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: *Parascelus edwardsi* Claus, 1879
Common Name (if available):

Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
Parasselus edwardsi	Claus	1879b: 18; 1887: 46
Parasselus edwardsi	Spandl	1924: 42; 1927: 264
-parvus	Claus	1879b: 20; 1887: 47
Parasselus edwardsi	Stebbing	1888: 1500
Parasselus edwardsi	Stephensen	1925a: 211
-nasutus	Bovallius	1887a: 44
-zebu	Stebbing	1888: 1496
Parasselus edwardsi	Shoemaker	1925: 46
Parasselus edwardsi	Stephensen	1925a: 211
-typhoides ?	Hurley	1955: 183

Classification:

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

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.

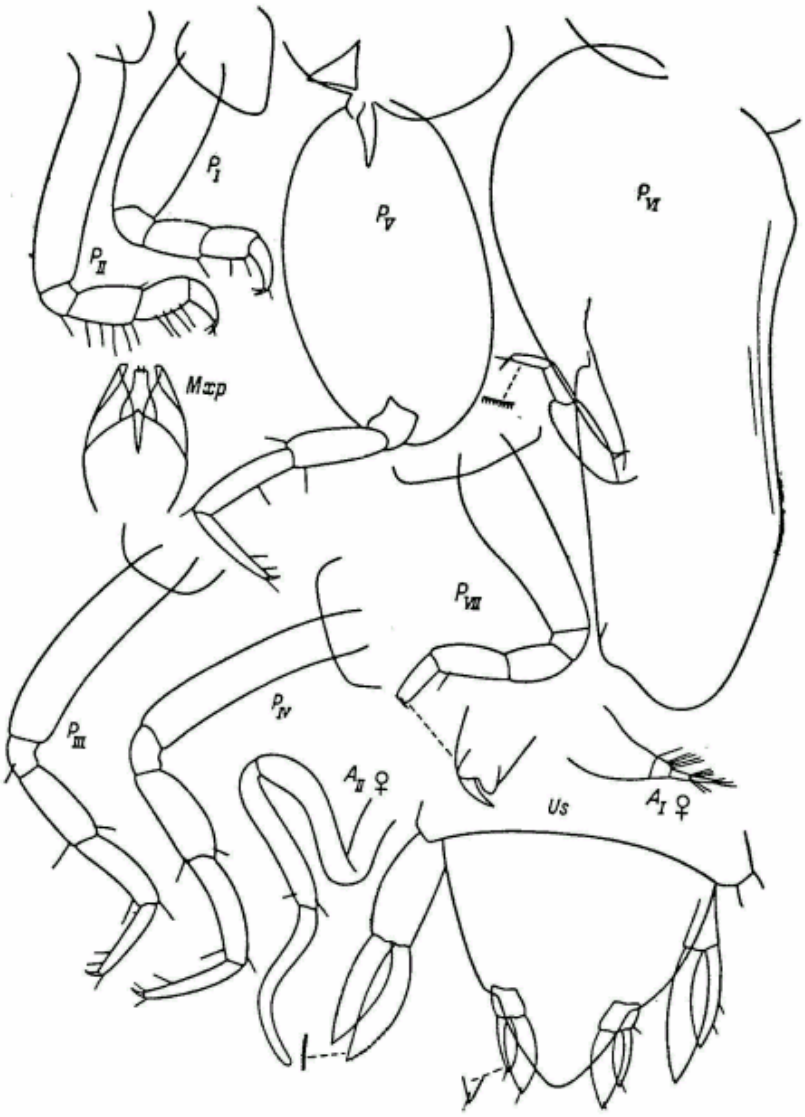
Geographical Location: Known from the Atlantic (34° n to 3° S), Indian (SriLanka), and Pacific (Philippines, New Zealand, Nasca ridge, region of eastern Australia) oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea. It lives in the upper 200 m layer.

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)



Parascelus edwardsi Claus, female.

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:

The shape of the head and body and the structure of the antennae are the same as in *P.typhoides*. The 2nd segment of pereopods I is relatively shorter and broader than in *P.typhoides*; the 3rd-7th segments together are longer than the 2nd; the 5th segment is shorter than the 4th and equal to the 6th; the posterior distal process of the 5th segment is very small. Pereopods II are similar in structure to pereopods I but longer and the 3rd-7th segments shorter than the 2nd. The 2nd segment of pereopods III is much shorter than the successive segments together. Coxal plate V is similar in structure to that in *P.typhoides*; the 2nd segment of pereopods V is oval and 1.3 times longer than wide; the 3rd-7th segments together are equal; in length to the 6th. The maximum width of the proximal half of the 2nd segments together are less than 1/3 the length of the 2nd; the 4th segment has a small rounded distal process reaching 1/3 the length of the next segment; the 5th segment is almost half the length of the 4th but much narrower; the 4th-5th segments have a denticulate anterior margin the 6th segment is equal to the 5th in length but narrow the claw is slightly bent forward and 1/3 the length of the 6th segment. The shape and width of the 2nd segment of pereopods VII are highly variable; it may base broad with a convex posterior margin and concave anterior margin or very slightly broadened; the 3rd- 7th segments together in individuals with a broad 2nd segment 1/2-2/3 its length and in individuals with a narrow 2nd segment only slightly shorter or equal in length; the claw is small, curved, and firmly pressed to the distal margin of the 6th segment.

Uropods I are the same as in *P.typhoides*. The endopodite of uropods II, as also in uropods III, is 1.2-1.4 times longer than the exopodite.

The telson and the last urosomite are the same as in *P.typhoides*.

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 specimens 5-7 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.)
LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)

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