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: √	Flora	Microorganisms

General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton), Pelagic amphipoda

Scientific name &Authority:
Common Name (if available): *Phrosina semilunata* Risso, 1882

Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status:
Phrosina semilunata	Stebbing	1888,p.1424, pl.176

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: Proscinidae	Sub-Family:
Genus: *Phrosina*	Species: *semilunata*	

Authority: Risso, 1882
Reference No.: Risso, A. 1882. Memoire naturelle des Crustaces observes dans la mere de Nice. *J. Phys. Chim. Hist. Natur.*, vol. 95, pp. 241-248.

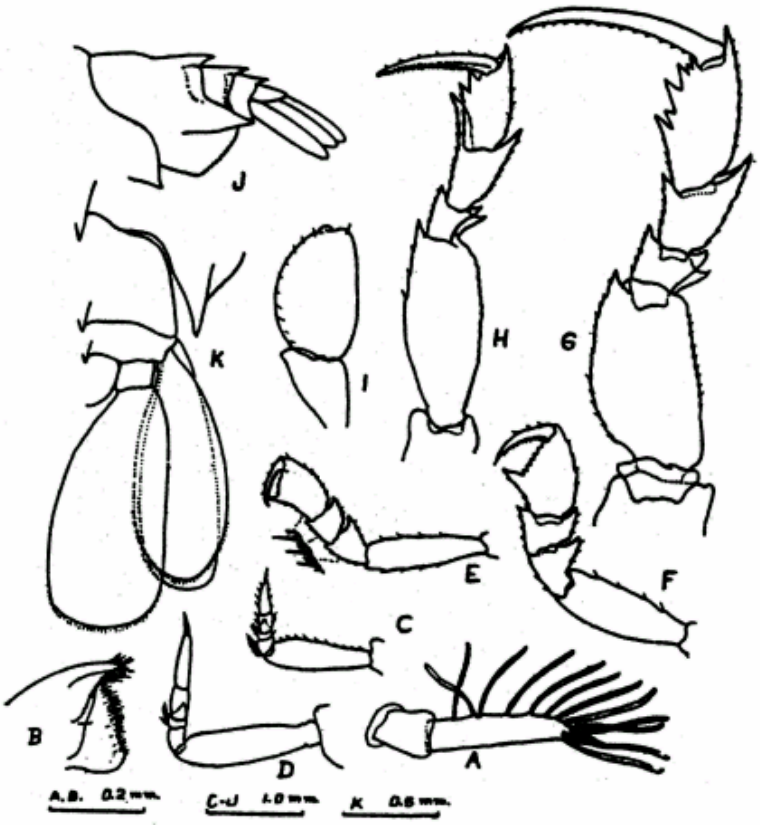
Geographical Location: Tropical, subtropical, and temperate waters of all the oceans. It is found from the surface down to 1,000m, rarely deeper, and often forms local concentrations in the surface zone. It does not exhibit distinct diurnal migrations although migration at night of part of the population to the surface layers of the water has been reported (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)



Phrosina semilunata Risso.(A) Antenna 1;(B) mandible;(C) pereopod 1;(D) pereopod 2 ; (E) pereopod 3 ; (F) pereopod 4; (G) pereopod 5 ; (H) pereopod 6; (i) pereopod 7 ;(J) abdomen, pleopods and telson, lateral view; (K) same, dorsal view.

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: In the male the head is antero-dorsally produced into a pair of apically acute horns overhanging the first pair of antennae. Eyes nearly completely occupy the sides of the head. Peraeon is deep and swollen and the abdomen is dorsally carinate. First antenna of the female consists of a short basal segment and a long distal segment. First two pereopods are constructed on the same pattern, but the first is smaller than the second, the lower border of the third and fourth segments carries long hairs, the succeeding segments are not spiny. The third and fourth pereopods are of the same type, but the fourth is stouter, borders of all the segments carry long spines mixed with spinnules, the fifth segment is expanded and distally cut into a row of teeth, the first tooth is very long and the sixth folds against this tooth to form a sub chela. Fifth pereopod is comparatively very large, second segment is expanded and serrated along the border, third segment is triangular and produced at the distal corners, its dorsal side is channeled with the distal ends of the two ridges produced into strong processes, fourth segment is drawn out at its upper distal part, fifth segment is as long as the two previous segments combined and is distally drawn out into a strong spine, its lower border is cut into six teeth of which the second, fifth and sixth are short, seventh segment is very long and only slightly shorter than the combined length of segments three to six. Sixth pereopod is similar to the fifth in construction but its fifth segment is smaller and has only three teeth on the inner side, the inner distal angle of the fourth segment is produced below the fifth into a long process, sixth segment is stout. Seventh pereopod is modified into a one-segmented small lamina carrying a small distal lobe. Uropods are unirammous membranous laminae with finely setose border, the third uropod is much longer than the first two that are sub equal in size. Telson is semicircular and sunk into the abdomen.

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) 8.6mm 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: Ref. No.
Characteristics:
Abundance:
Biochemical aspects:
Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Ref. No.
Electrophoresis: Ref. No.

SPAWNING INFORMATION:
Locality: Main Ref:
Season:
Fecundity:
Comment:

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):
(Include review articles, monographs, books etc.)

Pillai, N.K., 1966a. Pelagic Amphipoda in the collections of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, India, Part 1, Oxycephalidae. In *Proceedings of the Symposium on Crustacea, I. Marine. Biological. Association of India:* 169-204.

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