

# 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton), Pelagic amphipoda		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Rhabdosoma minor</i> Fage		
Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Rhabdosoma minor</i>	Fage	1954, p. 661.
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	
Super class:	Class: Crustacea	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub Order: Hyperiidea
Super Family: Platysceloidea	Family: Oxycephalidae	Sub-Family
Genus: <i>Rhabdosoma</i>	Species: <i>minor</i>	
Authority : Fage		
Reference No.: Fage, L., 1954. Les Amphipodes pelagiques du genre <i>Rhabdosoma</i> . <i>Compte Rendu de l' Academie des Sciences</i> , Paris, <b>239</b> (11): 661-663.		
Geographical Location: This circumtropical species was found in the Atlantic up to 5-degree latitude. In the Pacific, though it extended from 31 degree N to 5 degree S, it was more confined towards the western and eastern half of the Ocean. In the Indian Ocean it extended 15 degree N to 35-degree S latitudes.		
Latitude: 30°W to 105°E	Place: Indian Ocean	
Longitude : 20°N to 30°S	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Brackish: Yes/No

Salt Water: Yes/No

Habitat: Marine

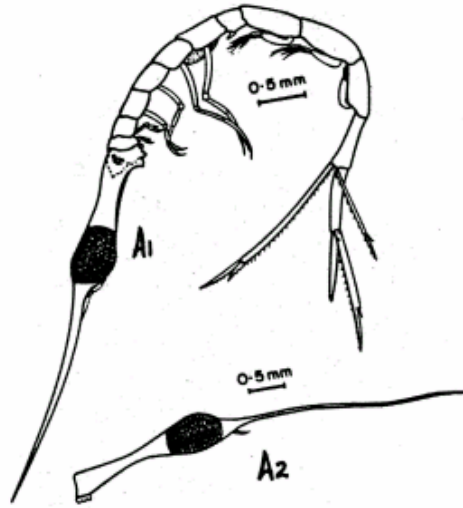
Migrations:

Depth range :0-200m.

Salinity:33-35%

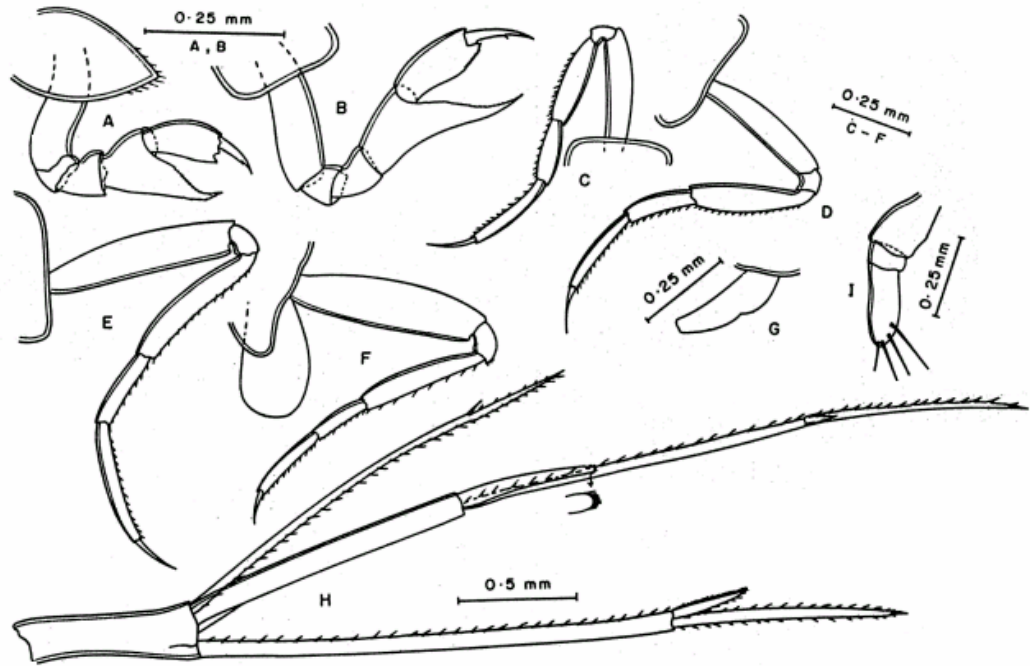
Temperature:20-28.

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



*Rhabdosoma minor*

A1 – juvenile female, A2 – cephalon adult female.



*Rhabdosoma minor* (female)

A to G – pereopods 1 to 7, H – uropod 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)  
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: *R. minor* closely resembles *R. brevicaudatum* but can be distinguished by the relatively longer telson, which is half the length of the double pleon segment and the totally differently shaped 7<sup>th</sup> pereopod. There are a few other minor differences, the most important being the stronger armature of the chela of *R. brevicaudatum*. Telson shorter than double pleon segment. Carpus of pereopod 1 broader than long and produced into a stout process, its borders finely serrate. Carpus of pereopod 2 relatively slender. Basis of pereopod 5 & 6 flattened. Pereopod 7 one segmented, clearly longer than broad. First uropod very long, over reaching the protopod of 3<sup>rd</sup> uropod very long, over reaching the protopod of 3<sup>rd</sup> uropod, exopod well developed, both rami free. Second reaching or slightly over reaching the tip of the telson, exopod much reduced. Third uropod about four times as long as telson. Telson about half the length of the double pleon segment.

Sex attributes: Dimorphic

Descriptive characters:

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.

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit: Feeds on meso and micro zooplankton.

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks:

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Male nil, Female 16.0 to 22.46, Juvenile 8.28 to 12.8

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 relationships:

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 (Hyperidea – 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.

**LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)**

Dr.K.K.C.Nair  
Scientist-In-Charge  
R.C. of NIO,  
Post Box-1616  
Kochi – 682 014

Dr. N. Krishna pillai  
“Radhika”  
65- Champaka Nagar  
Bakery Junction  
Trivandrum-695 001

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:**

(List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)