

NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

MARINE BIORESOURCES

FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general)

Ref. No.:

(Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)

Fauna: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton), Pelagic amphipoda		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Primno macropa</i> Guerin-Meneville, F.-E 1836		
Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
Euprimno macropus	Bovallius	1889, p.400, pl.17, f igs.23-40
<i>Primno macropa</i>	Barnard	1930, p. 424
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	
Super class:	Class: Crustacea	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub Order: Hyperiidea
Super Family: Scinoidea	Family: Prosinidae	Sub-Family:
Genus: <i>Primno</i>	Species: <i>macropa</i>	
Authority: Guerin-Meneville, F.-E 1836		
Reference No.: Guerin-Meneville, F.-E 1836: Description de quelques genres nouveaux de Crustac'es appartenant 'a la famille des Hyperines. <i>Mag. Zool.</i> , Vol. 6, No. 8, pp 1-12.		
Geographical Location: Distributed in the Atlantic , the Antartic, south of Australia, waters of New Zealand, and Chile. In the northern part of the pacific Ocean it inhabits the Sea of Japan, the Bering Sea, the Sea of Okhotsk, Gulf of Alaska and along the coast of North America right up to northern California.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat:

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

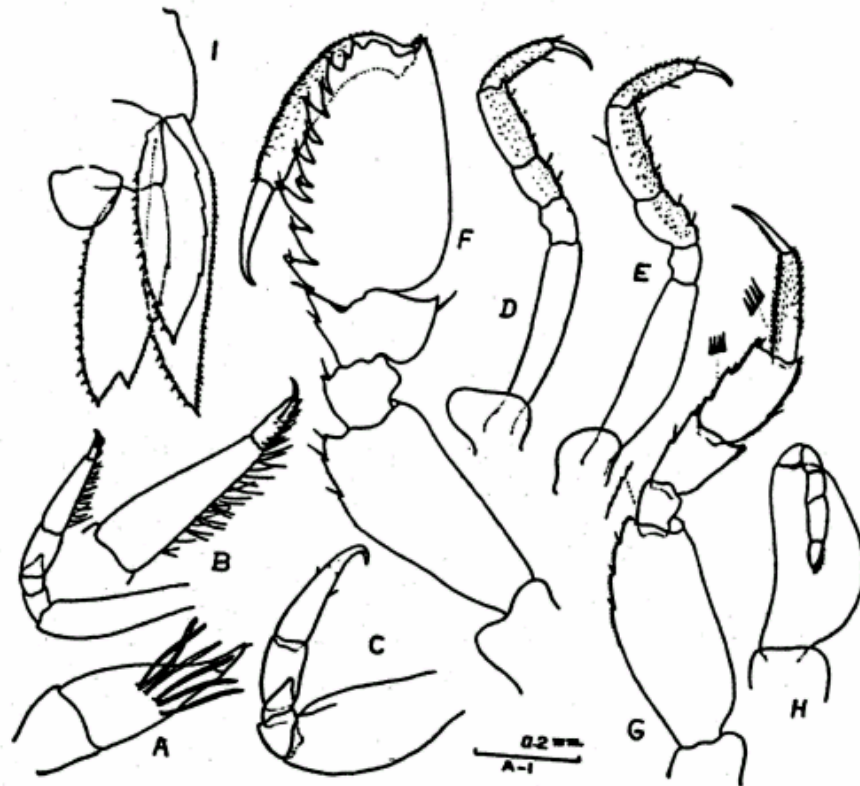
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Primno macropa

A – antenna; B – pereopod 1; C – pereopod 2;
D – pereopod 3; E – pereopod 4; F – pereopod 5;
G – pereopod 6; H – pereopod 7; I – uropods and telson.

<p>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.:</p>			
<p>IMPORTANCE</p>			
Landing statistics (t/y): from	to	Place:	Ref. No.:
Main source of landing: Yes/ No		Coast: east/ west	
<p>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 Period of availability: Throughout the year – yes/ no</p>			
			<p>Details: If no, months:</p>
<p>SALIENT FEATURES:</p>			
<p>Morphological: Diagnostic characteristics: First antenna of male is three segmented, first two segments are stout and the third is small. First pereopod is very slender and non-chelate, sixth segment carries along its outer border stiff hairs; seventh segment is like wise hairy and bifid. Second pereopod is non-chelate; its second segment is comparatively stout. Third and fourth peraeopods are slender and identical, inner border of fourth segment is cut into four teeth, segments four to seven carry stiff spinules especially on the inner surface. Fifth pereopod is massive, dorsal distal part of its second segment is expanded and cut into three broad teeth with finely serrated border, fourth segment is transversely broadened, fifth segment is very stout and oblong, its inner border is produced into a row of about eleven strong teeth of which the first, third, seventh and ninth are longer than the others, each tooth carries a sub apical spinnule, sixth segment is covered with very small spinnules, seventh segment has a curved tip and reaches the base of the fifth segment when closed. Second broad teeth with pectinate border, fourth and fifth segments are fairly broad and spiny along the inner border, seventh segment is fairly long. Seventh peraeopod is modified but all the segments are present, second segment is enlarged and flattened; seventh segment carries a few spinules. Telson is semicircular and slightly immersed in the urosome. Uropods are simple uniramous lamellae not demarcated into peduncle and rami. First uropod slightly overreaches the tip of the third, its outer border is finely serrate and the inner border is pectinate. Second uropod is the narrowest and is long as the third, its inner border is pectinate and the outer border has four teeth. Third uropod is the broadest and has a subapical outer pointed process; outer border of the second and third uropods is lobed.</p>			
<p>Sex attributes: Dimorphic Male: 1st antenna well developed , female: 1st antenna reduced. Descriptive characters:</p>			

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks: The specimen described above is not fully adult and this obviously accounts for the slight difference in the armature of the fifth segment of the fifth pereopod and of the shape of the seventh pereopod and the uropods. Adults do not show any important differences from previous records.

Size and age:

Maximum length (cm) (male/ female/ unsexed) 2.3mm

Ref. No.:

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: 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:
<p>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.)</p> <p>Pillai, N.K., 1966a. Pelagic Amphipoda in the collections of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, India, Part 1, Oxycephalidae. In <i>Proceedings of the Symposium on Crustacea, I. Marine. Biological. Association of India</i>: 169-204.</p> <p>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</p> <p>Dr.K.K.C.Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014</p> <p>Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001</p>	