

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		
Scientific name & Authority : <i>Hemityphis tenuimanus</i> Claus, 1879 Common Name (if available)		
Synonyms	Author(s)	Status
<i>Hemityphis tenuimanus</i>	Claus	1879b: 12; 1887: 38
<i>Hemityphis tenuimanus (Dithyrus)</i>	Bovallius	1887a: 46
<i>Hemityphis tenuimanus</i>	Stebbing	1888: 1472
Classification: Phylum: Arthropoda Sub- Phylum: Sub- Class: Malacostraca Super class Mandibulata Sub Order: Hyperidea Super Order: Peracarida Class: Crustacea Sub-Family Super Family: Order: Amphipoda Platyscelioidea Family: Platyscelidae Genus: <i>Hemityphis</i> Species : <i>tenuimanus</i>		
Authority: Claus, 1879 Reference No: Claus, C.1879b. Die Gattungen und Arten der Platyscelida in systematischen Übersicht. <i>Arb. Zool. Inst. Wien</i> , vol. 2, pp. 5-43, 147-198.		
Geographical Location: Known from the Atlantic (18° N, Cape of Good Hope), Pacific (Kuroshio, New Zealand, Nasca ridge), and Indian (eastern part of southern Australia) oceans. It inhabits the upper 100 m layer but may be found deeper, up to 200 m.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

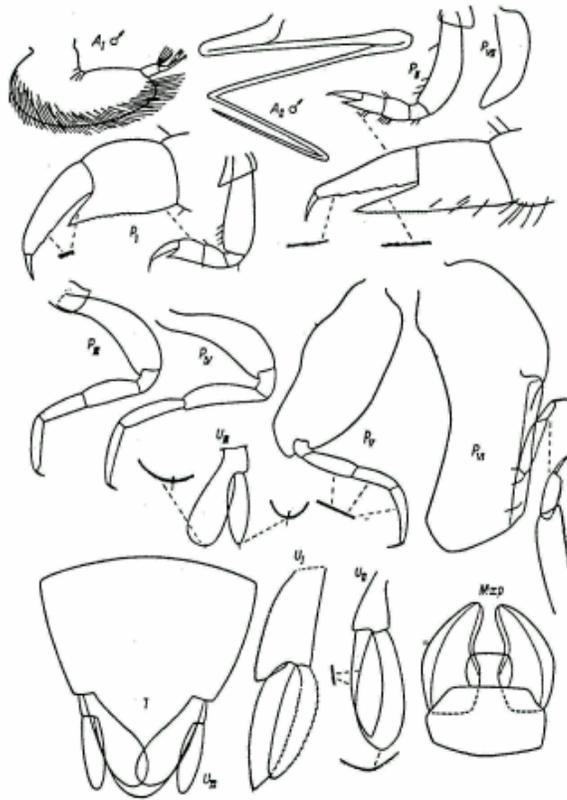
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/ No

Depth range :

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



Hemityphis tenuimanus Claus

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 head is shorter and high, its length 1/3 its height , and its width equal to its height. The flagellum of antennae I consist of a curved basal segment, which is densely pubescent with long hairs on the lower surface, and three distal segments; the first is armed with four straight apical setae, the second with two. Antennae II in males are folded zigzag five times and the length of their apical segment is 2/3 that of the preceding segment.		
The 2 nd segment of pereopods I and II is slightly broadened distally, equal in length to the remaining segments together, and bears a few fine setae on its anterior margin; the 4 th segment is somewhat longer than wide; the 5 th segment without the distal process is also longer than its width, the distal process is narrow and has straight and finely denticulate margins, the 6 th segment narrows smoothly distally and in pereopods I its posterior margin bears two denticles, in pereopods II four low and smoothed denticles often armed with frequent very fine spines. The 2 nd segment of pereopods V has s uniformly bulged posterior margin, while its anterior margin bulges abruptly in the middle part, the length of the 2 nd segment is almost equal to that of the distal segments together. The 2 nd segment of pereopods VI has s concave anterior margin while the posterior margin is bulged din the distal part and later becomes straight .the distal segment together are almost half the length of the 2 nd segment; the 4 th is the largest of the distal segments and has a small distal process; the 4 th and 5 th segment is modified into a pseudoclaw but the true claw is reduced. Pereopods VII consist of only the 2 nd segment which tapers distally and is strongly curved forward.		
The rami of uropods I are lanceolate and the exopodite is somewhat larger than the endopodite. The exopodite of uropods II is lanceolate and the larger endopodite is broadened distally and rounded. The endopodite of uropods III is fused with the basipodite, strongly broadened distally, and broadly rounded; the exopodite is narrower but also has a rounded tip. The last urosomite is somewhat longer than the telson.		
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:

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

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

Ref. No.:

Length of males up to 5 mm, of females up to 7 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)	