

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																													
<p>Scientific name & Authority: <i>Eupronoe minuta</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>Eupronoe minuta</i></td> <td>Claus</td> <td>1879b: 28; 1887; 52</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Eupronoe minuta</i></td> <td>Stebbing</td> <td>1888: 1516</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Eupronoe minuta</i></td> <td>Stephensen</td> <td>1925a: 16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- <i>brunnea</i></td> <td>Dana</td> <td>1852: 1015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- <i>macrocephalata</i></td> <td>Bovallius</td> <td>1887a: 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- <i>ornata</i></td> <td>Bovallius</td> <td>1887a: 41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- <i>atlantica</i></td> <td>Stebbing</td> <td>1888: 1513</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- <i>pacifica</i></td> <td>Stebbing</td> <td>1888: 1519</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status	<i>Eupronoe minuta</i>	Claus	1879b: 28; 1887; 52	<i>Eupronoe minuta</i>	Stebbing	1888: 1516	<i>Eupronoe minuta</i>	Stephensen	1925a: 16	- <i>brunnea</i>	Dana	1852: 1015	- <i>macrocephalata</i>	Bovallius	1887a: 41	- <i>ornata</i>	Bovallius	1887a: 41	- <i>atlantica</i>	Stebbing	1888: 1513	- <i>pacifica</i>	Stebbing	1888: 1519
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status																											
<i>Eupronoe minuta</i>	Claus	1879b: 28; 1887; 52																											
<i>Eupronoe minuta</i>	Stebbing	1888: 1516																											
<i>Eupronoe minuta</i>	Stephensen	1925a: 16																											
- <i>brunnea</i>	Dana	1852: 1015																											
- <i>macrocephalata</i>	Bovallius	1887a: 41																											
- <i>ornata</i>	Bovallius	1887a: 41																											
- <i>atlantica</i>	Stebbing	1888: 1513																											
- <i>pacifica</i>	Stebbing	1888: 1519																											
<p>Classification:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Phylum: Arthropoda</td> <td>Sub Phylum: Mandibulata</td> <td>Sub Class: Malacostraca</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Super class</td> <td>Class: Crustacea</td> <td>Sub Order: Hyperidea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Super Order: Peracarida</td> <td>Order: Amphipoda</td> <td>Sub-Family</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Super Family:</td> <td>Family: Pronoidae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Platysceloidea</td> <td>Species: <i>minuta</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Genus: <i>Eupronoe</i></p> <p>Authority: Claus, 1870 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.</p>			Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub Class: Malacostraca	Super class	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperidea	Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family	Super Family:	Family: Pronoidae		Platysceloidea	Species: <i>minuta</i>													
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub Class: Malacostraca																											
Super class	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperidea																											
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family																											
Super Family:	Family: Pronoidae																												
Platysceloidea	Species: <i>minuta</i>																												
<p>Geographical Location: Often found in the surface waters of the tropical zone of the World Ocean . It is known from the Atlantic (south of 38° N, region of the Canary Islands, Gibraltar), Indian (northwestern Australia), and Pacific (north of New Zealand, equatorial part, Hawaiian Islands, Kuroshio) oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea. It inhabits the upper 100 m layer.</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:																							
Latitude:	Place:																												
Longitude:	State:																												

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

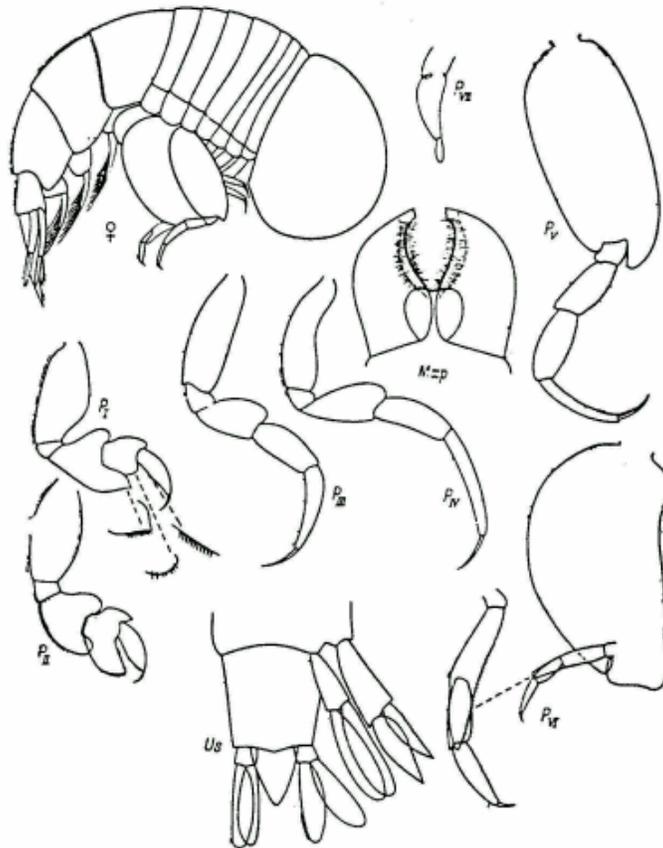
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/ No

Depth range :

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



Eupronoe minuta 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 large and high; in females it is generally equal to the length of the person but in larger specimens may be even longer, in males the head is slightly shorter and anteriorly tapered.

The 2nd segment of pereopods I is equal to or slightly longer than the next three segments together; the 4th segment is strongly broadened on the distal part and forms two distal processes, of which the anterior one is shorter and the posterior greatly variable in length sometimes this process reaches only the middle of the 5th segment, sometimes its distal end; the 5th segment is 2/3 the length of the 4th, equal in length and width, and bears spines along the posterior margin; the 6th segment attains maximum width in the middle, has a bulged anterior margin, and an almost straight and finely denticulate posterior margin; the claw is long and thin. The 2nd segment of pereopods II is slightly broadened; the 4th segment is wider than long and has rounded anterior and posterior processes in the distal part, of which the latter is somewhat larger, the 5th segment is somewhat broader than the 4th, its length less than half its width; the anterior distal process is pointed and terminates in a spine; the posterior distal process constitutes the immovable part of the chela, has denticulate margins, and its pointed tip falls slightly short of the base of the claw; the 6th segment attains maximum width in the middle, narrows toward the tip, and twice longer than wide; in front of the base of the next segment there is a distal projection which reaches the base of the 4th segment; the 4th and 5th segments are equal in width but the 5th is longer; the claw is thin, curved, and slightly shorter than half the length of the 6th segment. The anterior margin of the 2nd segment in pereopods VI is straight but with a rounded projection in its proximal part, the posterior margin bulged, and the distal margin straight or slightly concave; the 3rd-7th segments together are half the length of the 2nd segment; the 4th segment has distal process with a rounded tip that reaches the base of the 6th segment; the claw is short; the 4th-6th segments have a denticulate anterior margin.

Both rami of uropods I have a pointed tip and denticulate margins; the endopodite is somewhat longer than the exopodite. The rami of uropods II and III have a smooth rounded tip, are broadened in the distal part, weakly developed, and not denticulate.

The telson is triangular, with a rounded tip and weakly bulged margins; its length is somewhat more than its width at the base and almost half that of the last urosomite, whose length and width are equal.

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 females 6-8 mm, of males 5-6 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.:
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.)	
<p style="text-align: center;"> Dr. K.K.C. Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014 Email kkcnair@niokochi.org </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001 </p>	
ACKNOWLEDGMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	