

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>Pronoe capito</i> Guerin-Meneville, 1836 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Pronoe capito</i>	Guerin-Meneville	1836: 7
<i>Pronoe capito</i>	Claus	1879b: 25; 1887: 50
<i>Pronoe capito</i>	Stebbing	1888: 1508
<i>Pronoe capito</i>	Spandl	1924: 34
Classification:		
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: Pronoidae	
Genus: <i>Pronoe</i>	Species: <i>capito</i>	
Authority: Guerin-Meneville, 1836 Reference No: Guerin-Meneville, F. -E 1836: Description de quelques genres nouveaux de Crustacés appartenant à la famille des Hyperines. <i>Mag. Zool.</i> , Vol. 6, No. 8, pp 1-12.		
Geographical Location: A rare species. It is known from the Atlantic (south of 20° N), Indian (Zanzibar), and Pacific (Moluccas, near the coast of Chile, southern tropical part, region of New Zealand) oceans. It inhabits the upper 200 m layer.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

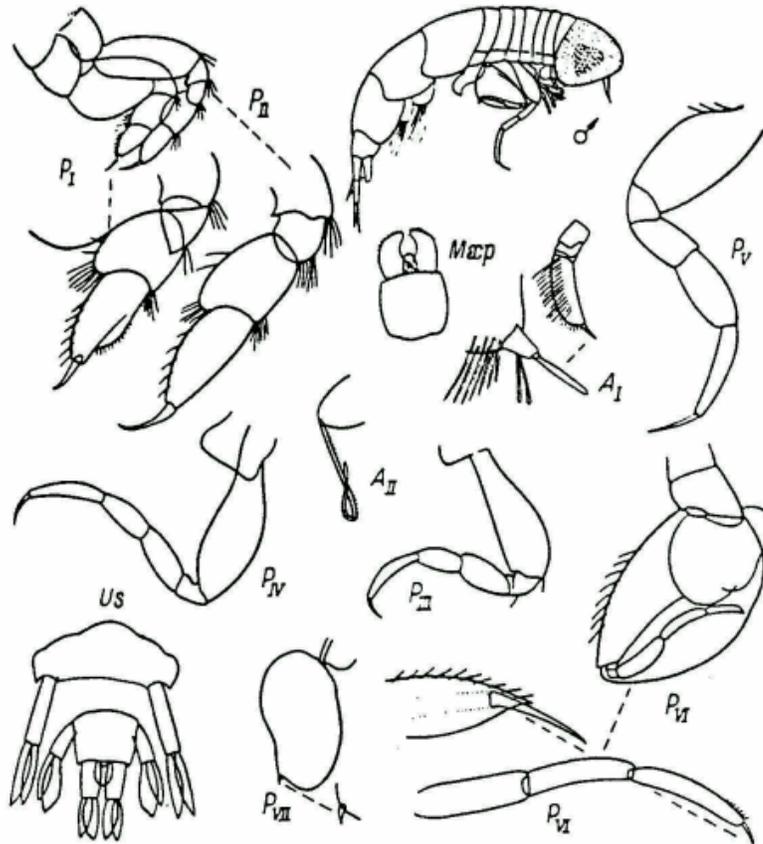
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Pronoe capito Guerin- Meneville (Us- after Claus , 1887;
rest- after Stebbing, 1888).

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 anteriorly tapered and approximately equal in height and length.		
<p>The peduncle of antennae I is three-segmented in males, the 1st segment equal in length and width, and the 2nd and 3rd segments much shorter, the flagellum is three-segmented, the 1st segment broad and long and weakly bent forward only in the distal part; the 2nd segment is equal in length and width; the 3rd segment is linear and narrow, twice longer than the 2nd, and bears a few short spines apically. Antennae II in males are short and weak compared to other species of the family Pronodidae; they are five-segmented, folded twice, and the shortest, 3rd segment; is located at the place of bending; the anterior margin of all the segments is pubescent but with fairly sparse setae.</p> <p>Pereopods I and II are short and without chelae. The 2nd segment of pereopods I is highly broadened, especially in the proximal part, 1.5 times longer than wide, the posterior margin almost straight, and the anterior margin markedly bulged; the 5th segment is the broadest of the distal segments, almost equal in length and width, and both distal angles bear a few spines; the 6th segment is narrower than the 5th but longer, the anterior margin is serrate and bears several submarginal setae, and the posterior margin is almost straight in the proximal part, then bends sharply and forms a serrate projection; the claw apparently varies greatly in length but is usually equal to the 6th segment. The 2nd segment of pereopods II is less broad than in pereopods I, its margins in the middle part almost straight or seven slightly concave, and more than 2.5 times longer than wide; the 5th segment is somewhat longer than wide ;the 2nd-5th segments are pubescent as in pereopods I; the 6th segment is longer than the 5th, smoothly narrowed in the distal part, the anterior margin denticulate and also bears a few submarginal setae, and the posterior margin smooth, without the projection seen in pereopods I; the claw is long. The 6th segment of pereopods III and IV has a denticulate posterior margin; the claw is somewhat shorter than the 6th segment. The</p>		

2nd segment of pereopods V has a bulged anterior margin, almost straight posterior margin, and is almost twice longer than wide; the 6th segment is slightly longer than the 5th but half as narrow; the 5th and 6th segments have a finely denticulate anterior margin; the claws are long and thin, more than half the length of the 6th segment. The 2nd segment of pereopods VI is markedly broadened, almost 1.5 times longer than wide and the anterior margin barely, the posterior margin notably bulged; the 4th, 5th, and 6th segments are approximately equal in length but each successive segment is narrower than the one before; the 6th segment terminates in a cusp, the anterior margin in the distal part often densely pubescent, bearing fine hairs, and the posterior margin bears short sparse setae; the claw is thin, almost straight, and less than half the length of the 6th segment. Pereopods VII have a markedly broadened 2nd segment and a very small clawlike distal segment; the 2nd segment in the proximal part of the anterior margins is highly bulged and in the distal part is concave, giving the segment a characteristic shape.

The peduncle and rami of uropods I are equal in length; the rami are lanceolate, with a pointed tip and denticulate margins. The rami of uropods II are longer than the basipodite and endopodite longer and broader than the exopodite. The basipodite of uropods III is the same length as in uropods II but broader; the rami are 1.3-1.5 times longer than the basipodite; the endopodite is less broad in the proximal part and its tip smoothly rounded; the exopodite is lanceolate, has a slightly stretched and pointed tip, and the posterior margin is finely denticulate. The telson is triangular with a rounded tip and approximately equal in length and width.

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 adult males 10-14 mm. Female not described.

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)	