NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

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

Fauna: √ Flora Microorganisms

General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton), Pelagic amphipod

Scientific name &Authority: *Thyropus sphaeroma* (Claus, 1879)
Common Name (if available):

Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
Thyropus sphaeroma (Tanyscelus)	Claus	1879b: 17; 1887: 45
Thyropus sphaeroma (Tanyscelus)	Bovallius	1887a: 43
Thyropus sphaeroma	Stebbing	1888: 1496
Thyropus sphaeroma	Spandl	1927: 259
-diaphanus	Dana	1852: 1013
-atlanticus	Bovallius	1887a: 43
-danae	Stebbing	1888: 1492

Classification:

Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub Class: Malacostraca
Super class	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperiidea
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family
Super Family: Platysceliodea	Family: Parascelidae	
Genus: *Thyropus*	Species : *sphaeroma*	

Authority ; (Claus, 1879)
Reference No: Claus, C.1879b. Die Gattungen und Arten der Platyscelida in systematischen Ubersicht. *Arb. Zool. Inst. Wien*, vol. 2, pp. 5-43, 147-198.

Geographical Location: This species widespread in the tropical zone of all oceans. It is known from the Atlantic (between 47° N and 36° S, including the equatorial zone), India (Arabian Sea), and Pacific (Kuroshio, Hawaiian Islands, eastern part from 40° N to 30° S, and equatorial zone) oceans. 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)

Thyropus sphaeroma (Claus)

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: Antennae I in males with a four-segmented flagellum; the Ist segment is the largest, notably curved forward, and distally so narrows that its apical margin is equal in width to the base of the 2nd segment. Antennae II in males with a short, uncurved basal segment, with slightly bulged margins, its width 1/3 its length, the antennae are long and thin and folded zigzag five times; the 2nd segment is approximately four times longer than the basal; the 4th segment is much shorter than the 3rd and almost twice as long as the 5th.

Pereopods I are equal to or somewhat shorter than pereopods II; the 2nd segment is equal to the 4th and 5th together; the 5th segment is much shorter and narrower than the 4th, and the 6th 2/3 the length of the 5th; the claw is short. The 5th segment of pereopods II is shorter than in pereopods I and the 6th segment longer. Coxal plate V has a long spiniform process on the inner surface; the 2nd segment is oval and 1.6-1.7 times longer than wide; the distal segments together are somewhat shorter or longer than the 2nd segment; the 5 th segment is linear and twice longer than the 4th; the 6th segment is shorter and narrower than the 5th but 1.5 times longer than the 4th. The 2nd segment of pereopods VI is almost twice longer than in pereopods V, broad, markedly narrowed proximately and distally, its anterior margin notably concave medially, the posterior margin bulged in the proximal half, and a small oval fissure occurs close to the base of the segment; the 3rd-7th segments together are ¼ the length of the 2nd; the 4th segment is straight and linear and without an anterior distal process; the 5th segment is straight, almost linear, and 2/3 the 4th in length and narrower than it; the 6th segment is ½ the length of the 4th; the claw is approximately 1/3 the length of the 6th segment. The 2nd segment of pereopods VIII is 2.5 times longer than wide. The anterior margin concave, and the posterior convex; the number and length of the distal segments are highly variable but individuals with two short distal segments encountered more often.

The basipodite of uropods I is distally broadened and its anterior margin denticulate almost throughout is length; the exopodite is lanceolate and equal to the

basipodite in length; the endopodite is broadly lanceolate, 1/3 the exopodite in length and twice as broad, and its tip does not reach the tip of the telson. The basipodite of uropods II is distally broadened; the rami are lanceolate; the exopodite is 1.5 times longer than the exopodite. The basipodite of uropods III is almost equal in length and width; the rami are broadly lanceolate; the endopodite is almost 2.5 times longer and also broader than the exopodite, its tip reaching somewhat beyond the tip of the telson. The last urosomite has slightly bulged lateral margins and its maximum width is almost twice its length. The telson is hemispherical, its length half its width at the base.

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) Ref. No.:
Length of adult individuals up to 7 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 relation ships:

Eggs and larvae: Ref. No.:
Characteristics:
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.)
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