

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

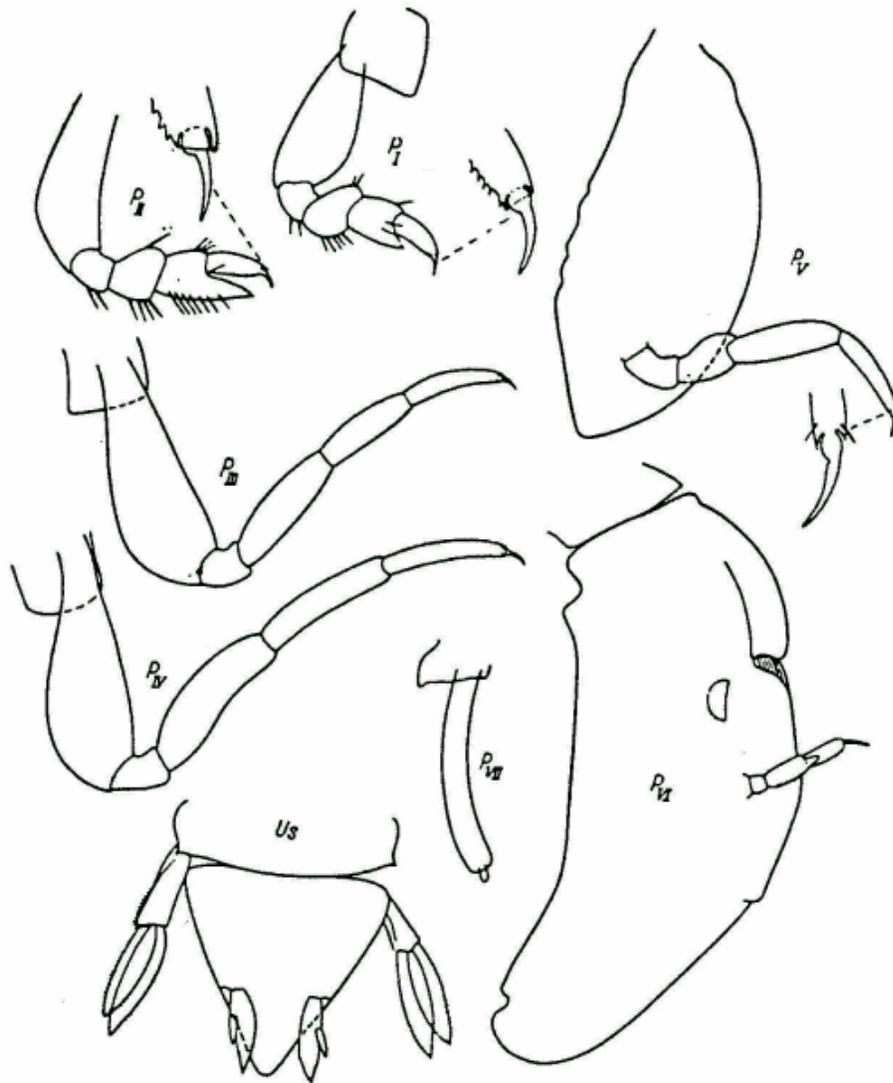
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Platyscelus crustulatus (Claus), female.

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form -2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others) (Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require) Form- 1 Ref. No.:	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 compact and the telson may be tucked under the pereon, but not to the extent as in <i>P. ovoides</i> . The head is anteriorly smooth rounded and centrally terminates in a short beak-shaped process. The distal segments of the flagellum of antennae II in males are longer than in other species of the genus, and 2/3 the length of the proximal segments. The 2 nd segment of pereopods I has a bulged anterior margin and a straight posterior one; the distal segments together are longer than the 2 nd segment; the 5 th segment without the distal process is equal in length and width; the distal process has straight denticulate margins and its tip barely reaches the middle of the 6 th segment. The 2 nd segment of pereopods II has an almost straight or slightly curved anterior margin and a bulged posterior one; the denticulate distal process falls slightly short of the tip of the 6 th segment. The 2 nd segment of pereopods III and IV has a rather strongly bulged posterior margin and an almost straight anterior one. The 2 nd segment of pereopods V is broadly lanceolate and the middle part of the anterior margin undulating. The 2 nd segment of pereopods VI has a concave anterior margin with a characteristic notch in both the proximal and the distal part; in females the distal part of the 2 nd segment, starting from the place of articulation of the 3 rd segment, is longer than the proximal part, but in males shorter, the distal segments together are ¼ the length of the 2 nd segment; the 4 th segment with its distal process reaches 1/3 the length of the 5 th segment. The 2 nd segment of pereopods VII is bent forward and its length may be three-seven times its width; the distal part of the pereopods consists of one-two short rudimentary segments. The rami of uropods I and II are lanceolate, the endopodites somewhat longer than the exopodites. The endopodite of uropods III is fused with the basipodite, its tip slightly extending beyond the tip of the telson; the exopodite is half the length of the endopodite and much narrower than it.	
Sex attributes: Dimorphic Male: 1 st antenna well developed, female: 1 st antenna reduced. Descriptive characters:	

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks: Claus (1879b, 1887,) Bovallius (1887a), and Spandl (1927) placed this species in the genus *Hemityphis* (*Dithyrus*). However, a comparison of certain characters of the type species of the genera *Platyscelus* and *Hemityphis* reveals an undisputable similarity between the described species and the species of *Platyscelus* but significant differences from the species of *Hemityphis*. Thus in pereopods I and II the margins of the chelae are denticulate as in *Platyscelus*; the 3rd segment of pereopods V is articulated with the 2nd segment submarginally as in *Platyscelus* and not marginally as in *Hemityphis*; pereopods VII have one-two rudimentary distal segments, which is characteristic of *Platyscelus*, whereas in *Hemityphis* these segments are absent. Finally, the shape of the head (front view) is also the same as in *Platyscelus*, i.e., width considerably more than length and rather large beak-shaped process in the ventral part; in *Hemityphis* the height and width of the head are equal and the beak-shaped process barely discernible. Based on the foregoing comparison, retaining this species in the genus *Platyscelus* appears better justified.

Size and age:

Maximum length (cm) (male/ female/ unsexed)

Ref. No.:

Average length (cm) (male/female/unsexed)

Ref. No.:

Length of adult females up to 6 mm, of males up to 5 mm.

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="margin-left: 40px;"> <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)	