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 : √	Flora	Microorganisms				
General Category : Invertebrata (Zooplankton) Pelagic amphipod						
Scientific name &Authority: O Common Name (if available) : Synonyms: Oxycephalus longipes	<i>xycephalus longipes</i> Spa Author(s) Spandl	andl 1927 Status 1927,p.181				
Classification: Phylum: Arthropoda Super class: Super Order:Peracarida Super Family: Platysceloidea Genus: <i>Oxycephalus</i> Authority: Spandl Reference No.: Spandal, H., 19 und Phronimidae) der Dutchen <i>Expedition</i> 1901- 1903, 19 , Zoo	Sub Phylum: Mandibula Class: Crustacea Order: Amphipoda Family:Oxycephalidae Species: <i>longipes</i> 927. Die Hyperiiden (Exkl. Sudpolar- Expedition 1907 plogy, 11 : 145-287.	ta Sub- Class: Malacostraca Sub Order: Hyperiidea Sub-Family: Hyperiidea Gammaroidea 1-1903. <i>Deutsche sudpolar</i>				
Geographical Location: Originally recorded from the tropical part of Atlantic. Adult females are recoded for the first time from the Indian Ocean .Latitude:09°10'NPlace: Southern Bay of Bengal						
Longitude: 85°13'E	State: Indian Ocean					







DATA ENTRY FORM: Form-2(Fish / shellfish / others) (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/ rare	ly		
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 th	e year – yes/	' no	If no, months:

SALIENT FEATURES : Morphological:

Diagnostic characteristics: Body moderately deep and elongated. Cephalon parallel sided for more than two thirds of its length and as long as pereon, rostrum short. First antenna in female six segmented with elongated peduncle, third peduncular segment with ten stiff setae. Carpus of perepod 1 broad and internally produced, cutting edges of carpus and propodus with a sharp row of spines; carpus of perepod 2 much longer than the rest of the limb, thumb like process clearly shorter than the segment proper, cutting edges of carpus and propodus with sharp denticulate spines. Third and 4th perepods sub-similar. Perepod 5, basis enlarged, inner convex and smooth. Perepod 6, basis nearly conical. Perepod 7, broadest at one–third distance from the base and further on steadily narrows, propodus extremely elongated and ends in a long dactylus. Uropods flattened; outer borders of protopod of the first uropod unarmed; endopod of first uropod does not reach the tip of telson. Telson roughly triangular and narrows the tip, the distal one- third of the 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 : Since its inception by S

Additional remarks : Since its inception by Spandl, it has never been recorded from anywhere else. But Semanova in Vinogradov, *et al* has treated this species as valid. On the other hand from the illustrations of Spandl, the figure of cephalon shows signs of immaturity. However, the spindle shaped propodus of the seventh percopod marks it distinct from other species of the genus except in the case of *O. latirostris*. The record of adult females from the Bay of Bengal and south east Indian Ocean (Nair , 1998) confirms its validity.

Size and age :

Maximum length (cm) (male / female/ unsexed)				
Average length (mm) male / female – 19.5, 15)				
Maximum weight : (g) (male / female / unsexed)				
Average weight :(g) (male / female / unsexed)				
Longevity (y) (wild) : (captivity)				
Length / weight relational ships:				

Ref. No.: Ref. No.: Ref. No.: Ref. No.: Ref. No.: 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
Electrophoresis:Ref. No.
Ref. No.

SPAWNING INFORMATION:

Locality:

Season: Fecundity: Comment: Main Ref:

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.)

Nair, K.K.C, 1998. "Oxycephalus longipes Spandl, 1997- A valid species of the genus oxycephalus (Amphipoda, Hyperiidea, Oxycephalidae)." Crustaceana 71, 5, 481-486.

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 Hyperiidea Amphipoda) in the Indian Ocean – A Statistical Study. *Oceanography of the Indian Ocean*, Oxford and IBH Publications, 201-210. Ed. By B.N. Desai.

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