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: *Scina stenopus* Stebbing, 1895
Common Name (if available):

Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
Scina stenopus	Stebbing	1895: 354
Scina stenopus	Vosseler	1901: 104
Scina stenopus	Chevreux	1919: 11
Scina stenopus	Wagler	1926: 419, 1927: 108
Scina stenopus	Vinogradov	1964: 139
-chuni	Garbowski	1896: 107

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: *Scina*	Species: *stenopus*	

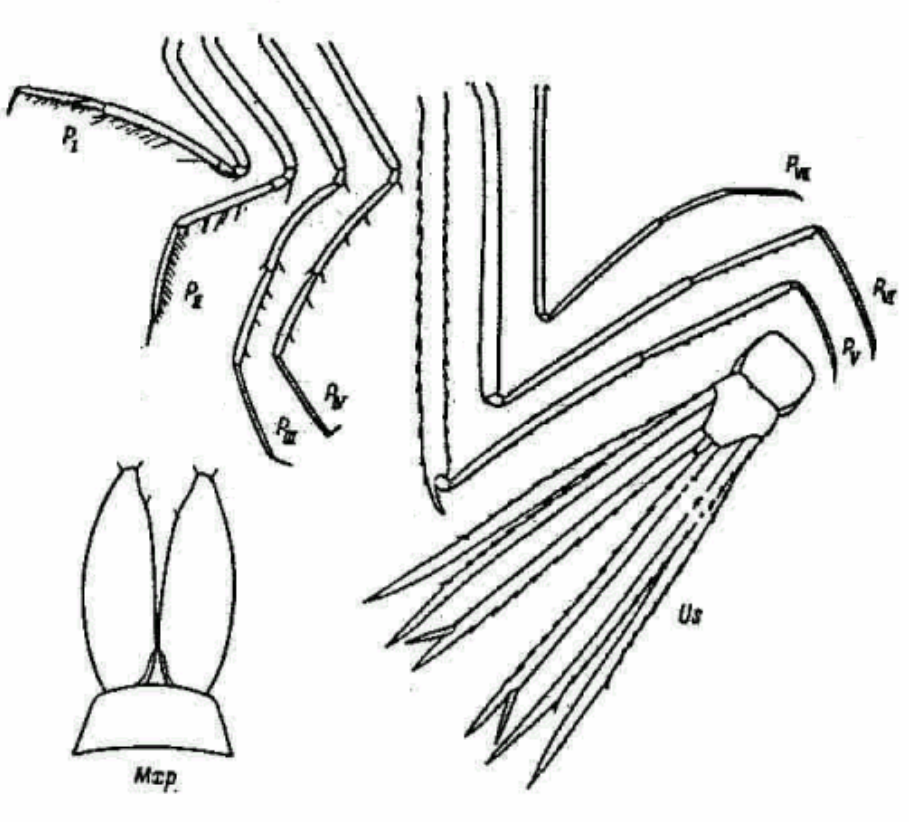
Authority: Stebbing, 1895
Reference No. Stebbing T.R. 1895 Descriptions of nine new species of amphipodous crustaceans from the tropical Atlantic. *Trans. Zool. Soc. London,* vol. 13 (pt. 10), pp. 349-371.

Geographical Location: It is a warm-water species known from different regions of the Atlantic Ocean (from 46°15'N to 35°35' S, 18°20' E), from the Mediterranean Sea, and from many points in the northern part of the Indian Ocean (except the Arabian Sea) where its southernmost report refers to $29^0$7' S, 40°46' E and 27°58' S, 91° 40' E. In the Pacific Ocean it is found only at one station (30°53' N, 153°09' E). It inhabits the intermediate layer between 100 and 500 m but is found in catches from depths of 500-1,000m and in horizontal catches from depths of 600 and 625 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 stenopus Stebing (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 smooth. The head has dorsal keels running from the place of attachment of antennae I and large spines on the sides below the place of attachment of antennae I. The eyes are very small. Antennae I are the same length as the pereon and pleon together.

The mouth cone is small; the outer lobes of the maxillipeds are oblong-oval, slightly tapering distally, and the inner lobes very small and not armed.

All the pereopods are unusually thin and long. Pereopods I are shorter than the rest, their segments thin; even the 5^{th} segment is not broadened distally, is very slightly shorter than the 2^{nd} and 1.5 times longer than the 6^{th}; the claw is long and broad. In pereopods II the 5^{th} and 6^{th} segments are almost equal in length. Pereopods III and IV are similar in structure; they differ from the corresponding structures of other species of the Scina by an unusually long 4^{th} segment which is only slightly shorter than the 2^{nd} segment; the shorter 5^{th} and 6^{th} segments are roughly equal. The 2^{nd} segment of pereopods V is long, with parallel margins bearing roughly equal, long, and slightly curved denticles whose number varies markedly in different specimens; the distal process in thin and long, with denticles on the anterior margin; the 4^{th} and 5^{th} segments together are equal to the 2^{nd} in length; the length ratios of the 4^{th}, 5^{th}, and the particularly thin 6^{th} segments are 10:7:4.5; the claw is small and slightly curved. Pereopods VI are slightly shorter than pereopods V; the length ratios of the 2^{nd}, 4^{th}, 5^{th} and 6^{th} segments are 26:10:6:6; the 6^{th} segment is notably narrower than the preceding ones. Pereopods VII are slightly shorter and thinner than pereopods VI; the length ratios of the corresponding segments are 15:10:5:5; the claw is very small and strongly curved at the tip.

All the uropods are rod-shaped, equal in length, and equal to half the length of antennae I; their basipodites are many times longer than the rami; the exopodites of

uropods I and II are reduced to small spines. All three pairs of uropods on the anterior and posterior margins are deeply denticulate or armed with long spines; only the anterior margin of the basipodite and exopodite of uropods III is smooth. Uropods I and III are distinctly triquetrous in cross section and clearly exhibit ornamentation on all the three sides. The telson is almost twice longer than its basal width, with an acute tip.

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: In the proportions of the last three pairs of pereopods, the structure of the claw of pereopods VII, some structural details of the mouthparts, and the number of gills, *S. stenopus* comes close to the group of species *rattrayi;* contrarily, in length of antennae I it is closer to the *crassicornis* group.
Size and age:
Maximum length (cm) (male/ female/ unsexed) Ref. No.:
Length of sexually mature specimens 5-9mm.
Average length (cm) (male/female/unsexed.
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: Ref. No.:

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.)
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