

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 similis</i> Stebbing, 1895 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Scina similis</i>	Stebbing	1895: 362
<i>Scina similis</i>	Stephensen	1918: 29
<i>Scina similis</i>	Chevreur	1919: 15
<i>Scina similis</i>	Wagler	1926: 390, 1927: 102
<i>Scina similis</i>	Vinogradov	1964: 138
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>similis</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: A tropical species known from the tropical (28° N, 14° W) and equatorial regions of the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and from the tropical regions of the Indian Ocean (up to 30° S). It has not been reported from the Pacific Ocean. It is found in catches from depths of 0-25, 25-100, 100-200, and 200-500 m. Latitude: _____ Place: _____ Longitude: _____ State: _____		

Environment

Freshwater:

Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish:

Yes/No

Migrations:

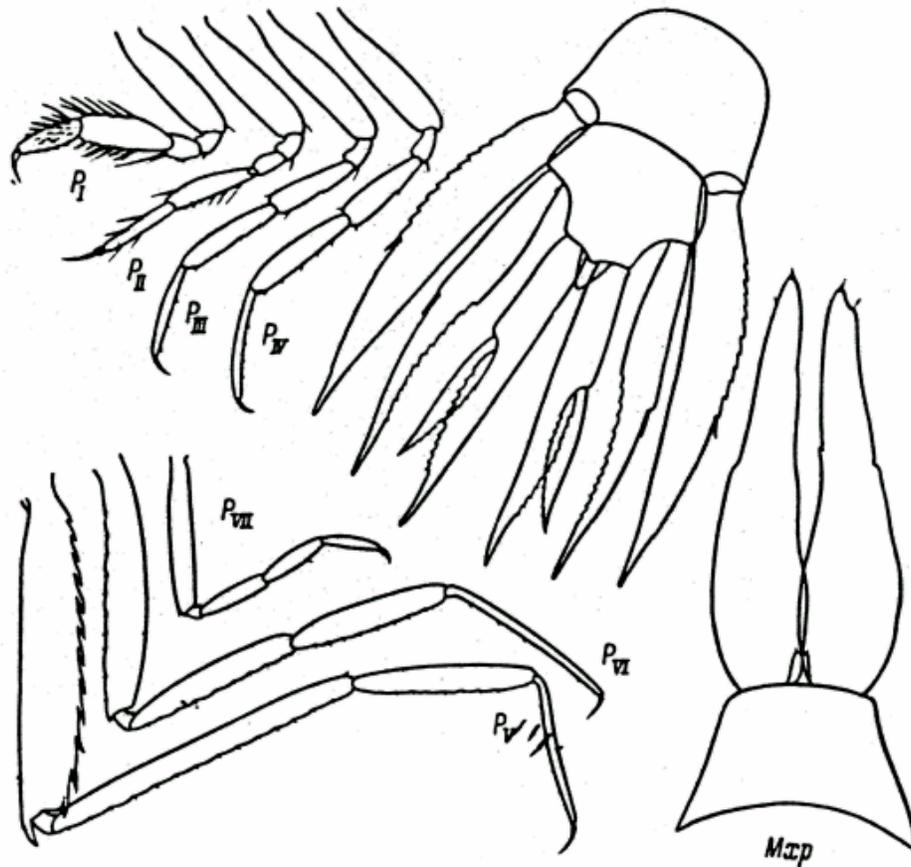
Temperature:

Salt Water:

Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Scina similis Stebbing (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>IMPORTANCE</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>SALIENT FEATURES:</p> <p>Morphological:</p> <p>Diagnostic characteristics:</p> <p>The body is smooth and without keels. Antennae I are strong, equal in length to the pereon or just slightly shorter than it. The mouth cone is small. The outer lobes of the maxillipeds are long, oblong-oval, tapering distally, with an acute tip; the inner lobes are very short, with two apical setae .</p> <p>Pereopods I-IV are the same as in <i>S.tulbergi</i>; the 2nd segment of pereopods V is broad and armed on the posterior margin with long, curved denticles; the anterior margin of the segment is smooth, with one or two denticles only at the base of the short distal process; the 4th segment is almost the same length as the 2nd, and the 5th segment is almost half its length; the thin 6th segment usually constitutes 3/4-5/6 the length of the 5th segment; the claw is long and slightly curved. Pereopods VI are noticeably shorter than pereopods V; the 4th segment is considerably shorter than the 2nd; the 5th segment is somewhat shorter than the 4th; the thin 6th segment is longer than the 5th and roughly equal to the 4th segment; the claw is long and slightly curved. Pereopods VII are roughly half the length of pereopods VI; the 4th, 5th, and 6th segments are almost equal in length and all of them together are slightly longer than the 2nd segment; the claw is long and slightly curved, without a broadened base. Occasionally we came across specimens with claws shorter than illustrated in the Figure but still longer than in <i>S.nana</i> described below. The uropods are the same as in <i>S.tulbergi</i>.</p>		
<p>Sex attributes:</p> <p>Dimorphic</p> <p>Male: 1st antenna well developed , female: 1st antenna reduced.</p>		

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 specimens 2.5-3.5mm.

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 relationships:

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)	