

**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 amphipoda																										
<p>Scientific name &amp; Authority: <i>Proscina scinoides</i> (Woltereck, 1906)                  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>Proscina scinoides</i></td> <td>Woltereck</td> <td>1906</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    (<i>Sphaeromimonectes</i>)</td> <td>Woltereck</td> <td>1906b: 866</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Proscina scinoides</i></td> <td>Vinogradov</td> <td>1964: 127</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    -<i>gracilipes</i></td> <td>(non Pirlot)</td> <td>1933</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    (<i>Mimoscina</i>)</td> <td>(non Pirlot)</td> <td>1933</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Proscina scinoides</i></td> <td>Pirlot</td> <td>1939:29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    (<i>Mimoscina</i> part.)</td> <td>Pirlot</td> <td>1939:29</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status	<i>Proscina scinoides</i>	Woltereck	1906	( <i>Sphaeromimonectes</i> )	Woltereck	1906b: 866	<i>Proscina scinoides</i>	Vinogradov	1964: 127	- <i>gracilipes</i>	(non Pirlot)	1933	( <i>Mimoscina</i> )	(non Pirlot)	1933	<i>Proscina scinoides</i>	Pirlot	1939:29	( <i>Mimoscina</i> part.)	Pirlot	1939:29
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<p>Geographical Location: Indian Ocean (30°07' S, 87°50'E and 3° S, 66-67° E) in catches from depths of 2,000-3,000m.</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:

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

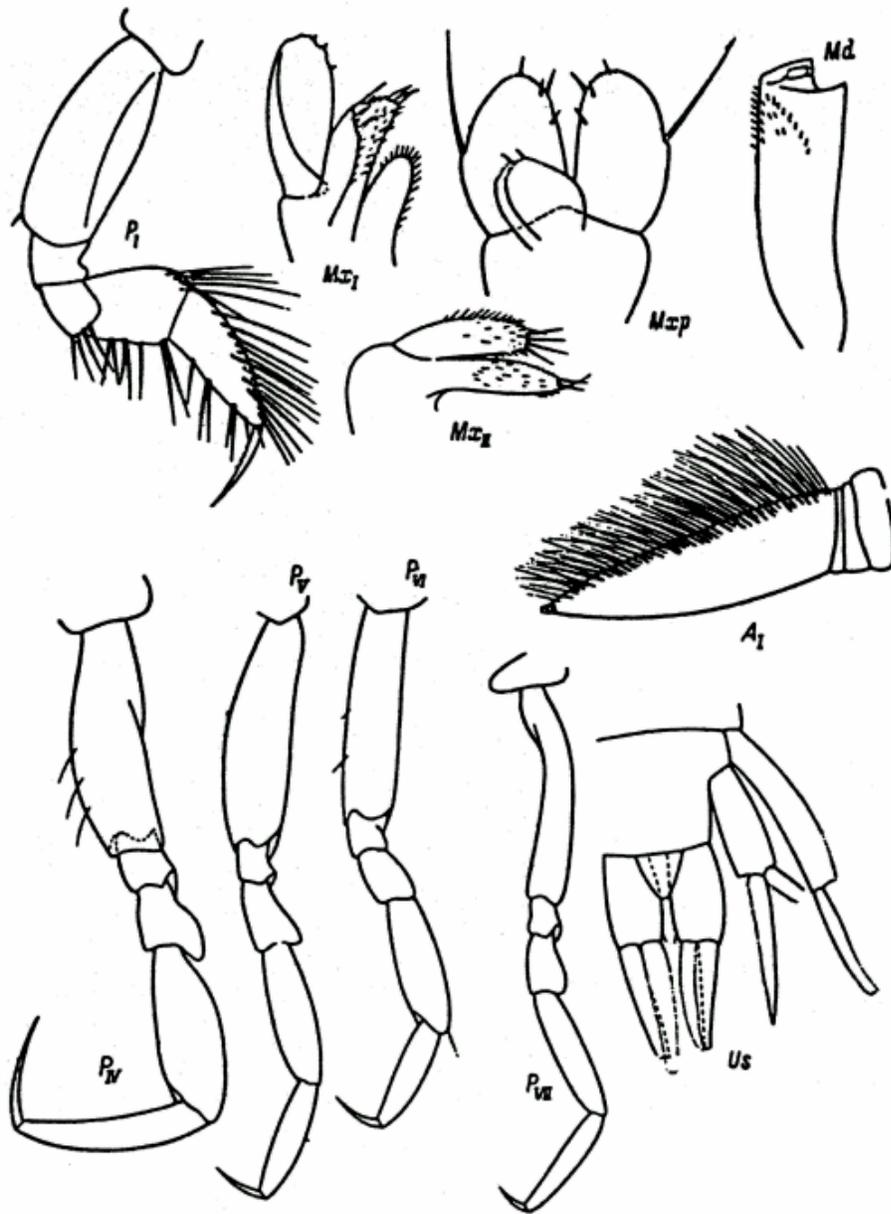
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



*Proscina scinoides* (Woltereck), female (after Vinogradov, 1964).

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:

Antennae I are equal in length to the four pereon somites; the proximal segment of the flagellum in young specimens is densely covered with long setae on the dorsal surface, which are shed in the adult. Antennae II in females thin and at least 1/4-1/2 the length of antennae I.

The mandibles have a relatively broad, slightly denticulate cutting edge; the left mandible has a small accessory plate; the distal part of the anterior margin of the mandibles is armed with short setae. The outer lobe of maxillae I is broad, armed with five apical spines divided into two groups by a wide gap; the inner lobe is comparatively narrow and apically oval; the palp is broad and bears three small spines in the distal part of inner margin. The lobes of maxillae II are narrow, the inner lobe slightly longer than the outer; besides numerous thin setae, the outer lobe also bears five and the inner lobe three apical spines. The outer lobes of the maxillipeds are oval, with three short setae in the distal part and one long seta on the maximally bulging part of the outer margin; the inner lobes are more than half the length of the outer, broadly oval, and with one small apical seta each.

The broad 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods I is shorter than the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> segments together; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is shorter than or equal to the conical 6<sup>th</sup>, with numerous long thin setae on the anterior margin; the claw is 1/2-2/3 the length of the 6<sup>th</sup> segment and denticulate in the proximal part of its posterior margin. Pereopods II are slightly longer and thinner than pereopods I; the posterior margin of the claw is denticulate. Pereopods III and IV are considerably stronger than the preceding as well as succeeding pairs of pereopods; their 4<sup>th</sup> segment is not broadened, only slightly longer than the 3<sup>rd</sup> and much shorter than the broad and stronger 5<sup>th</sup> segment; the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is narrow, slightly conical, somewhat shorter than or equal to the 5<sup>th</sup> segment; the claws are long, almost straight, in young specimens only 1/2-5/6 the length of the 6<sup>th</sup> segment. Pereopods V-VII are thinner and weaker in young specimens, in sexually mature crustaceans they are rod-shaped; pereopods VII are particularly thin and weak, though in length not less than the two preceding pairs of

pereopods; the almost linear 5<sup>th</sup> segment is somewhat longer than the 6<sup>th</sup>; the claws are strong, 2/5-1/2 the length of the 6<sup>th</sup> segment.

The uropods have narrow, thin, denticulate rami. The telson is roundish-triangular and 1/2 the length of the basipodite of uropodsIII.

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: Woltereck (1960b) provided a very brief description and schematic total illustration of the sexually mature female recovered from the central part of the Indian Ocean. In roughly the same region we found young specimens of this crustacean which, in several features, ought to be included under the same species as the Woltereck specimens, the existing difference are explained by age-dependent variations and the schematic nature of Woltereck's illustration.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Length of sexually mature female about 20mm.

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): (captive)

Ref. No.:

Length/ weight relation ships:

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> Dr.K.K.C.Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014  Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001  <b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT:</b> (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	