challenger" during the years 1873-1876. <i>Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Challenger", Zoology, 29: 1-1737.</i>		
Geographical Location: <i>S. mindanaonis</i> was collected from all three major Oceans between 30-degree N and 30 degree S latitudes.		
Latitude: 30°W to 115°E	Place: Indian Ocean	
Longitude: 20° to 35 ° S	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:33-35%

Brackish: Yes/No

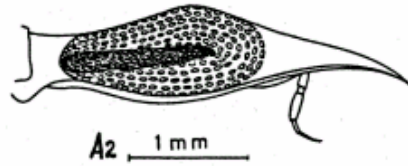
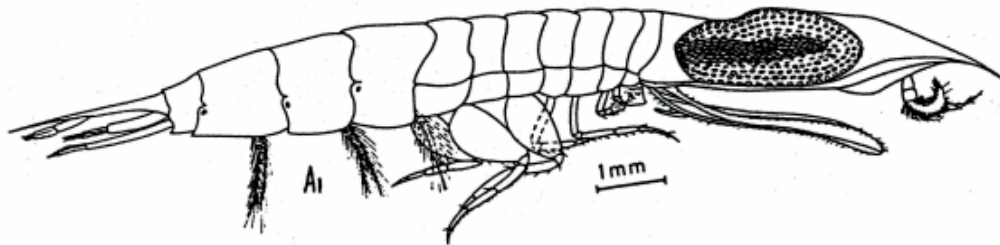
Migrations:

Temperature:20-28°C

Salt Water: Yes✓/ No

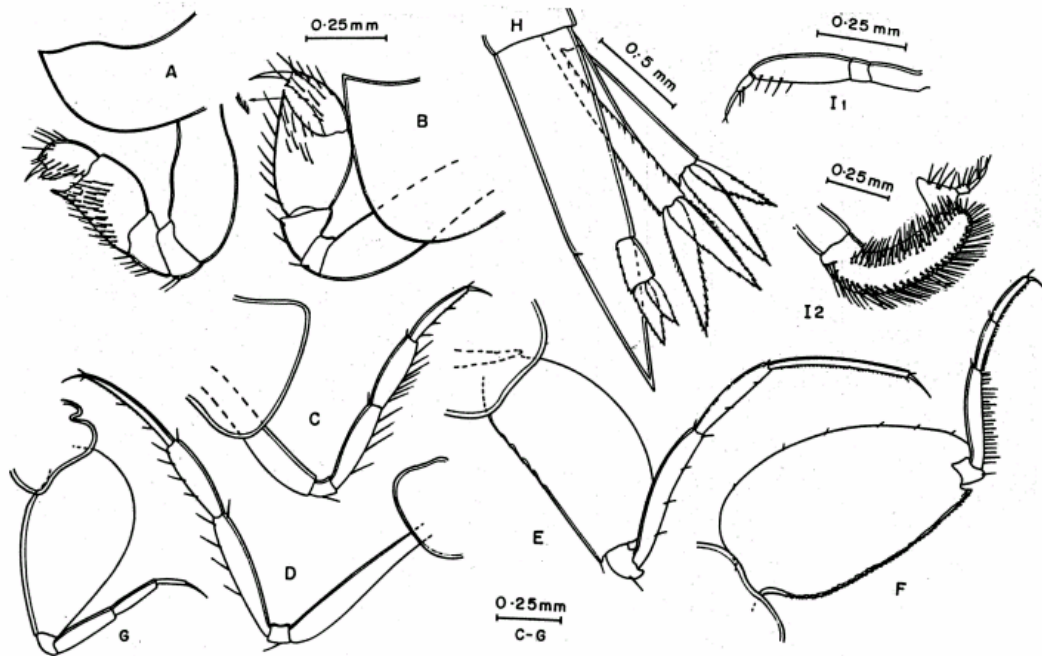
Depth range:0-200m

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



*Streetsia mindananonis*

A1 – male, A2 – cephalon female.



*Streetsia mindananonis* (male)  
A to G – pereopods 1 to 7, H – Uropods and telson,  
I1 – antenna 1 female, I2 – antenna 1 male.

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: Body elongated and narrow, perfectly streamlined; cephalon highly elongated in male, oblong in female (except rostrum); pleon segments with a pair of lateral glands on the ventral half. Double pleon segment highly, elongated, one and a half times longer than the telson. Pereopod 1 weakly chelate, carpus slightly longer than broad, internally armed with stiff setae. Carpus of the 2<sup>nd</sup> pereopod slightly swollen and internally produced into a stout conical lobe reaching the tip of the propodus, borders with fine spinnules. Basis of 5<sup>th</sup> pereopod expanded on the outer side; basis of 6<sup>th</sup> pereopod elongate ovate, basis of 7<sup>th</sup> pereopod steadily narrowing distal wards.

Sex attributes:

Dimorphic

Male: The 1<sup>st</sup> segment of the flagellum of antenna 1 in males has a characteristic projection in the distal part of the anterior margin.

Female: First antenna reduced, second absent.

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit: Feeds on micro zooplankton

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks: As in *Simorhynchotus antennarius* the exopod of uropod 3 is curved out wards in *S. mindanaonis* though not to the same extent and its distal margin is dentate (pl. 16, Fig. H). Except for this, the descriptions provided by Stebbing (1888), Fage (1960) and Pillai (1966 a) clearly apply to author's specimens.

*S. mindanaonis* is closely related to *S. steenstrupi* than to the other two species. But it can be distinguished by the prominent constriction on the dorsal side of the Cephalon, the presence of luminescent organs on the first three pleon segments and considerably elongated double pleon segment. Both have the same type of body and peropods 1 and 2.

Size and age:

Maximum length (cm) (male/ female/ unsexed)

Ref. No.:

Male 9.6 to 25.62, Female 8.0to 14.2, Juvenile 3.49 to 7.2

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: Ref. No.  
Eggs are stored in the brood pouch and fully developed juveniles hatch out from the brood pouch.  
Characteristics:  
Abundance:  
Biochemical aspects:  
Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Ref. No.  
Electrophoresis: Ref. No.

**SPAWNING INFORMATION:**

Locality: Main Ref:  
Season:  
Fecundity:  
Comment:

**MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):**

(Include review articles, monographs, books etc.)

Pillai, N.K., 1966a. Pelagic Amphipoda in the collections of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, India, Part 1, Oxycephalidae. In *Proceedings of the Symposium on Crustacea, I. Marine. Biological. Association of India*: 169-204.

Nair, K.K.C. and K.V. Jayalakshmy, 1992. Distribution of oxycephalidae (Hyperiidia – Amphipoda) in the Indian Ocean – A Statistical Study. *Oceanography of the Indian Ocean*, Oxford and IBH Publications, 201-210. Ed. By B.N. Desai.

Nair, K.K.C (1995) Taxonomic Features And Identification Of Oxycephalidae, *Mahasagar*, Vol.28. No 1&2.

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