

**NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

Dept. of Biotechnology  
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

**MARINE BIORESOURCES**

FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general)

(Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)

Fauna: ✓	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton), Pelagic amphipoda		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Rhabdosoma brevicaudatum</i> Stebbing Common Name (if available): Synonyms: <i>Rhabdosoma brevicaudatum</i> Author(s): Stebbing      Status: 1888, p.1612, pl.208 <i>Xiphocephalus brevicaudatus</i> Bovallius      1890, p.133 <i>Rhabdosoma brachyteles</i> Stebbing      1895, p.369, pl.55 <i>Peudanurus brevicaudatus</i> Grabowsky      1895, p.199.		
Classification: Phylum: Arthropoda      Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata Super class:      Class: Crustacea      Sub- Class: Malacostraca Super Order: Peracarida      Order: Amphipoda      Sub Order: Hyperidea Super Family: Platysceloidea      Family: Oxycephalidae      Sub-Family Genus: <i>Rhabdosoma</i> Species: <i>brevicaudatum</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: In all the world oceans <i>R. brevicaudatum</i> was distributed more towards the landmasses rather than towards the open ocean. Thus it was found in the north and the south – western areas of the Pacific, in the Atlantic from the equator to 38 degree N and also in the Mediterranean Sea. From the near shore waters of the Indian Ocean they were found to extend from 8 degree N to m 38 degree S along African coast, from 10 degree S to 32 degree S along the Australian coast.  Latitude: 25 °W to 115° E      Place: Longitude: 15°N to 40°S      State:		

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:33-35%

Brackish: Yes/No

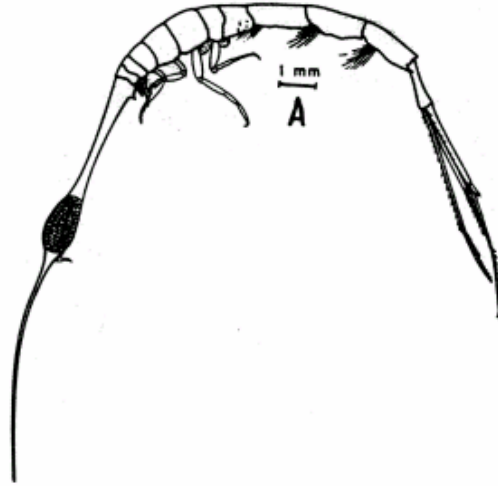
Migrations:

Temperature:20-28°C

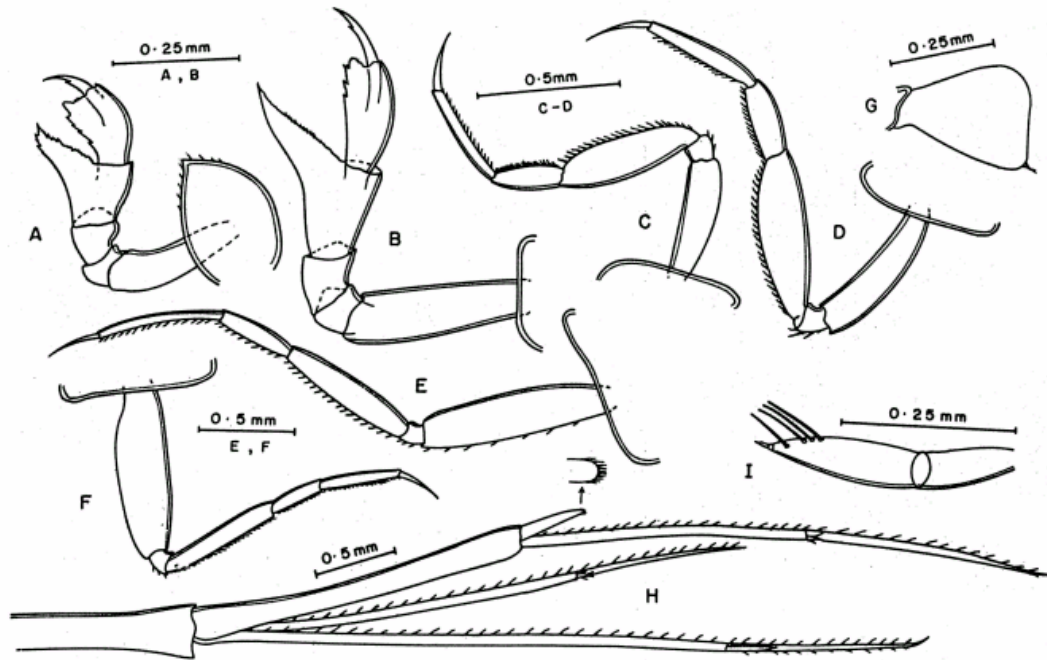
Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :0-200m.

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



*Rhabdosoma brevicaudatum* (female)



*Rhabdosoma brevicaudatum* (female)

A to G – pereopod 1 to 7, H – Uropods and telson, I – antenna 1.

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form-2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others) Ref. No.:  
(Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)

**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: Telson shorter than double pleon segment. Basal ventral side of the cephalon with a prominent spine like process followed by a small one. Carpal process followed by a small one. Carpal process of the 1<sup>st</sup> perepod as long as the segment proper, its inner and outer borders serrated, dactylus with an accessory spine at the middle of its inner side. Carpal process of perepod 2 serrated only along the inner side, dactylus with accessory spine shifted towards the tip. Perepod 7 triangular with 2 minute segments. The length of the uropods increase considerably from 1 and 3, endopods are minute except in the case of uropod1. Telson about one fourth the length of double urosome segment.

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: *R.brevicaudatum* can be easily distinguished from *R. armatum* and *R. whitei* by the extremely short telson which is less than a quarter of the length of the double pleon segment. In this character *R.brevicaudatum* resembles *R. minor* but the latter has totally different seventh pereopod.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Male nil, Female 22.47 to 34.4, Juvenile 6.42 to 16.21

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: 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 Electrophoresis:	Ref. No.     Ref. No. Ref. No.
SPAWNING INFORMATION: Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
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 <i>Proceedings of the Symposium on Crustacea, I. Marine. Biological. Association of India</i> : 169-204.  Nair, K.K.C. and K.V. Jayalakshmy, 1992. Distribution of oxycephalidae (Hyperiidia – Amphipoda) in the Indian Ocean – A Statistical Study. <i>Oceanography of the Indian Ocean</i> , Oxford and IBH Publications, 201-210. Ed. By B.N. Desai.  Nair, K.K.C (1995) Taxonomic Features And Identification Of Oxycephalidae, <i>Mahasagar</i> , Vol.28. No 1&2.	
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