



Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

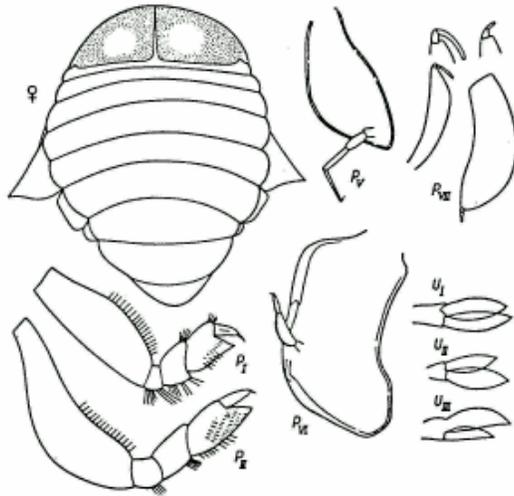
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



*Platyscelus armatus* (Claus)

<p>DATA ENTRY FORM: No.:</p> <p>(Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)</p> <p>Form- 1 Ref. No.:</p>	<p>Form –2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others )</p>	<p>Ref.</p>
<b>IMPORTANCE</b>		
<p>Landing statistics (t/y): from                      to</p> <p>Main source of landing: Yes/ No</p> <p>Importance to fisheries:</p> <p>Main catching method:</p> <p>Used for aquaculture: yes/ never/ rarely</p> <p>Used as bait: yes/no/ occasionally</p> <p>Aquarium fish: yes/ no/ rarely</p> <p>Game fish: yes/ no</p> <p>Dangerous fish: poisonous/ harmful/ harmless</p> <p>Bioactivity: locally known/ reported/ not known</p> <p>Period of availability: Throughout the year – yes/ no</p>	<p>Place:</p> <p>Coast: east/ west</p>	<p>Ref . No.:</p> <p>Details:</p> <p>If no, months:</p>
<b>SALIENT FEATURES:</b>		
<p>Morphological:</p> <p>Diagnostic characteristics:</p> <p>The head is approximately 2.5 times higher than long, its width four times its length. The flagellum of antennae I in males consists of a broad basal segment (the lower surface of which is densely pubescent with long hairs while the segment itself is bent upward) and three distal segments, of which the first is also rather densely pubescent in the distal part. Antennae II in males is folded zigzag four times; moreover, the two distal segments are almost ¼ the length of the two proximal segments.</p> <p>All somites of the pereon and the pleon bulge from the dorsal side. Coxal plates V and VI are longer than the rest; coxal plates V have a pointed lateral process whereby <i>P.armatus</i> can be readily distinguished from other species of the genus.</p> <p>The 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods I has a bulged anterior margin bearing rather sparse setae and an almost straight posterior margin; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment without the distal process is longer than its width (in the other species of the genus, vice versa); the distal process is broader than in other species of the genus and its margins form an angle of 60-80°; the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is shorter than the 5<sup>th</sup> and its anterior margin is smooth; the 3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> segments are rather densely pubescent with marginal setae but the distal process and the posterior part of the 5<sup>th</sup> segment bear lateral setae. The 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods II has a concave anterior and a bulged posterior margin; the other segments of pereopods II are the same as in pereopods I and have similar ornamentation. Pereopods V are similar to those in <i>P.ovoides</i>. The 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods VI has a characteristic configuration: the anterior margin is straight in the distal part but concave proximally and the width of the segment the same over much of its length, unlike in <i>P.ovoides</i> where it begins to taper almost from the place of articulation of the distal segments. Pereopods VII consists of broadened 2<sup>nd</sup> segment</p>		

with a concave anterior and bulged posterior margin, and two distal segments: a very short 3<sup>rd</sup> and longer and recurved than 4<sup>th</sup> segment.

The basipodite of uropods I is much shorter than the rami; the two rami are almost similar in shape and length but the exopodite is very slightly shorter. The basipodite of uropods II is still shorter; the exopodite is much smaller than the endopodite; the rami have smooth margins and their tips are stretched into a cusp. The basipodite of uropods III is fused with the endopodite, rarely indistinctly separated; the endopodite is about 1.5 times as long as the exopodite and its margins finely denticulate; the exopodite has a smooth anterior margin; both rami have a straight anterior margin and a bulged posterior one.

Sex attributes:

Dimorphic

Male: 1<sup>st</sup> antenna well developed, female: 1<sup>st</sup> 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 12-16 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.
<b>SPAWNING INFORMATION:</b> Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
<b>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):</b> (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.) <b>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</b>	
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<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT:</b> (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	