

**NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

Dept. of Biotechnology  
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

**MARINE BIORESOURCES**

**FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general)**

Fauna: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton), Pelagic amphipod		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Schizoscelus ornatus</i> Claus, 1879 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Schizoscelus ornatus</i>	Claus	1879b: 21; 1887: 44
<i>Schizoscelus ornatus</i>	Stebbing	1888: 1504
<i>Schizoscelus ornatus</i>	Spandl	1927: 255
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	SubPhylum: Mandibulata	Sub Class: Malacostraca
Super class	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperideia
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family
Super Family: Platysceliodea	Family: Parascelidae	
Genus: <i>Schizoscelus</i>	Species : <i>ornatus</i>	
Authority : Claus, 1879 Reference No : Claus, C.1879a. Der Organismus der Phronimiden. <i>Arb. Zool. Inst. Univ. Wien</i> , vol. 2, pp. 59-146.		
Geographical Location : Known from the Atlantic (43° N to 14° S), Pacific (region of the Philippines), and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea. It inhabits the upper 200 m layer.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

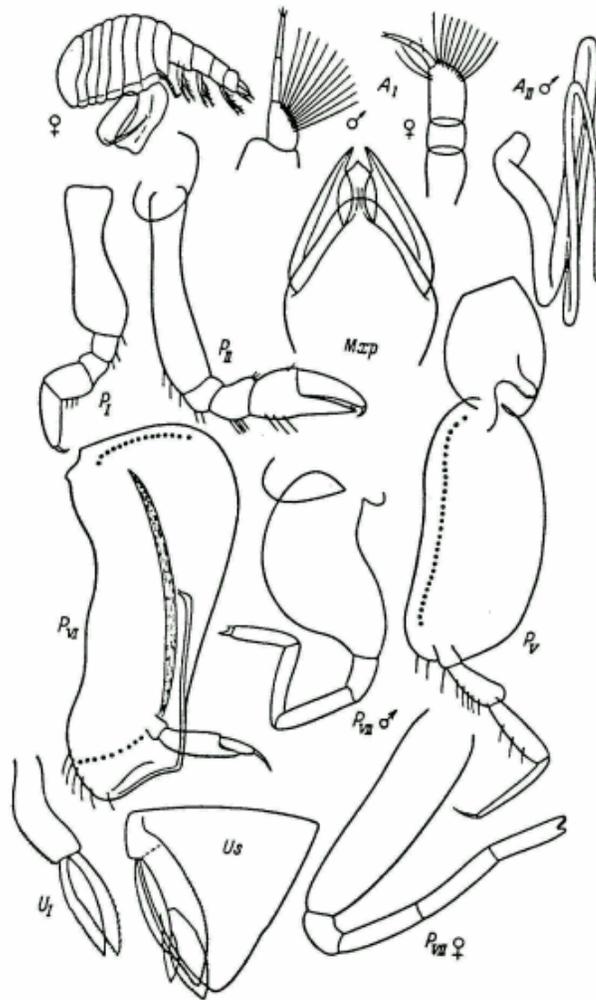
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/ No

Depth range :

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



*Schizoscelus ornatus* Claus (after, Claus, 1887)

<p>DATA ENTRY FORM: No.:</p> <p>(Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)</p> <p>Form- 1 Ref. No.:</p>	<p>Form -2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others )</p>	<p>Ref.</p>
<p><b>IMPORTANCE</b></p> <p>Landing statistics (t/y): from                      to                      Place:                      Ref. No.:</p> <p>Main source of landing: Yes/ No                      Coast: east/ west</p> <p>Importance to fisheries:</p> <p>Main catching method:</p> <p>Used for aquaculture: yes/ never/ rarely</p> <p>Used as bait: yes/no/ occasionally</p> <p>Aquarium fish: yes/ no/ rarely</p> <p>Game fish: yes/ no</p> <p>Dangerous fish: poisonous/ harmful/ harmless</p> <p>Bioactivity: locally known/ reported/ not known                      Details:</p> <p>Period of availability: Throughout the year – yes/ no                      If no, months:</p>		
<p><b>SALIENT FEATURES:</b></p> <p>Morphological:</p> <p>Diagnostic characteristics:</p> <p>The head is short, in length equal to the first three somites of the pereon; its height is almost thrice the length. The pereon is bulged, high, and longer than the pleon; the pleon is half as high as the pereon.</p> <p>The flagellum of antennae I in males is three- segmented; the 1st segment has a bulged posterior margin bearing long thin setae arranged in a fan; the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> segments are straight and narrow. Antennae I in females are similar in structure but their peduncle narrower than in males. The basal segment of antennae II in males is 2/3 the length of the following segment antennae II are folded zigzag four times.</p> <p>Pereopods I are simple; the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment is straight and equal in length to the successive segments together; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is shorter than the two preceding together but broader and its posterior distal angle may form a small pointed process; the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is longer than the 5<sup>th</sup> and its margins smooth; the claw is deeply curved. Pereopods II have chelae; the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment is longer than in pereopods I; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment has a long posterior distal angle that reaches the base of the claw and has a pointed tip, while the distal part of the anterior margin has a few (generally three) denticles; the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is narrowly conical and slightly curved. The 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods V has a bulged posterior margin, slightly bulged anterior margin, and its width is half its length the 3<sup>rd</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> segments together are equal to the 2<sup>nd</sup> in length; the 4<sup>th</sup> segment is distally broadened and has a more bulged posterior margin; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is narrower and longer, its posterior margin almost straight, and the anterior slightly bulged in the distal part; the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is linear and longer than the 5<sup>th</sup>; the claw is thin and straight and 1/3 the length of the 6<sup>th</sup> segment. The 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods VI is 1.5-2 times longer than in pereopods V, its maximum width occurring in the proximal part, the anterior margin concave, with a low smoothed tubercle in</p>		

the middle, the distal margin evenly rounded, the posterior margin markedly bulged in the proximal part but straight the middle and distal parts, and the fissure on the inner surface of the segment very longer, the distal segment I together are 1/3 the length of the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment the 4<sup>th</sup> segment has an anterior distal process that reaches the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> segment the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is notably narrowed; the claw is rudimentary. Pereopods VII have a full complement of segment; the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment in females is almost linear, its width 1/3 its length; the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> segments are equal to each other but the 6<sup>th</sup> is shorter; the claw is very short. Pereopods VII in males differ in a broader 2<sup>nd</sup> segment with a markedly bulged posterior margin

The basipodite of uropods I is curved and the distal half of its anterior margin pectinate; the rami are lanceolate, equal in length to the peduncle, and their tips extend beyond the tip of the telson. The basipodite of uropods II is very short and fused with the endopodite or indistinctly separated; the endopodite is lanceolate, very large, its tip almost reaching the tip of the telson; the exopodite is shorter and twice narrower than the endopodite. Uropods III are somewhat longer than the telson and the 2/3 the length of the endopodite. The tip of the telson is smoothly rounded, its length less than the width at the base and less than the length of the last urosomite.

Sex attributes:

Dimorphic

Male: 1<sup>st</sup> antenna well developed, female: 1<sup>st</sup> antenna reduced.

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks:

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Length of sexually mature specimens 2.5-4 mm.

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: Characteristics: Abundance: Biochemical aspects: Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Electrophoresis:	Ref. No.:    Ref. No.: Ref. No.:
<b>SPAWNING INFORMATION:</b> Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
<b>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):</b> (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.) <b>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</b>  <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> <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            Email <a href="mailto:kknair@niokochi.org">kknair@niokochi.org</a></p> </div> <p><b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT:</b>          (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)</p>	