

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 amphipoda		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Leptocotis tenuirostris</i> (Claus) Common Name (if available) : Synonyms: Author(s) Status <i>Leptocotis tenuirostris</i> Claus 1887, p.36 <i>Oxycephalus tenuirostris</i> Claus 1871, p.155 <i>Leptocotis spinifera</i> Streets 1877, p.137 <i>Lepocotis lindstromi</i> Bovallius 1887 ,p.38 <i>Leptocotis ambodus</i> Stebbing 1888 ,p.1594 <i>Dorycephalus lindstromi</i> Bovallius 1890 ,p.76 <i>Dorycephalus ambodus</i> Colosi 1918 ,p.218 <i>Leptocotis similis</i> Spandl 1927, p.204, fig.29		
Classification: Phylum: Arthropoda Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata Super class: Class: Crustacea Sub- Class: Malacostraca Super Order: Peracarida Order: Amphipoda Sub Order: Hyperideia Super Family: Platysceloidea Family: Oxycephalidae Sub-Family Genus: <i>Leptocotis</i> Species: <i>tenuirostris</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.		
Geographical Location: Distributed in north and south Atlantic, the Pacific, East Indies and the Indian Ocean. Most often found in the Indo-west Pacific. It was not recorded from the west coast of Africa, Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Its northern and southern geographical limit appears to be 46 N and 36 S. Latitude: 20°N to 115°E Place: Indian Ocean Longitude: 30°N to 40° S State:		

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:33-35%

Brackish : Yes/No

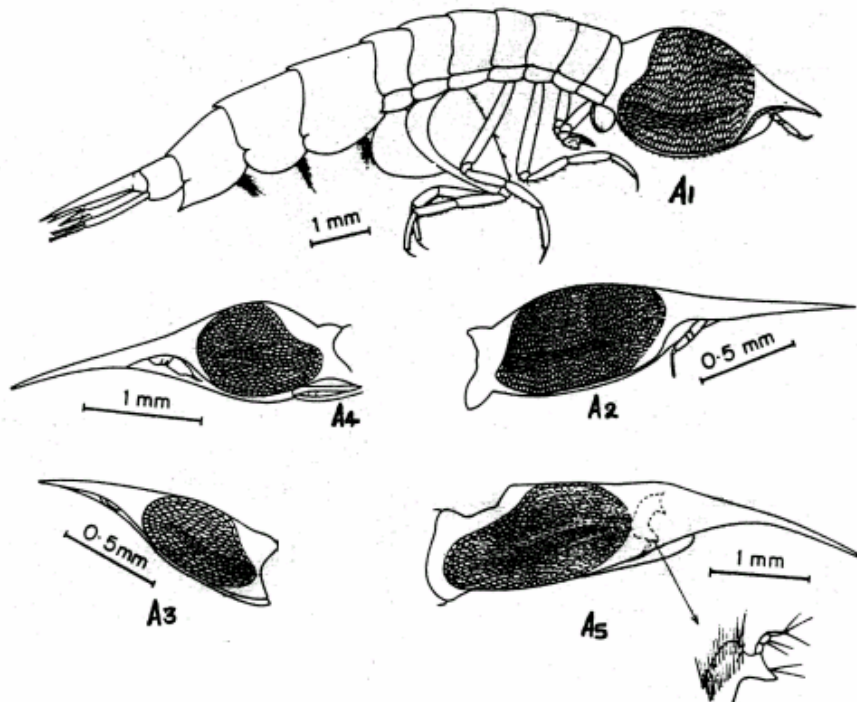
Migrations:

Temperature:20-28°C

Salt Water : Yes/No

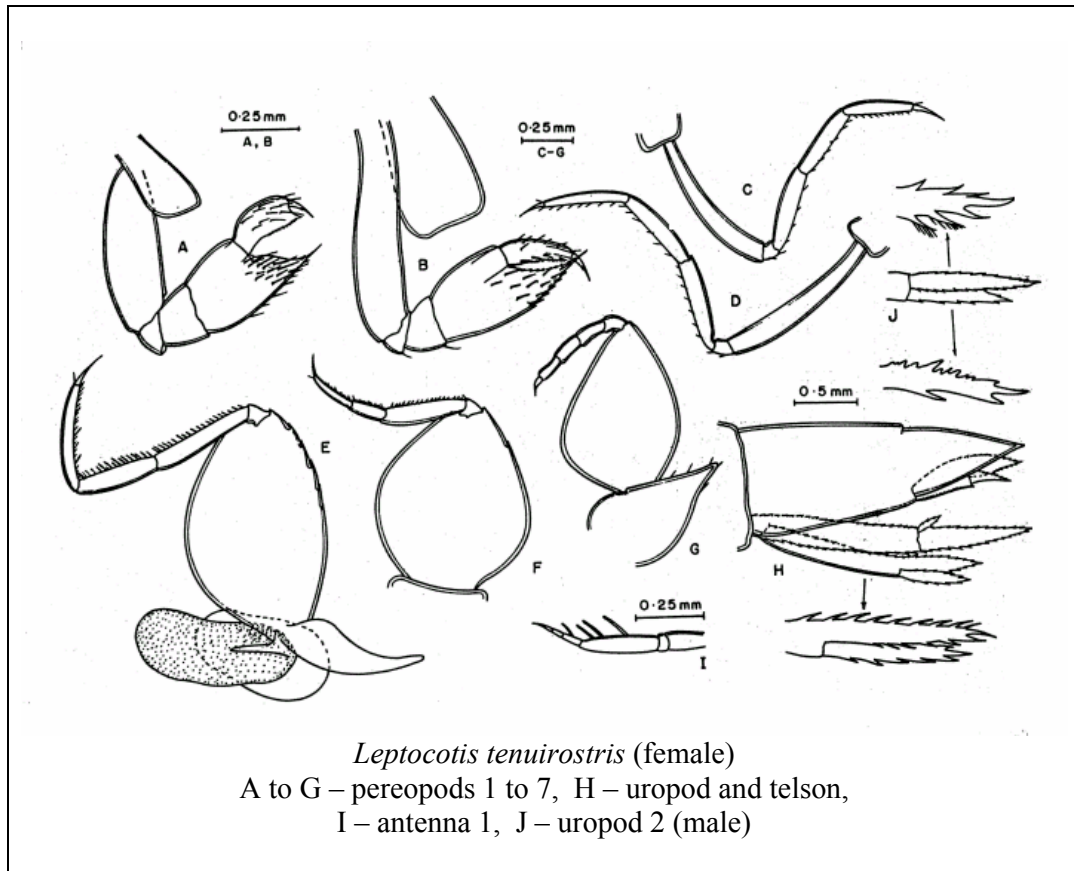
Depth range:0-200m

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



Leptocotis tenuirostris

A1 – adult female, A2 – cephalon female, A3 – cephalon juvenile female,
A4 – cephalon juvenile male, A5 – cephalon adult male.



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 :locallyknown/ reported/ not known

Details:

Period of availability: Throughout the year – yes/ no

If no, months:

SALIENT FEATURES :

Morphological:

Diagnostic characteristics: Cephalon globular in female, appreciably elongated in male and nearly fully covered by the eyes. Telson about two – thirds as long as the double pleon segment, steadily narrowing to an acute apex .

First antenna slender and 7 segmented in female and in male typical as in the family. Carpus of pereopod 1 nearly equal in length and width ,its inner distal part produced into a broad – based triangular process armed with stiff setae . Carpus of 2nd pereopod slightly longer than broad, carpal process longer and narrower than in the first ,carpal process and propodus finely serrate . Pereopods2 &3 slender; 5th pereopod longer than 6th ; basis of 7th pereopod ovate with all the following segments.

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: As *L. tenuirostris* show wide variation in morphology depending on sex and stage of growth , it has been described under several names . Fage (1960) studied a very rich collection from all over the tropical waters and concluded that *Leptocotis* is monotypic . The adult male and female show pronounced sexual dimorphism

Size and age :

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

Ref. No.:

Male 6.08 to 17.7, Female 7.04 to 20.4, Juvenile 2.88 to 6.4

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:

<p>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 :</p>	<p>Ref. No.: Ref. No.: Ref. No.:</p>
<p>SPAWNING INFORMATION:</p> <p>Locality: Main Ref: Season: Fecundity: Comment:</p>	
<p>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Nair, K.K.C. and K.V. Jayalakshmy, 1992. Distribution of oxycephalidae (Hyperidea – 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.</p> <p>Nair, K.K.C (1995) Taxonomic Features And Identification Of Oxycephalidae, <i>Mahasagar</i>, Vol.28. No 1&2.</p> <p>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</p> <p>Dr.K.K.C.Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014</p> <p>Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695001</p> <p>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)</p>	