

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																										
<p>Scientific name & Authority: <i>Platyscelus ovoides</i> (Risso, 1816) Common Name (if available): Synonyms: Author(s) Status</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Platyscelus ovoides</i> (<i>Typhis</i>)</td> <td>Risso</td> <td>1816: 122</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Platyscelus ovoides</i> (<i>Eutyphis</i>)</td> <td>Claus</td> <td>1879b: 9; 1887: 35</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Platyscelus ovoides</i> (<i>Eutyphis</i>)</td> <td>Stebbing</td> <td>1888: 1463</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Platyscelus ovoides</i></td> <td>Chevreaux & Fage</td> <td>1925: 420</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Platyscelus ovoides</i></td> <td>Stephensen</td> <td>1925a: 213</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-<i>ferus</i> (<i>Typhis</i>)</td> <td>Milne-Edwards</td> <td>1830: 395</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-<i>intermedius</i></td> <td>Thomson</td> <td>1879: 244</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-<i>globosus</i> (<i>Eutyphis</i>)</td> <td>Claus</td> <td>1879b: 13; 1887: 38</td> </tr> </table>			<i>Platyscelus ovoides</i> (<i>Typhis</i>)	Risso	1816: 122	<i>Platyscelus ovoides</i> (<i>Eutyphis</i>)	Claus	1879b: 9; 1887: 35	<i>Platyscelus ovoides</i> (<i>Eutyphis</i>)	Stebbing	1888: 1463	<i>Platyscelus ovoides</i>	Chevreaux & Fage	1925: 420	<i>Platyscelus ovoides</i>	Stephensen	1925a: 213	- <i>ferus</i> (<i>Typhis</i>)	Milne-Edwards	1830: 395	- <i>intermedius</i>	Thomson	1879: 244	- <i>globosus</i> (<i>Eutyphis</i>)	Claus	1879b: 13; 1887: 38
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<p>Classification:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Phylum: Arthropoda</td> <td>Sub Phylum: Mandibulata</td> <td>Sub Class: Malacostraca</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Super class</td> <td>Class: Crustacea</td> <td>Sub Order: Hyperidea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Super Order: Peracarida</td> <td>Order: Amphipoda</td> <td>Sub-Family</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Super Family: Platysceloidea</td> <td>Family: Platyscelidae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Genus: <i>Platyscelus</i></td> <td>Species : <i>ovoides</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Authority: (Risso, 1816) Reference No: Risso, A. 1816. Histoire naturelle des <i>Crustaces observes dans la mere de Nice</i>. J. Phys. Chim. Hist. Natur., vol. 95, pp. 241-248.</p>			Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub Class: Malacostraca	Super class	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperidea	Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family	Super Family: Platysceloidea	Family: Platyscelidae		Genus: <i>Platyscelus</i>	Species : <i>ovoides</i>										
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<p>Geographical Location: Generally circumtropical. It is found in the Mediterranean Sea, the Atlantic (south of 50° N), Indian (eastern part), and Pacific (Kuroshio, central waters, equatorial zone, region of New Zealand) oceans. It inhabits mostly the upper 200 m layer but is sometimes found deeper, particularly in the Mediterranean Sea, where it has been recovered to a depth of 800 m.</p> <p>Latitude: Place: Longitude: State:</p>																										

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)



Platyscelus ovoides (Risso)

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 body is very compact, the integument thick, the abdomen tucked under the belly and the pereopods under belly the body so that the crustacean acquires an egg shape (whence the name of the species). The 2nd segment of pereopods V and VI forms a compact strong shell on the ventral side, under which the female rears eggs and young. The head in height is twice its length and thrice its width. The pleon is high and broad, its width its width more than its length. Somites I and II of the pereon together are equal in length to somite III.

The 2nd segment of pereopods I and II is almost linear and has parallel margins; the distal segments together are shorter than the 2nd segment and all the segments are fairly short; the 4th segment is distally broadened, its length less than its width; the distal process of the 5th segment has denticulate margins, is pointed, and its tip reaches the base of the 6th segment, but in pereopods II is longer than in pereopods I; the 5th segment without the distal process is wider than long; the 6th segment has a denticulate anterior margin, at least in the distal half. Pereopods III and IV are simple, relatively thin, and long; the posterior margin of the 5th-6th segments of pereopods IV is denticulate. The 2nd segment of pereopods V is narrowed in the distal part and much longer than the distal segments together; the 5th and 6th segments have a denticulate anterior margin although denticulation often does not occur throughout its length. The 2nd segment of pereopods VI is the largest, the anterior margin is concave, and the distal segments together equal to 1/3 its length; the 4th and 5th segments have a characteristic pecten along the anterior margin; the distal process of the 5th segment is weak or absent; the 6th segment is half as narrow as the 5th and virgate; the claw is generally absent. The 2nd segment of pereopods VII is curved like a boomerang; one or two distal segment may be present, in which case the length of the apical segment may vary strongly.

The basipodite of uropods II is short, its width almost equal to its length; the margins of the exopodite are smooth; the endopodite is much longer than the

exopodite. The endopodite of uropods III has denticulate margins, is almost twice broader and longer than the exopodite, and its tip extends slightly beyond the tip of the telson.

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 sexually mature specimens up to 20 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)	