

**NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

Dept. of Biotechnology  
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

**MARINE BIORESOURCES**

FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general)

Fauna: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton) Pelagic amphipod		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Scina antartica</i> Wagler, 1926 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Scina antartica</i>	Wagler,	1926: 381, 1927: 105
<i>Scina antartica</i>	Vinogradov	1962: 17
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super class:	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperiidea
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family:
SuperFamily: Scinoidea	Family: Scinidae	
Genus: <i>Scina</i>	Species: <i>antartica</i>	
Authority: Wagler, 1926 Reference No. Wagler, E. 1926. Amphipoda, 2: Scinidae. Erg. Dtsch. <i>Tiefse-Exped.</i> "Valdivia" 1898-1899, vol 20, No. 6, pp. 317-446.		
Geographical Location: The Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific sectors of Antarctica from the coastal regions of Antarctica to the zone of Antarctic convergence. Isolated specimens are reported farther north in the tropical regions of the Indian Ocean (between the Seychelles and Chagos islands) and in the southern part of Atlantic Ocean where they evidently enter with the flow of Antarctic deep waters. Found only in total catches from depths of over 1,000-2,000 m up to the surface.		

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Brackish: Yes/No

Salt Water: Yes/No

Habitat: Marine

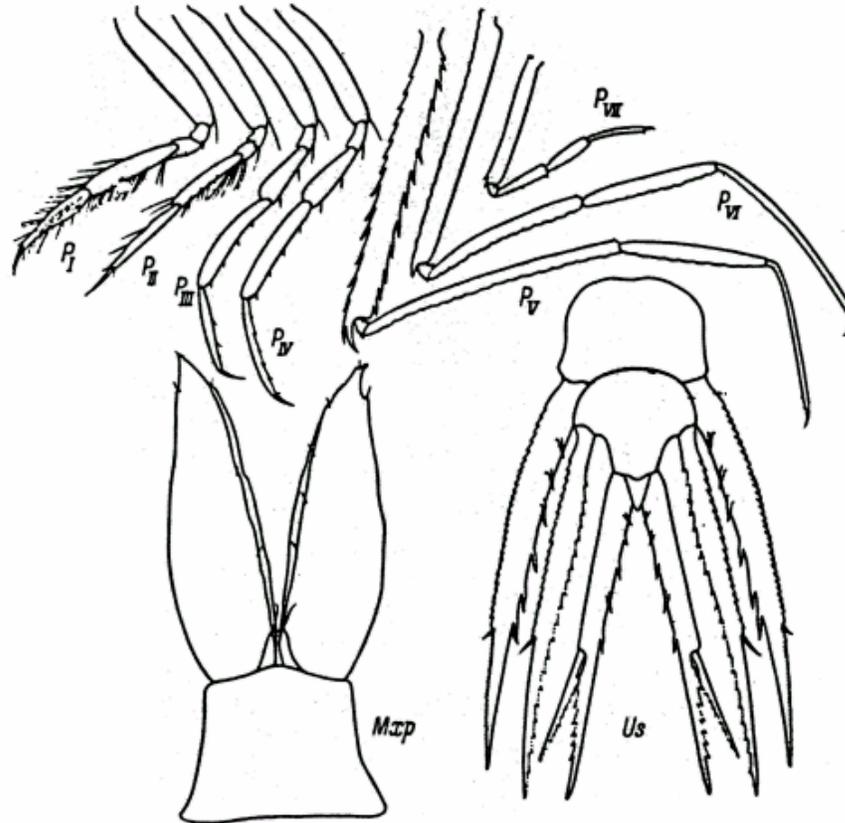
Migrations:

Depth range :

Salinity:

Temperature:

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



*Scina antarctica* Wagler (after Wagler, 1926).

<p>DATA ENTRY FORM: No.:</p> <p>(Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)</p> <p>Form- 1 Ref. No.:</p>	<p>Form –2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others )</p>	<p>Ref.</p>
<p><b>IMPORTANCE</b></p> <p>Landing statistics (t/y): from                      to                      Place:                      Ref . No.:</p> <p>Main source of landing: Yes/ No                      Coast: east/ west</p> <p>Importance to fisheries:</p> <p>Main catching method:</p> <p>Used for aquaculture: yes/ never/ rarely</p> <p>Used as bait: yes/no/ occasionally</p> <p>Aquarium fish: yes/ no/ rarely</p> <p>Game fish: yes/ no</p> <p>Dangerous fish: poisonous/ harmful/ harmless</p> <p>Bioactivity: locally known/ reported/ not known                      Details:</p> <p>Period of availability: Throughout the year – yes/ no                      If no, months:</p>		
<p><b>SALIENT FEATURES:</b></p> <p>Morphological:</p> <p>Diagnostic characteristics:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The body is smooth and without keels. Antennae are strong and slightly shorter than the pereon.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Maxillae I and II are very small. The maxillipeds are large, their outer lobes armed, oblong-oval, and tapering distally, with acute distal ends; the inner lobes are longer than in <i>S.rattrayi</i> with two apical setae.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The pereopods are long and thin. The 5<sup>th</sup> segment of pereopods I is longer than the 6<sup>th</sup> segment, and the two together are longer than the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment; the claw is long, thin, and almost straight . Pereopods II are roughly the same length; the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> segments are roughly the same length; the claw is long, thin, and almost straight. The 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods V on its anterior and posterior margins is armed with long, slightly curved denticles (smaller in the proximal part of the anterior margin); the distal process is longer than the 3<sup>rd</sup> segment and curved, with a denticle on the anterior margin; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is almost half the length of the 4<sup>th</sup>; the thin 6<sup>th</sup> segment is equal to the 5<sup>th</sup> in length; the claw is comparatively long, thin, and straight. Pereopods VI are almost the same length as pereopods V; the 4<sup>th</sup> segment is slightly longer than the 5<sup>th</sup> but shorter than the 6<sup>th</sup> (their length ratios are 6:5:7); the claw is relatively long, thin, and slightly curved. Pereopods VII are short and weak but relatively longer than in <i>S. rattrayi</i>; the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment in the distal part of the anterior margin may have one-two small denticles; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is slightly shorter than the 4<sup>th</sup> or the 6<sup>th</sup>; the claw is short and curved.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Uropods I are finely denticulate along the entire anterior margin and bear long</p>		

curved spines on the posterior margin of the basipodite. Uropods II are denticulate on the anterior margin of the basipodite and along the entire posterior margin. Uropods III bear sparse long spines on the posterior margin of the basipodite. The telson is narrowly triangular and with an acute tip.

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: This species is very close to *S.rattrayi* and some specimens have been found with mixed features of both the species.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Length of sexually mature individuals about 4mm.

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.:
<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>  <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 <a href="mailto:kkcnair@niokochi.org">kkcnair@niokochi.org</a></p> <p>Dr. N. Krishna pillai            “Radhika”            65- Champaka Nagar            Bakery Junction            Trivandrum-695 001</p> </div>	
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT:</b> (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	