

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>Phronima sedentaria</i> (Forsk. , 1775) Common Name (if available): Synonyms: Author(s) Status <i>Phronima sedentaria</i> Stebbing 1888,p. 1357, pl.162B | | |
| Classification: Phylum: Arthropoda Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata Super class: Class: Crustacea Sub- Class: Malacostraca Super Order: Peracarida Order: Amphipoda Sub Order: Hyperiidea Super Family: Phronimoidea Family: Phronimidae Sub-Family: Genus: <i>Phronima</i> Species: <i>sedentaria</i> Authority: (Forsk. , 1775) Reference No.: Forsk. , P.1775. <i>Descriptiones Animalium Avium, Amphibiorum, Piscium, Insectorum, Vermium, quae in itinere orientali observavit P. Forskaal.</i> Ed. C. Niebuhr, Hauniae, 220 pp. | | |
| Geographical Location: Widely distributed in the tropics and subtropics of the three oceans and in the Mediteranean Sea. From warm waters it enters into the temperate latitudes: found south of Iceland, in the Berring Sea, Gulf of Alaska, and south of New Zealand. Latitude: Place: Longitude: State: | | |

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat:

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

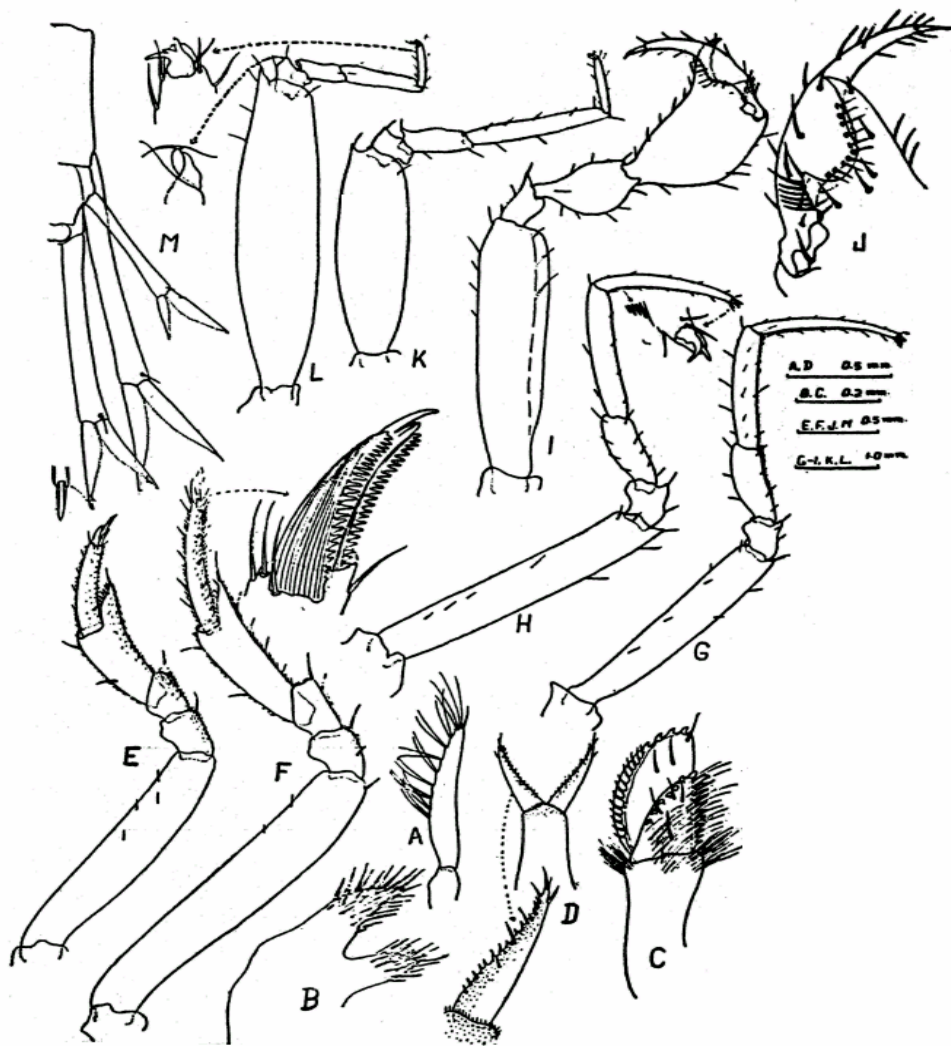
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Phronima sedentaria

A – antenna 1; B – maxilla 2; C – maxilla 1; D – maxilleped; E – pereopod 1; F – pereopod 2; G – pereopod 3; H – pereopod 4; I – pereopod 5; J – pereopod chela; K – pereopod 6; L – pereopod 7; M – uropods and telson.

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: First antenna of female is two segmented, distal segment is nearly four times as long as the basal and carries on its outer edge about nine to ten pairs of aesthetascs. First two pereopods are very much similar, but the second is much longer than first, second of both is as long as the rest of the limb, inner distal angle of segments three or four is slightly produced and that of fifth segment is strongly produced and prominently spiny, the whole surface of segments five and six is spiny. Pereopods three and four are of same type, but the third is more slender than second. In the third pereopod the inner border of segments five and six is spiny but in the fourth pereopod the sixth segment alone is spiny. Second segment of the fifth pereopod is nearly as long as the rest of the limb, inner distal part is produced into a long slightly curved thumb, distal border is produced into a conspicuous conical process carrying a row of setae on its outer border, seventh segment is a long claw bulged at the middle of its inner border, the bulge carries a row of setae, the nail is very small. The sixth and seventh pereopods again are of the same type but the second segment of the sixth pereopod is comparatively short but in the seventh pereopod much longer than the rest of the limb, in both pereopods the inner distal angle of segments two and three is produced and acute, basal inner part of the fourth segment in both pereopods is backwardly produced, dactylus is very small, apically trifid and bent at right angles in the uropods are long and slender, peduncle of the first uropod reaches slightly short of the tip of the peduncle of the third. Second uropod is short, its peduncle is nearly half the length of that of first. The rami of the first and third uropods are sub similar, with smooth outer border and finely pectinate inner border. The rami of the second uropod are similarly armed but the inner ramus is smaller than the outer. Telson is transversely ovate, with the hind border bilobed.

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) 20.2mm

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: |
| MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.) 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. | |
| LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.) Dr.K.K.C.Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014 Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001 | |