

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>Anchylomera blossevillei</i> Milne-Edwards, 1830 Common Name (if available): Synonyms: Author(s) Status <i>Anchylomera blossevillei</i> Stebbing 1888,p.1453, pl.177		
Classification: Phylum: Arthropoda Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata Super class: Class: Crustacea Sub- Class: Malacostraca Super Order: Peracarida Order: Amphipoda Sub Order: Hyperideia Super Family: Scinoidea Family: Prosinidae Sub-Family: Genus: <i>Anchylomera</i> Species: <i>blossevillei</i> Authority: <i>M. Edwards</i> Reference No.: Milne-Edwards, H.1830. Extrait de recherches pour servir 'a l'histoire naturelle des Crustaces Amphipodes. <i>Ann. Sci. Natur.</i> , vol.20, pp. 353-399.		
Geographical Location: Widely distributed in the tropical , subtropical and temperate waters of the World Ocean. It often forms swarms near the surface. It lives in the surface zone and performs diurnal vertical migrations, rising to the surface at night (Thurston, 1976b). Latitude: Place: Longitude: State:		

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat:

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

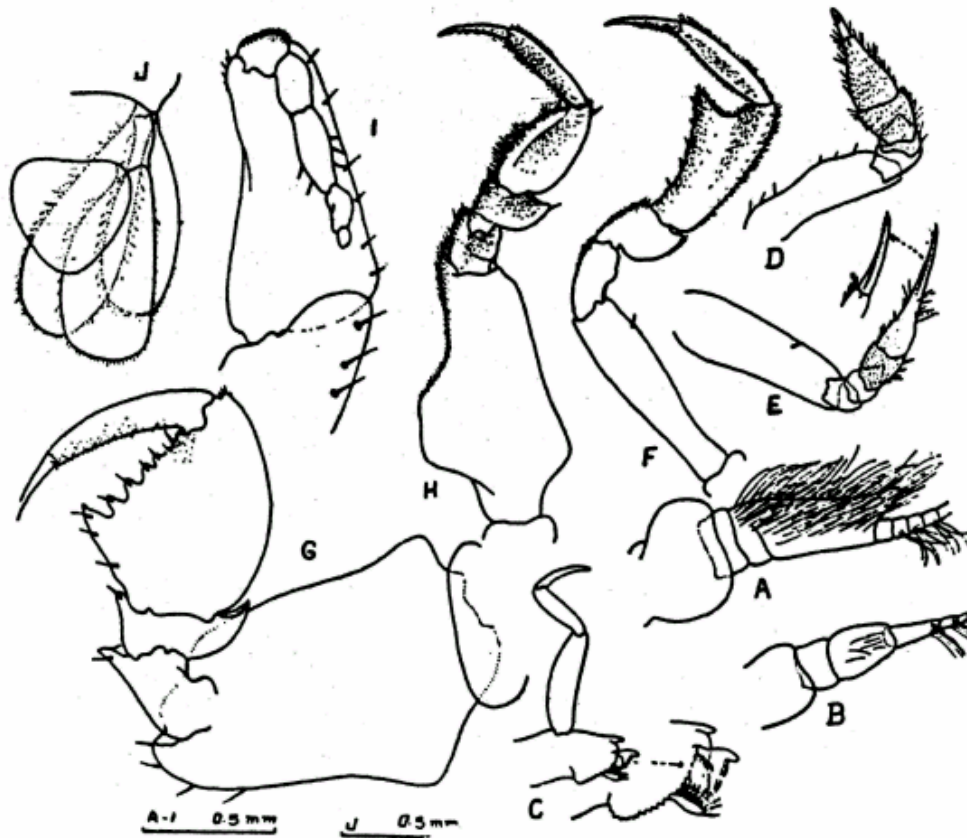
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Anchylomera blossevillei

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

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 third segment of the first antenna of the male is distally produced. The first pereopod is comparatively stout, segments five to seven are covered with fine setules producing a hispid appearance, the seventh segment is short. Second pereopod is longer than first but is distally more slender, its seventh segment is drawn out into a long slender claw. Pereopods three and four are very much similar except that in the third, the inner distal prolongation of the fifth segment is less pronounced than that of the fourth pereopod. Segments five to seven of both third and fourth pereopods are covered with microscopic stiff setules. Fifth pereopod is very characteristic, the second segment is expanded and proximally produced on both sides so that the length of the segment is only slightly more than its maximum width, third segment is produced at the inner distal part and the fourth segment is produced at the outer distal part, the fifth segment is massive and nearly as long as broad, its obliquely truncate distal border is cut into six to seven large rounded cusps, each carrying a spine- seta, the first cusp is large, sixth segment three to five are flattened and comparatively broad and nearly completely covered with setules, sixth and seventh segments are slender, but like the previous segments, are covered with setules. All the usual number of segments are present in the seventh pereopod, the second segment is flattened and narrows distal wards, succeeding segments are folded backwards, seventh segment is very small. Uropods are flat uniramous laminae with finely setose border. Telson is large and roughly equal in length and width.

Sex attributes: Dimorphic

Male: 1st antenna well developed , female: 1st antenna reduced.

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks: The description given by Bovallius clearly applies to the present specimens except in minor details. The inner distal projection of the fifth segment of pereopods one and two is slightly different in shape, with a pronounced concavity on the distal border. The fifth segment of the sixth pereopod is longer. The telson is more rounded in these specimens. In the last character the present specimens resemble those which Bovallius described as *A. hunteri* M. Edwards.

Size and age:

Maximum length (cm) (male/ female/ unsexed) 6.4mm

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): (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.
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>	