

**NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

Dept. of Biotechnology  
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:
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**MARINE BIORESOURCES**

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

Fauna: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms																											
General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton), Pelagic amphipod																													
<p>Scientific name &amp; Authority: <i>Paralycaea gracilis</i> Claus, 1879                  Common Name (if available):</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Synonyms:</th> <th>Author(s)</th> <th>Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Paralycaea gracilis</i></td> <td>Claus</td> <td>1879b: 40; 1887: 63</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Paralycaea gracilis</i></td> <td>Bovallius</td> <td>1887a: 33</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Paralycaea gracilis</i></td> <td>Stebbing</td> <td>1888: 1568</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Paralycaea gracilis</i></td> <td>Stephensen</td> <td>1925a: 16</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Paralycaea gracilis (newtoniana</i> subsp.)</td> <td>Pirlot</td> <td>1930: 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Paralycaea gracilis</i></td> <td>Hurlry</td> <td>1955: 175</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-<i>newtoniana</i></td> <td>Bovallius</td> <td>1887a: 33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-<i>hoylei</i></td> <td>Stebbing</td> <td>1888: 1570</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status	<i>Paralycaea gracilis</i>	Claus	1879b: 40; 1887: 63	<i>Paralycaea gracilis</i>	Bovallius	1887a: 33	<i>Paralycaea gracilis</i>	Stebbing	1888: 1568	<i>Paralycaea gracilis</i>	Stephensen	1925a: 16	<i>Paralycaea gracilis (newtoniana</i> subsp.)	Pirlot	1930: 30	<i>Paralycaea gracilis</i>	Hurlry	1955: 175	- <i>newtoniana</i>	Bovallius	1887a: 33	- <i>hoylei</i>	Stebbing	1888: 1570
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Platysceloidea	Species : <i>gracilis</i>																												
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<p>Geographical Location: Known from the Atlantic (south 59° N), Indian (eastern part), and Pacific (region of Australia and New Zealand) oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Latitude:</td> <td>Place:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Longitude:</td> <td>State:</td> </tr> </table>			Latitude:	Place:	Longitude:	State:																							
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Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

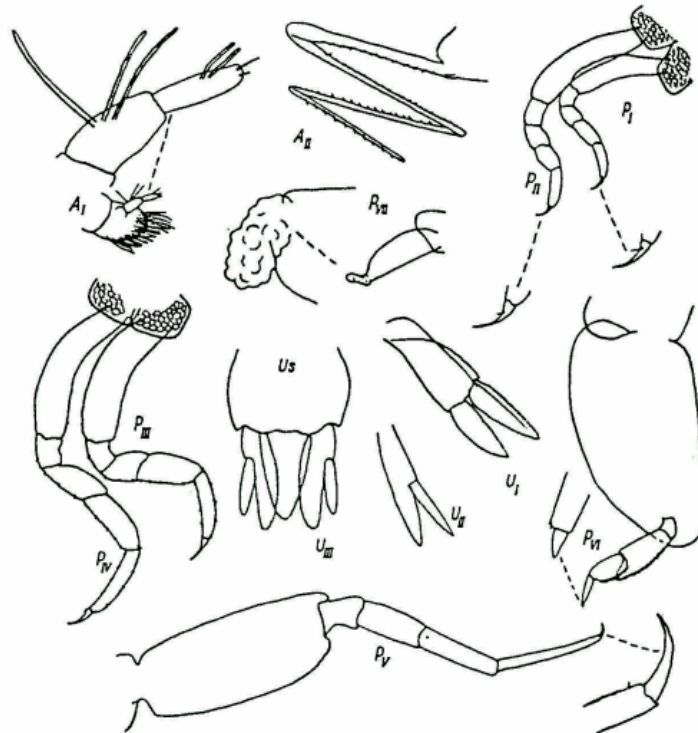
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



*Paralycaea gracilis* Claus, male.

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 in males is slightly narrowed anteriorly while in females it is smoothly rounded, its length and width approximately equal. The body surface is reticulately sculptured. The 1<sup>st</sup> segment of the flagellum of antennae 1 in males is short, its length more than its width, the distal part rounded and covered with the fine hairs; the distal segments of the flagellum are articulated with the 1<sup>st</sup> segment subapically. Antennae 11 in males are long, folded zigzag four times with a short basal segment, the anterior margin of which is straight and the posterior margin bulged; are distal segment only 1/4 -1/3 shorter than the preceding segment.

Pereopods 1 and 11 are identical in structure, simple, their segments not broadened and without distal processes, and the claws are long and thickened at the base. The 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods V is broad, its length 2-2.5 times its width; the 4<sup>th</sup>- 6<sup>th</sup> segments are straight, the 6<sup>th</sup> the longest and thin. The 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods V1 has an almost straight margin, a bulged posterior margin, and a rounded distal margin; the distal segments together are less than 2/3 the length of the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment and are articulated with it subapically; the 4<sup>th</sup> segment is the longest and has a distal process reaching the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> segment; the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> segments have a denticulate anterior margin; the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is narrow and short; the claw is very small. Pereopods V11 have a slightly broadened 2<sup>nd</sup> segment and usually one to two rudimentary distal segments; however, specimens may be encountered with a full complement of segments.

Uropods 1 are the largest; the basipodite reaches the base of the telson and its anterior margin is denticulate; the rami are lanceolate; the exopodite is longer than the endopodite but shorter than the basipodite. The endopodite of uropods 11 is fused with the basipodite and its margins denticulate; the exopodite is slightly larger than the endopodite but much narrower than it and has a smooth anterior margin. In

uropods 111 the basipodite is short and fused with the endopodite, which has finely denticulate margins, a rounded tip, and extends slightly beyond the tip of the telson, the exopodite is shorter and narrow. The telson is triangular, with a rounded tip, its length more than the width at the base and equal to the length of the urosomite.

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 adult specimens 4-5 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>	
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">             Dr. K.K.C. Nair              Scientist-In-Charge              R.C. of NIO,              Post Box-1616              Kochi – 682 014              Email <a href="mailto:kkcnair@niokochi.org">kkcnair@niokochi.org</a> </p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">             Dr. N. Krishna pillai              “Radhika”              65- Champaka Nagar              Bakery Junction              Trivandrum-695 001           </p>	
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT:</b> (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	