

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>Paraphronima crassipes</i> Claus, 1879		
Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status :
<i>Paraphronima crassipes</i>	Bovallius,	1889,p.30,pl.2,figs.11-15
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	
Super class:	Class: Crustacea	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub Order: Hyperideia
Super Family: Vibilioidea	Family: Paraphronimidae	Sub-Family:
Genus: <i>Paraphronima</i>	Species: <i>crassipes</i>	
Authority: Claus		
Reference No.:		
Claus, C.1879a. Der Organismus der Phronimiden. <i>Arb. Zool. Inst. Univ. Wien</i> , vol. 2, pp. 59-146.		
Claus, C.1879b. Die Gattungen und Arten der Platyscelida in systematischen Übersicht. <i>Arb. Zool. Inst. Wien</i> , vol. 2, pp. 5-43, 147-198.		
Geographical Location: Widely distributed in the tropical and subtropical waters of the three oceans as well as in the Mediterranean Sea. It penetrates far into the temperate latitudes: up to 42°N. in the Atlantic Ocean and 52°N. in the Pacific Ocean. In the Southern Hemisphere it rarely penetrates up to the Antarctic Convergence. It lives in a wide range of depths (0-1,600m); however, it is rarely found at depths greater than 500m and occurs more often in the 50-500 m layer. There are references to its diurnal vertical migrations (Brusca, 1967a; Thruston, 1976 b). The main reproduction period is probably in autumn, though females with eggs are found through out the year (Brusca, 1967b).		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat:

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

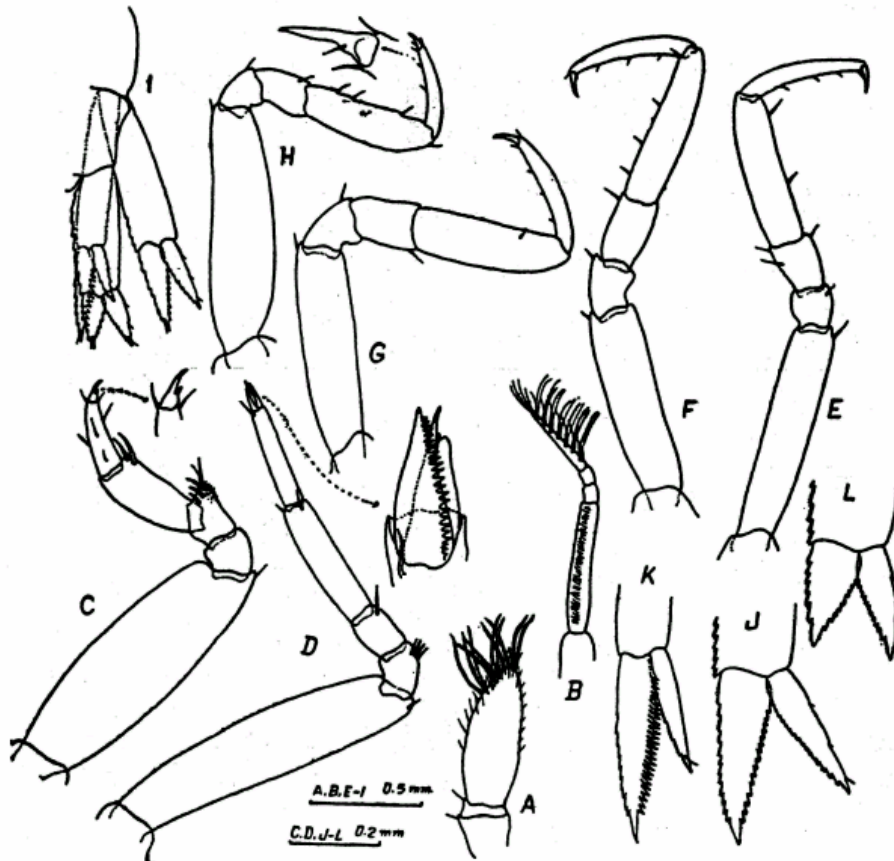
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Paraphronima crassipes

A – antenna 1; B – antenna 2; C – pereopod 1; D – pereopod 2;

E – pereopod 4; F – pereopod 5; G – pereopod 6;

H – pereopod 7; I – uropods and telson; J to L – uropods 1-3

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: Cephalon is nearly as long as deep. Peraeon is about half as deep as the cephalon. Telson is very small and triangular with rounded apex. The penultimate segment of the first antenna of the male is enlarged and hairy, last segment is minute. Second antenna of the male has its second segment equal to the rest of the limb. First peraeopod is comparatively short and stout, fourth segment has its inner distal angle conically produced and surmounted by about five strong spines, fifth segment carries two stout inner distal spines. Second peraeopod is long and slender, with subcylindrical segments. Pereopods three to seven successively decrease in length, and seventh is only slightly shorter than the sixth. All pereopods have a robust build. Peduncle of the first uropod is nearly twice as long as the inner ramus, distal part of the inner border is serrated; both borders of the inner ramus and inner border of the outer ramus are serrated. Peduncle of the second uropod is nearly one and a half times the length of the inner ramus, outer ramus is feebly serrated, inner ramus is comparatively long, its inner border carries a few teeth and the outer border is armed with a closely packed row of sharp long teeth. Peduncle of the third uropod is stout, slightly more than twice as long as the rami, its inner border is fully serrated, and both borders of the inner ramus and the inner border of the outer ramus are serrated.

Sex attributes: Dimorphic

Male: 1st antenna well developed , female: 1st antenna reduced.

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks:

Size and age:

Maximum length (cm) (male/ female/ unsexed) 6.6mm

Ref. No.:

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: Characteristics: Abundance: Biochemical aspects: Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Electrophoresis:	Ref. No. Ref. No. Ref. No.
SPAWNING INFORMATION: Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
<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>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-695 001</p>	