

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																																			
<p>Scientific name & Authority: <i>Phronima pacifica</i> Streets, 1877 Common Name (if available):</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Synonyms:</th> <th>Author(s)</th> <th>Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Phronima pacifica</i></td> <td>Streets</td> <td>1877: 128, 1882: 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Phronima pacifica</i></td> <td>Vosseler</td> <td>1901: 29</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Phronima pacifica</i></td> <td>Shih & Dunbar</td> <td>1963: 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Phronima pacifica</i></td> <td>Shih</td> <td>1969: 18</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Phronima pacifica</i></td> <td>Laval</td> <td>1970: 56</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <i>-sedentaria</i></td> <td>Claus</td> <td>1872: 335</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <i>-colletti</i></td> <td>Vosseler</td> <td>1901: 29</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Phronima pacifica</i></td> <td>Chevreux & Fage</td> <td>1925: 396</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Phronima pacifica</i></td> <td>Irie</td> <td>1957: 348</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Phronima pacifica</i></td> <td>Laval</td> <td>1968b: 354</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status	<i>Phronima pacifica</i>	Streets	1877: 128, 1882: 6	<i>Phronima pacifica</i>	Vosseler	1901: 29	<i>Phronima pacifica</i>	Shih & Dunbar	1963: 3	<i>Phronima pacifica</i>	Shih	1969: 18	<i>Phronima pacifica</i>	Laval	1970: 56	<i>-sedentaria</i>	Claus	1872: 335	<i>-colletti</i>	Vosseler	1901: 29	<i>Phronima pacifica</i>	Chevreux & Fage	1925: 396	<i>Phronima pacifica</i>	Irie	1957: 348	<i>Phronima pacifica</i>	Laval	1968b: 354
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<p>Geographical Location: Tropical zone of three oceans. In the Pacific Ocean enters north up to the latitude of Japan.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Latitude:</td> <td>Place:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Longitude:</td> <td>State:</td> </tr> </table>			Latitude:	Place:	Longitude:	State:																													
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Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

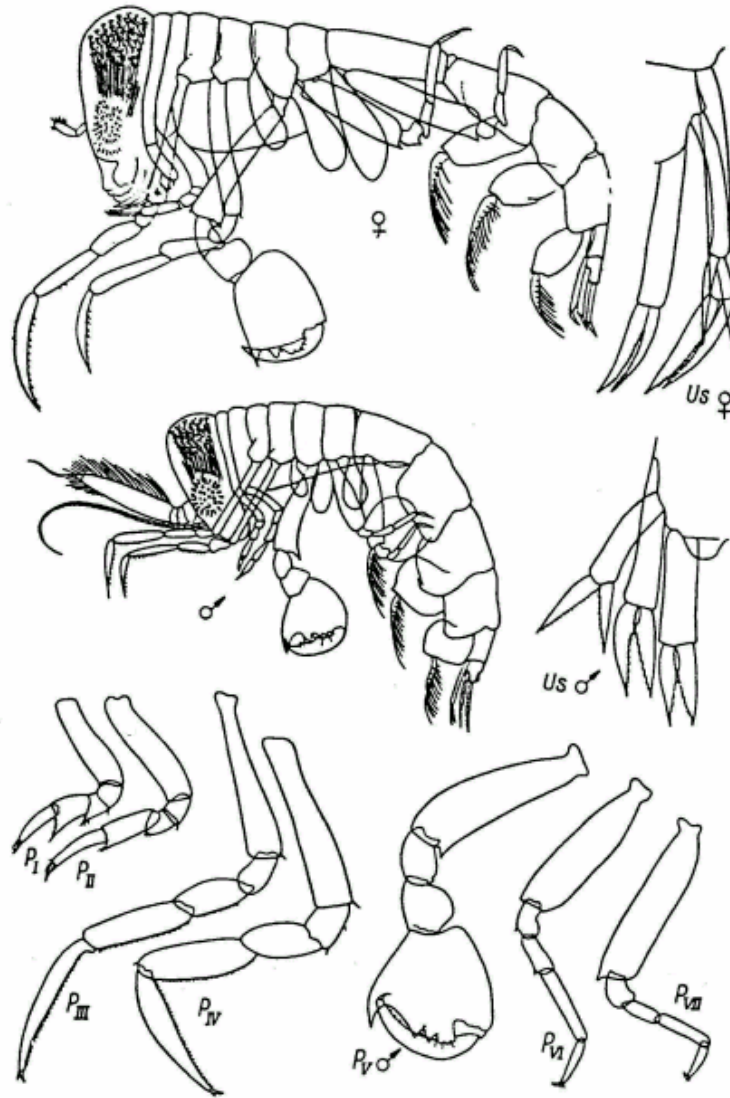
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Phronima pacifica Streets (female, male, Us of female, male – after Vosseler, 1901; PI-Vii –after Shih, 1969).

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 antennae are well developed in males. Antennae II are approximately 1.5 times as long as antennae I and 13- to 18-segmented.

Pereopods V are shorter than pereopods 'III; the 4th segment in both sexes is strongly broadened and with highly bulged posterior margin, its width considerably greater than its length; the 5th segment is broad, trapezoid, with roundly projecting posterior proximal angle, in females the segmental length is equal to its width, while in males the width is more than the length; the anterior distal tooth not higher than the medial protuberance of the distal margin; the medial protuberance is identical in structure in both sexes, with four denticles on the posterior margin, the anterior of which is separated by a notch from the other, especially distinct in males, which makes it possible to distinguish them from makes of close species *P.colletti* and *P.bucephala*. The medial denticle is developed in both sexes the 6th segment does not project beyond the anterior margin of the 5th segment and its anterior margin has a low protuberance.

The first of gills, as in *P.bucephala*, are only slightly smaller in size than the second pair. The epimeral plate of somite I of the pleon is strongly truncate below. Uropods II have a distally slightly broadened basipodite; the endopodite is shorter than the exopodite.

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 females 6.5-14.5 mm, of males 6.5-8.5 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.
SPAWNING INFORMATION: Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.) LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.) <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Dr. K.K.C. Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014 Email kkcnair@niokochi.org</p> <p>Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001</p> </div>	
ACKNOWLEDGMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	