

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		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Scina marginata</i> (Bovallius, 1885) Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Scina marginata</i> (Tyro)	Bovallius	1885b: 15, 1887b: 21
<i>Scina marginata</i>	Stebbing	1888: 1272
<i>Scina marginata</i>	Garbowsky	1896: 100
<i>Scina marginata</i>	Chevreur	1900: 122
<i>Scina marginata</i>	Wagler	1926: 361
<i>-lepisma</i>	Chun	1889a: 533
<i>(fortunata)</i>	Chun	1889b: 289.
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperidea
Super class:	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family:
Super Order: Peracarida	Family: Scinidae	
Super Family: Scinoidea	Species: <i>marginata</i>	
Genus: <i>Scina</i>		
Authority: (Bovallius, 1885) Reference No.: Bovallius, C. 1885a. <i>Mimonectes</i> , a remarkable genus. <i>Nova Acta Sci. Reg. Soc. Upsala</i> , ser. 3, pp. 1-16.		
Geographical Location: This is a warm-water surface species known from different regions of the Atlantic Ocean (from 52° N, 15° W to 19° S, 20° W), the Mediterranean Sea, central and northern regions of the Indian Ocean (up to 19° 09' S, 68° 07' E) and from the tropical regions of the Pacific Ocean. It is found in catches from depths of 40-100, 100-200, 200-500, and 500-1,000 m.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

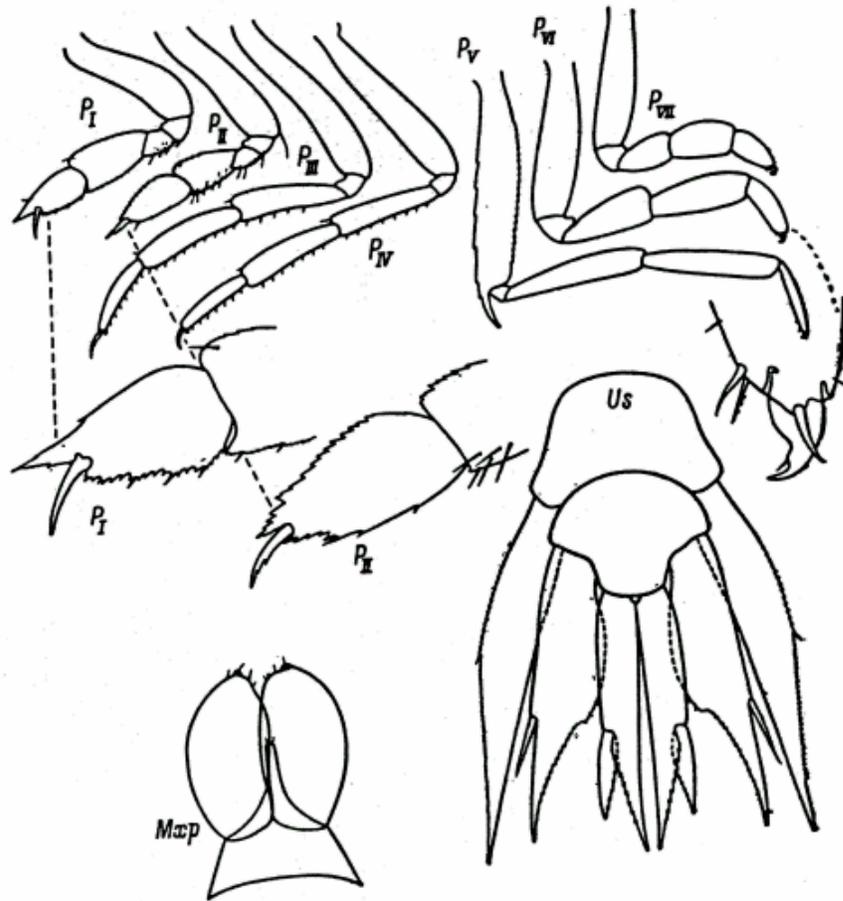
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/√/ No

Depth range :

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



Scina marginata (Bovallius) (after Wagler, 1926).

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 body is thickset and without keel. The mouth cone protrudes markedly. The eyes are well noticeable. Antennae I are strong, somewhat shorter than the pereon. The outer lobes of the maxillipeds are broadly oval; the inner lobes are long and constitute $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the outer lobes, apically rounded, and bear two apical setae.

The pereopods are relatively short and strong. In pereopods I 2nd segment is somewhat shorter than the 5th and 6th together; the 5th segment is broad and finely denticulate in the distal part of the anterior and posterior margins; the 6th segment is shorter than the 5th, denticulate on the posterior margin and extended over the claw as a long acute spine almost equal in length to the claw. In pereopods II and 2nd segment is somewhat longer than in pereopods I and is also longer than the 5th and 6th segments together; the 5th segment is almost equal in length to the 6th, broadened distally, and denticulate along the entire anterior margin and distal third of the posterior margin, and extended over the claw as a small denticulate spine equal roughly to $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the spine on the 6th segment of pereopods I or II; their 4th segment is nearly the same length as the 5th segment, which is only slightly longer than the 6th; the claw is long, thin, and curved. Pereopods V are only slightly longer than pereopods III and IV; their broad 2nd segment is slightly denticulate on the anterior and posterior margins and its distal process slightly curved; the 4th segment is equal to the 5th, which is twice longer than the thinner 6th segment. Pereopods VI and VII are strong with segments shorter and broader than in Pereopods V. Pereopods VII are somewhat shorter than pereopods VI; the 5th segment of pereopods VI and VII is slightly longer than the 4th and 6th segments; in pereopods VI the 4th segment is longer than the 6th and in pereopods VII these segments are equal. The claws of the last three pairs of pereopods are short, strong, and falcate; in pereopods V the claws are

weaker than in pereopods VI and VII.

The uropods are broad and fairly weakly armed. In uropods I the exopodite is reduced to a small spine; the endopodite is longer than the basipodite; the anterior margin of the basipodite and endopodite is finely denticulate. The posterior margin of uropods II at the level of attachment of the exopodite is bent sharply so that the endopodite is tapered; its posterior margin is denticulate. Uropods III are the thinnest of all the uropods, with a well-developed lanceolate exopodite; the anterior margin of the endopodite is strongly denticulate. The telson is small and triangular.

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 above description and illustration characterize sexually mature animals. In sexually immature specimens the uropods are less broad and may have a rather different ornamentation, for example isolated strong spines on the posterior margin of the basipodite of uropods I. The relative width of the segments of the pereopods changes with age and varies according to sex. In addition, these changes are also subject to strong individual variations.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Length of sexually mature animals 4.5-6.5mm.

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:
MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.) LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.) <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Dr. K.K.C. Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014 Email kkcnair@niokochi.org</p> <p>Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001</p> </div>	
ACKNOWLEDGMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	