

NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

MARINE BIORESOURCES

FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general) Ref. No.:
(Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)

Fauna: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms												
General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton), Pelagic amphipoda														
<p>Scientific name & Authority: <i>Simorhynchotus antenarius</i> (Claus) Common Name (if available): Synonyms: Author(s) Status</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Simorhynchotus antennarius</i></td> <td>Stebbing</td> <td>1888,p.1572,pl.200</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Simorhynchotus antennarius</i></td> <td>Claus</td> <td>1871,p.156.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Simorhynchotus lilljeborgi</i></td> <td>Bovallius</td> <td>1890 p.52,pl.1,fig.1-7</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Simorhynchotus stebbingi</i></td> <td>Bovallius</td> <td>1890,p.50.</td> </tr> </table>			<i>Simorhynchotus antennarius</i>	Stebbing	1888,p.1572,pl.200	<i>Simorhynchotus antennarius</i>	Claus	1871,p.156.	<i>Simorhynchotus lilljeborgi</i>	Bovallius	1890 p.52,pl.1,fig.1-7	<i>Simorhynchotus stebbingi</i>	Bovallius	1890,p.50.
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<p>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>Simorhynchotus</i> Species: <i>antennarius</i> Authority: (Claus) Reference No.: Claus, C., 1879a. Der Organismus der Phronimiden. <i>Arbeiten aus dem Zoologischen Institut der Universität zu Wien</i>, 2: 59-146, pls. 1-8.</p>														
<p>Geographical Location: <i>S. antenarius</i> appears to be primarily an inhabitant of the surface layers but may have a vertical range which extends down into the mesopelagic zone. This is a circumtropical species known from the warm water regions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Ocean and also from Mediterranean. The northern most geographical limit of this species was found to be 41°39.5'N (Chevreux 1900) and southern limit upto the periphery of New Zealand (Barnard 1930).</p>														
Latitude: 25°W to 115°E	Place: In the Indian Ocean widely distributed in the Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal													
Longitude: 30°N to 35° S	State:													

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:33-35%

Brackish : Yes/No

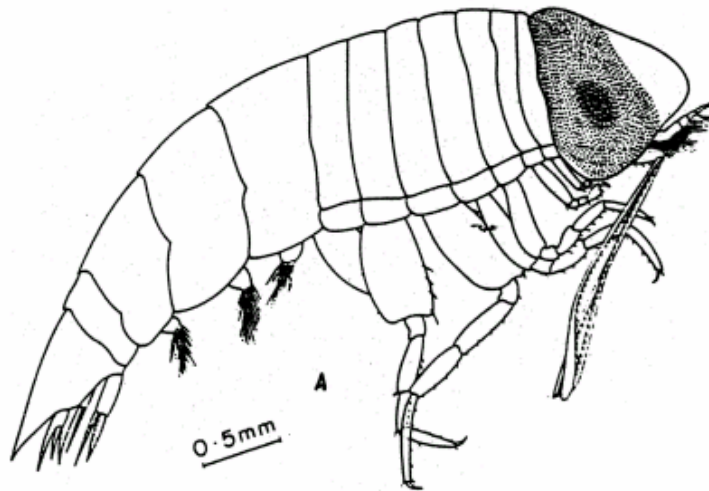
Migrations:

Temperature:20-28°C

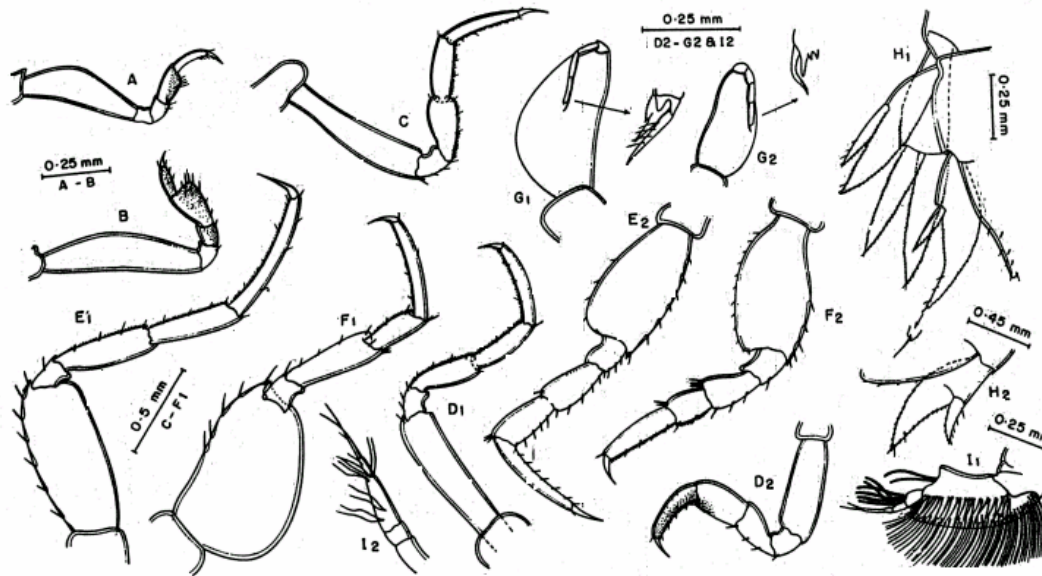
Salt Water : Yes/No

Depth range:0-200m

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



Simorhynchotus antennarius (Claus) Male



Simorhynchotus antennarius (Claus)

Male : A to C & D1 to G1 pereopods 1 to 7, H1 uropods and telson, I1 antenna 1.
 Female: D2 to G2 – pereopods 4-7, H2 – uropods 3 and telson, I2 – 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, month

SALIENT FEATURES:

Morphological:

Diagnostic characteristics: The anteriorly produced snout from the cephalon is more prominent in the male than in the female . Telson broadly triangular, in female it is broader than in the male First antenna in male with indistinctly 3-segmented peduncle, flagellum 4 segmented. Second antenna 5 segmented and typically oxycephalid. In female the 1st antenna simple and 5 segmented, 2nd antenna absent. Seventh pereopod reduced in size but with all segments, tip of the propodus with two spiniform elements much longer than the dactylus. In females, the apical elements and the dactylus of the 7th pereopod are slightly different than in males. Endopod of the 3rd uropod fully fused with protopod, endopod very broad and long, considerably overreaching the tip of the telson and characteristically curving outwards, its borders serrated.

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: *S. antennarius* exhibits wide range of variations with respect to size and sex.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Male: 2.51 to 6.78, Female 2.08 to 7.36, Juvenile 1.2 to 2.56

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: Eggs are stored in the brood pouch and fully developed juveniles hatch out from the brood pouch.

Characteristics:	Ref. No.
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.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

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