

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:33-35%

Brackish: Yes/No

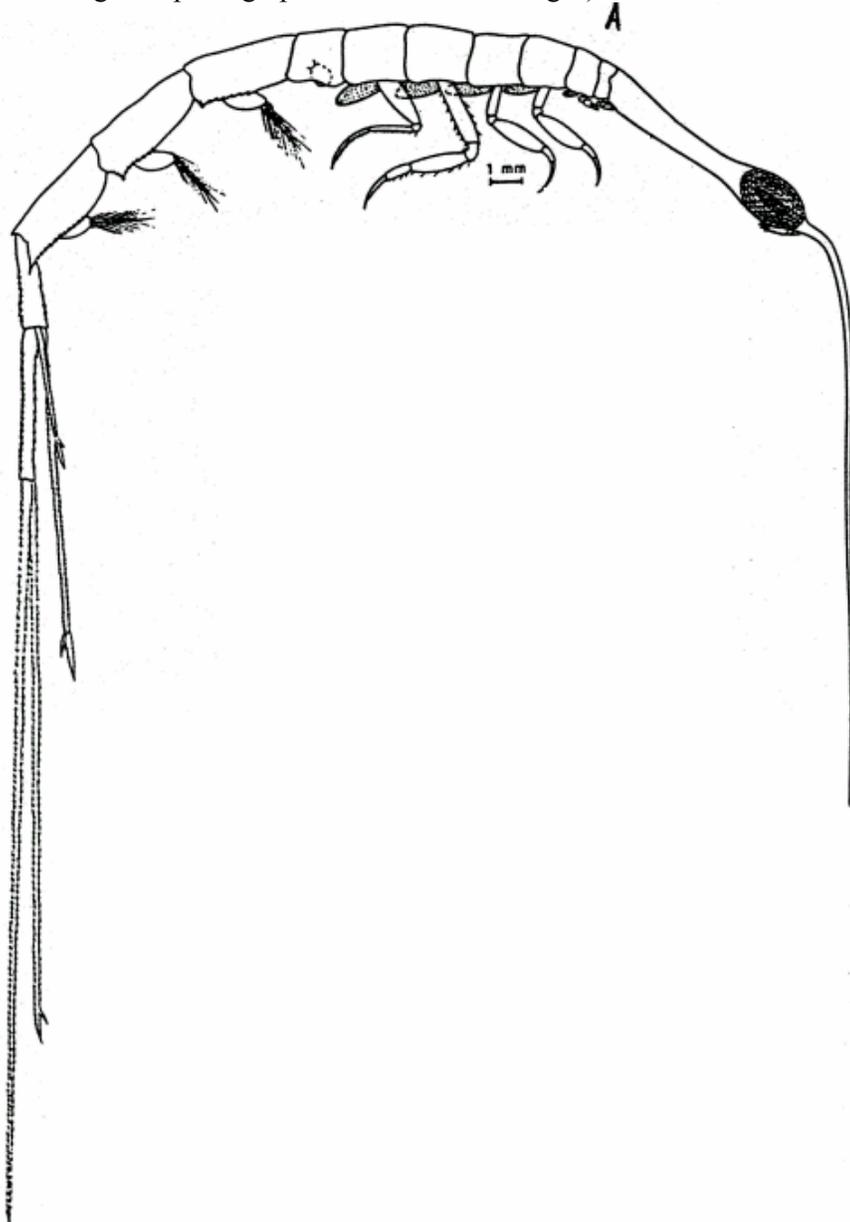
Migrations:

Temperature:

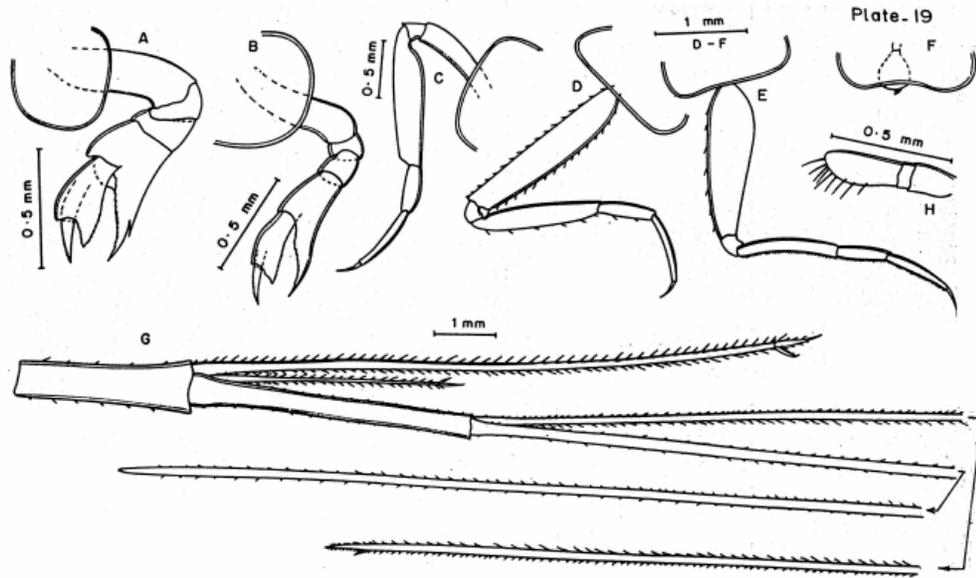
Salt Water: Yes✓/ No

Depth range:0-200m

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



Rhabdosoma armatum (female)



Rhabdosoma armatum (female)
 A & B – pereopods 1 & 2, C to F – pereopods 4 to 7,
 G – Uropods and telson, H – antenna 1.

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: Rostrum more than twice as long as cephalon. Telson longer than double pleon segment. Carpus of the 1st pereopod 6 with broad basis. Pereopod 7, a mere pyriform lobe carrying a small two- segmented appendix. Exopods of uropods, very small. Telson almost as long as 3rd uropod in male, in female much longer.

Sex attributes: Dimorphic

Male: The 1st 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: *R. armatum* closely resembles *R. whitei* but can be distinguished by the presence of a prominent spine on the thumb- like process of the carpus of the first pereopod. This character is not observed in any other species. Among other diagnostic characters can be mentioned the serrate lower border of the pleon segments, the clearly flattened and expanded merus of the pereopods three to five, the differently shaped coxal plate of the seventh pereopod and the rudimentary exopods of uropods two and three. Fage (1960) observed a small degree of sexual dimorphism in this species. According to him the neck and the rostrum in the female are longer than in male. The telson in the male is much shorter than in the female, almost equal to that of the trunk (mesosome+metasome) in females but about half the length of the trunk in the males. In the male the third uropod almost reaches the tip of the telson while in the female the telson reaches far beyond the tip of the third uropod. Ceccchini (1929) created *R.sanzoi* with the help of a single male collected from the Red Sea. He was apparently misled by the sexual dimorphism, characteristic of *R. armatum*. During development, the relative proportions of the telson and the uropods undergo changes. In subadult females the telson is clearly shorter than the third uropod but just prior to sexual maturity grows rapidly and over - reaches the uropod. Fage has observed this in *R. armatum* and *R. whitei*. The seventh pereopod which is normally a circular or pear shaped lamina shows some variation. In an ovigerous female Fage (1960) has found the seventh pereopod on the right side three segmented and its counterpart with a reduced basis. But in embryos taken out of the marsupium the seventh leg always were three segmented.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Male nil, Female 49.5 to 80.4, Juvenile 7.92.

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.

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.

K. Nagappan Nayar, 1959. Amphipoda of the Madras Coast, *Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum*, Vol. 6. No.3. p 1-79.

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