NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

MARINE BIORESOURCES
FORMS DATA ENTRY**:** Form- 1(general**)**

Fauna: √ Flora Microorganisms

General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton), Pelagic amphipod

Scientific name &Authority: *Parapronoe crustulum* Claus, 1879
Common Name (if available):

Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
Parapronoe crustulum	Claus	1879b: 31; 1887: 55
Parapronoe crustulum	Stebbing	1888: 1530
Parapronoe crustulum	Shoemaker	1945a: 246
-*atlantica*	Bovallius	1887aL 42
clausi	Stebbing	1888: 1526
-c*lausoides*	Stebbing	1888: 1529
-*stebbingi*	Spandl	1927: 220
-*similis*	Spandl	1927: 221

Classification:

Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super class	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperiidea
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family
Super Family: Platysceloidea	Family: Pronoidae	
Genus: *Parapronoe*	Species : *crustulum*	

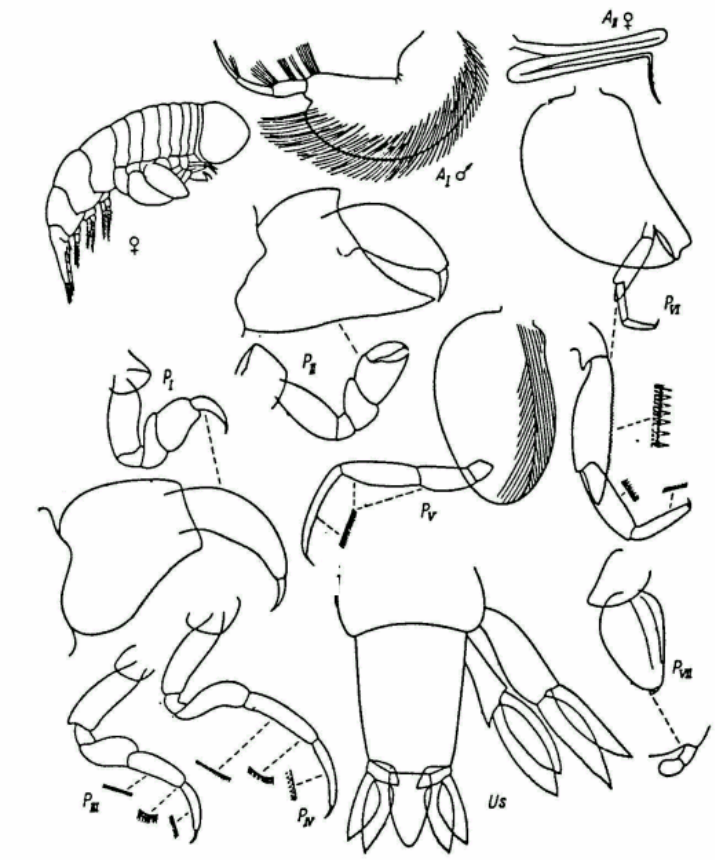
Authority: Claus, 1879
Reference No: Claus, C.1879b. Die Gattungen und Arten der Platyscelida in systematischen Ubersicht. *Arb. Zool. Inst. Wien*, vol. 2, pp. 5-43, 147-198.

Geographical Location: Known from the North (Bermuda Island) and South (south of 19° S, region of Lagos, tropical zone), Atlantic, Indian (Zanzibar), and Pacific (northeastern Australia, northern New Zealand and Kuroshio oceans).
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)



Parapronoe crustulum Claus (female-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 body is curved dorsoventrally. The integument is thick. The head is high and anteriorly rounded. In antennae II of males the Ist and 2nd segments are approximately equal in length.

The 2nd segment of pereopods I is rather short, its length twice its width; the maximum length of the 4th segment is half its width; the broad 5th segment is narrowed distally, its posterior margin concave in the distal part and serrate, The anterior margin bulged; the 6th segment is narrow and curved. The 2nd segment of pereopods II is the same as in pereopods I; the 4th segment is wider than long; the distal process of the 5th segment forms the immovable part of the chela and extends slightly beyond the base of the claw; both margins are denticulate, the anterior one slightly concave; both margins of the 6th segment are convex,. The posterior margin, like the distal process, denticulate. Pereopods III and IV are identical in structure; the 5th-6th segments have a denticulate posterior margin. The 2nd segment of pereopods V is oval, 1.5-1.8 times longer than wide, and the outer surface grooved in the anterior part. The 2nd segment of pereopods VI is markedly broadened and 1.5 times longer than wide; the distal process of the 4th segment reaches the middle of the 5th segment.

The rami of uropods I are denticulate, slightly longer than the basipodite, and lanceolate. The basipodite of uropods II is narrower; the rami are shorter and their anterior margin denticulate only in the distal part. The basipodite of uropods III is wider than long; the rami have a smooth anterior margin and a denticulate posterior margin. The last urosomite narrows gradually, is 1.3-12.5 times longer than wide, and has straight lateral margins. The telson is half the length of the last urosomite, its length 1.5 times its width , and its tip may be slightly rounded or pointed.

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 sexually mature females up to 20 mm, of males up to 15 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 relation ships:

Eggs and larvae: Ref. No.
Characteristics:
Abundance:
Biochemical aspects:
Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Ref. No.
Electrophoresis: Ref. No.

SPAWNING INFORMATION:
Locality: Main Ref:
Season:
Fecundity:
Comment:

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):
(Include review articles, monographs, books etc.)
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