

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		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Calamorrhynchus pellucidus</i> Streets		
Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Calamorrhynchus pellucidus</i>	Streets	1878 ,p.285
<i>Calamorrhynchus rigidus</i>	Stebbing	1888 ,p.1600,p1.206
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>Calamorrhynchus</i>	Species: <i>pellucidus</i>	
Authority: Streets		
Reference No.: Streets, T. H., 1878. Pelagic Amphipoda. <i>Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia</i> , 276-290,p1.2.		
Geographical Location: This circumtropical species was found to occur in the north and south Atlantic ,the north Pacific ,East Indies ,Tasman Sea and the Indian Ocean. Its distribution scarcely extends beyond 38 N and 41 S latitudes		
Latitude: 45°W to 115°E	Place: Indian Ocean	
Longitude: 20°N to 35° S	State	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:33-35%

Brackish : Yes/No

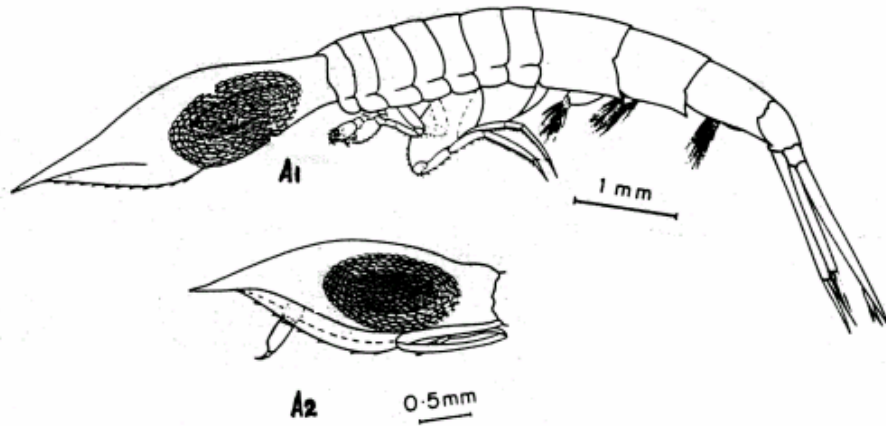
Migrations:

Temperature:20-28°C

Salt Water : Yes ✓/ No

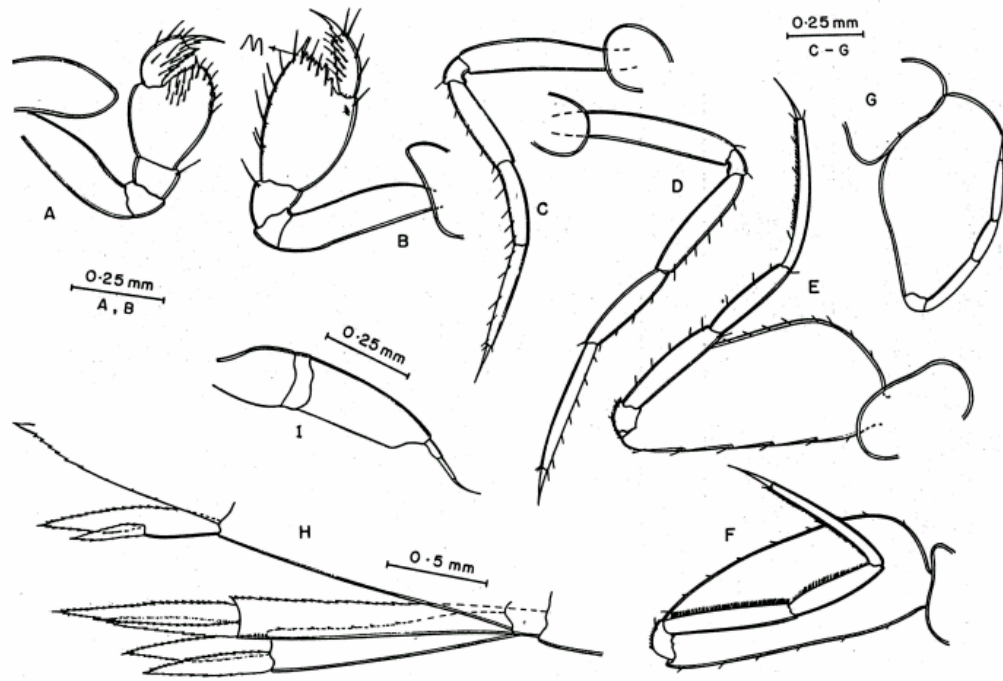
Depth range:0-200m

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



Calamorrhynchus pellucidus

A1 – female, A2 – cephalon juvenile male.



Calamorhynchus pellucidus

A to G – pereopods 1 to 7, H – uropods and telson, I – antenna 1.

DATA ENTRY FORM : Form-2 (Fish/Shellfish/ 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: Main part of the cephalon housing the eyes oblong, laterally situated and separated by a wide dorso-median gap. Lateral borders of the telson dentate, particularly towards the tip.

Carpus of 1st pereopods widening distal wards and expanded at the inner distal part into a rounded lobe; carpus of pereopod 2 more elongated than in the 1st pereopod. Carpus of both 1st & 2nd pereopods armed with stiff setae, distal borders of both serrated and with median spine, more prominent in 2nd pereopod. Pereopods 5&6 with elongate-oblong basis with widely spaced marginal spinules. Basis of 7th pereopod narrowing distalwards with all the usual segments present. Uropod 1 reaching the tip of uropod 3, uropod 3 stopping far short of the tip of telson.

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: The rostrum with broad lateral wings and the clearly separate lateral eyes distinguish this genus from all the rest . However the post, cephalic region of the body including the appendage show close similarity to *Leptocotis* .

Size and age :

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

Ref. No.:

Male 7.88 to 11.42, Female 8.00 to 12.8, Juvenile 5.94 to 6.78

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: Ref. No.:
Eggs are stored in the brood pouch and fully developed juveniles hatch out from the brood pouch.
Characteristic
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 (Hyperiidia – 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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