

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 oedicarpus</i> Stebbing, 1895 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Scina oedicarpus</i>	Stebbing	1895: 356, 1904: 25
<i>Scina oedicarpus</i>	Chevreur	1919: 12
<i>Scina oedicarpus</i>	Wagler	1926: 369
<i>Scina oedicarpus</i>	Vinogradov	1960a: 232, 1964: 136
<i>-megameros</i>	Chevreur	1919: 1.
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super class:	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperiidea
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family:
Super Family: Scinoidea	Family: Scinidae	
Genus: <i>Scina</i>	Species: <i>oedicarpus</i>	
Authority: Stebbing, 1895 Reference No.: Stebbing T.R. 1895 Descriptions of nine new species of amphipodous crustaceans from the tropical Atlantic. <i>Trans. Zool. Soc. London</i> , vol. 13 (pt. 10), pp. 349-371.		
Geographical Location: Found in the Atlantic Ocean from 45° 30' N to 34°S, in the Indian Ocean north of 30° S and in the Pacific Ocean between 6 and 43° S, most reports are confined to the equatorial zone. It occurs in catches from 200-500m in horizontal catches from depths of 400-500, 660,720, and 800m, and in catches from depths of more than 1,000 m to the surface.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	Date:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Brackish: Yes/No

Salt Water: Yes/No

Habitat: Marine

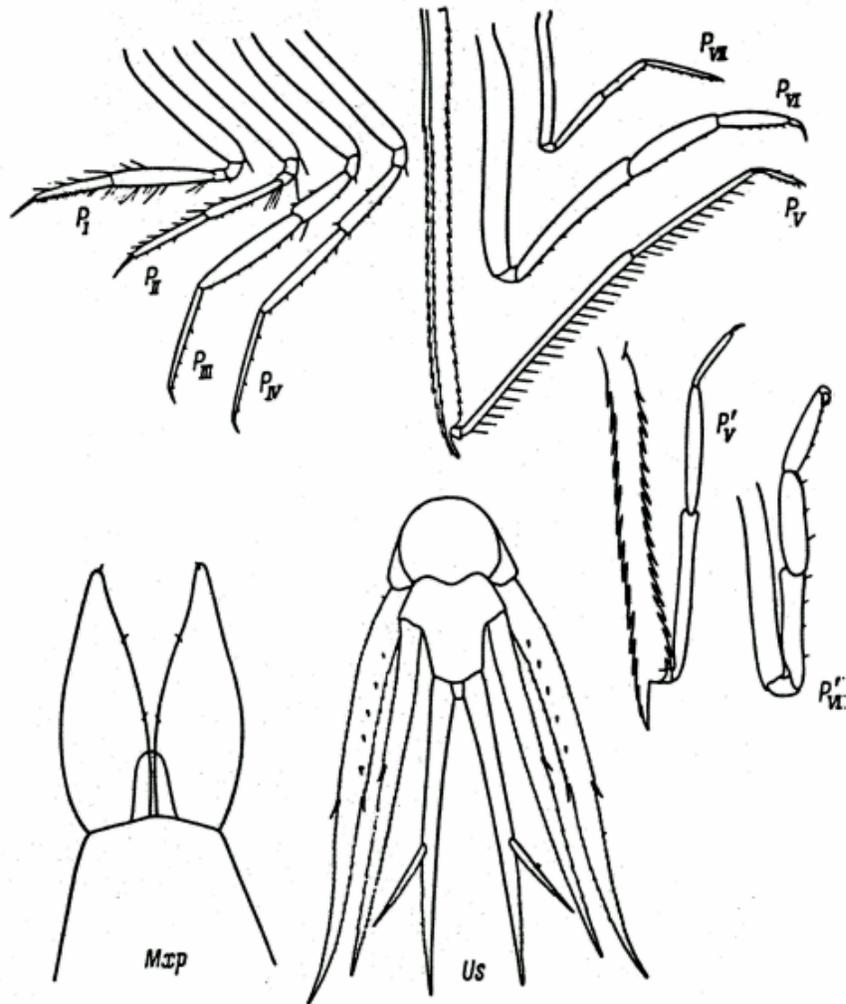
Migrations:

Depth range :

Salinity:

Temperature:

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



Scina oedicarpus Stebbing (after Wagler, 1926).

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form –2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others) Ref. No.:
 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 broad pereon tapers abruptly behind somite. V; the weakly developed keels are visible on the dorsal side. The eyes are small.
 Antennae I are slightly shorter than the pereon and the pleon together. The mouth cone is relatively small. The outer lobes of the maxillipeds are lanceolate and taper distally; the inner lobes have a rounded distal end and reach ¼ the length of the outer lobes.
 The pereopods are long and thin. In pereopods I the 5th segment is longer than the 6th, in pereopods II it is roughly equal in length; the claw is long and straight. Pereopods III and IV are alike in structure; the 5th segment is somewhat longer than the thin 6th segment and markedly longer than the 4th; the claw is thin, comparatively short, and slightly curved. Pereopods V are conspicuous by their length; the rod-shaped 2nd segment is armed on the anterior and posterior margins with numerous slightly curved and long denticles; its distal process is longer than the 3rd segment, slightly curved or straight, with denticles on the anterior margin; specimens are known in which the anterior margin of the segment is armed very weakly; the 4th segment is considerably longer than the 5th, which in turn greatly (sometimes more than twice) exceeds the length of the 6th segment; the claw is thin, relatively shorter, and slightly curved. Pereopods VI are much shorter and usually much stronger than pereopods V; the 4th segment is markedly longer than the 5th, which in turn is longer than the 6th segment; however, the length ratios of the segments even in sexually mature individuals are fairly variable and in various studies specimens the length ratios of the 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th segments have varied from 10:8:5:5:2.5 to 10:5.5:5:4; the claw is long, strong, and curved. Pereopods VII are shorter and thin as in pereopods VI, and the length ratios of the segments is highly variable; the 4th

segment may be equal to the 6th and each of them 1.5 times longer than the 5th, or the 5th and 6th segments may be almost equal and notably shorter than the 4th segment; the claw is very small and slightly curved.

The uropods are long and thin. The basipodite of uropods I is somewhat longer than the endopodite; the anterior and posterior margins of both are armed with fine denticles and on the inner margin opposite to the place of attachment of the exopodite an isolated long curved spine occurs; sometimes 3-4 such spines are present on the lower surface of the basipodite. In the narrow uropods II the basipodite is shorter than the endopodite; their ornamentation is similar to that of uropods I but the larger spines are absent. In uropods III only the anterior margin of the endopodite and the posterior margin of the exopodite are denticulate. The telson is oval-triangular and short.

The variability of the length ratios of the segments of the last two pairs of pereopods is characteristic even of other species of this group, particularly of *S.rattrayi* and *S.wolterecki*.

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)

Ref. No.:

Length of sexually mature individuals 7.5-8.0mm.

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)	