

Environment

Fresh water : Yes/ No

Brackish : Yes/ No

Salt water : Yes/No

Habitat :

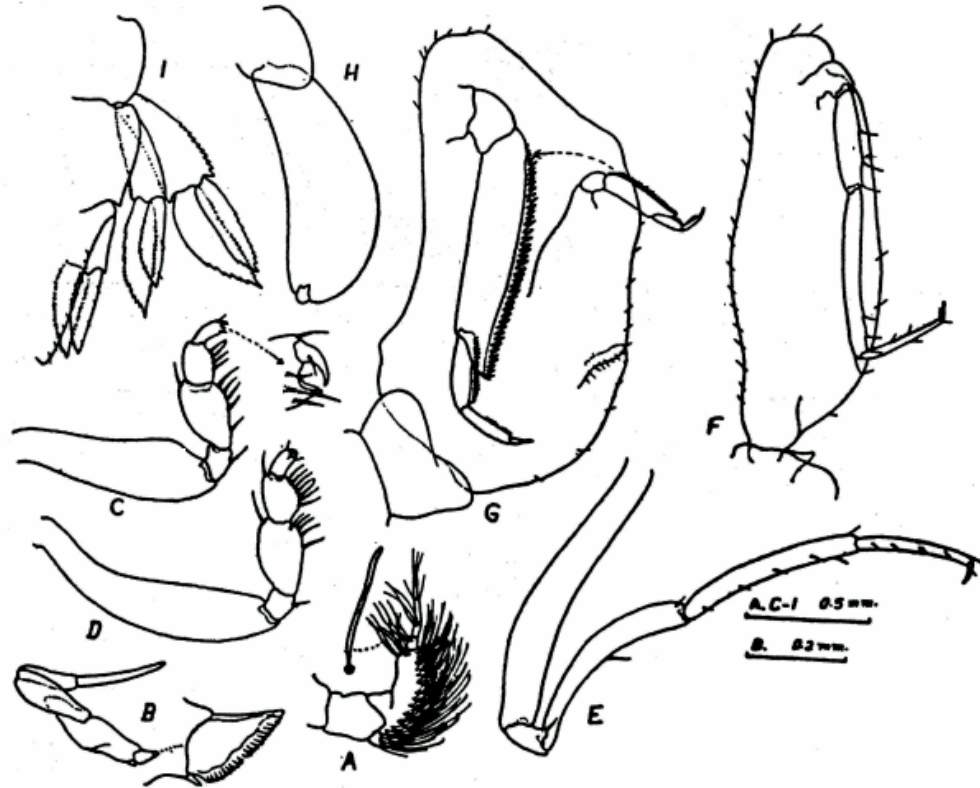
Migrations :

Depth range :

Salinity :

Temperature :

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



Tetrathyrus forcipatus

A: Antenna 1; B: Mandible; C: Peraeopod 1; D: Peraeopod 2; E: Peraeopod 4;
F: Peraeopod 5; G: Peraeopod 6; H: Peraeopod 7; I: Uropods and telson.

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form- 2(Fish / shellfish / others)
(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: Basal flagellar segment of the first antenna of the male is only moderately enlarged ,this is followed by four small segments . Second segment of first peraeopod is as long as the rest of the limb and has a dorsal distal bulge ,segments four and five are somewhat broad ,sixth segment is produced at its inner distal part into a small hollowed projection against which the seventh segment closes producing a chela .Second peraeopod is similar to the first but its second segment is longer and the inner border of the fourth and fifth segments carries more setae. Peraeopods three and four are very long and slender, second segment is the longest. Second segment of the fifth peraeopod is expanded into a large elongate-oblong lamina projecting as a rounded lobe beyond the insertion of the third segment, the rest of the limb is slender and long. Second segment of the sixth peraeopod is a large irregular elytra –like plate, the rest of the limb is very small and inserted near the distal two-thirds of its ventral side, fourth segment has its inner border strongly spiny and is distally produced into a lobe overlapping the fifth segment, inner border of the fifth and sixth segments also is spiny. Seventh peraeopod is an elongate-oblong lamina slightly curved dorsalwards ,there is a small second segment .

Telson is almost completely fused with the last urosome segment, nearly twice as long as the latter and steadily narrows towards the blunt apex. Peduncle of the first uropod reaches the tip of the peduncle of the second uropod, its outer distal half of their borders serrated, inner ramus is nearly twice as broad as the outer and also slightly longer than the latter. Inner distal part of the peduncle of the second uropod is indistinctly spiny ,rami are dissimilar, outer border of outer ramus is smooth .Rami of the third uropod are subsimilar, stooping slightly short of the tip of the telson, inner ramus is fused with the peduncle .

Sex attributes: Dimorphic

Male: 1st antenna well developed , female: 1st antenna reduced.

Descriptive characters:



Meristic characteristics :

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks : Both Chevreux and Fage (1925) and Spandl (1927) have shown the seventh peraeopod as a single segment which is apically drawn out and acute . But in the present specimens there is a small second segment .

Size and age :

Maximum length (cm) (male / female/ unsexed):3.2mm

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