

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 curvidactyla</i> Chevreux, 1914 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Scina curvidactyla</i>	Chevreux	1914: 3, 1919: 12
<i>Scina curvidactyla</i>	Wagler	1926: 328, 1927: 92
<i>Scina curvidactyla</i>	Barnard	1932: 259
<i>Scina curvidactyla</i>	Shoemaker	1945a: 230
<i>Scina curvidactyla</i>	Vinogradov,	1960a: 228
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>curvidactyla</i>	
Authority: Chevreux, 1914 Reference No.: Chevreux, E. 1914. Sur quelques Amphipodes, pelagiques nouveaux ou peu connus provenant des compagnes de S. A. S. le Prince de Monaco. I Scinidae. <i>Bull. Inst. Oceanogr. Monaco</i> , No. 291. 10pp.		
Geographical Location: This is a circumtropical species, more strictly confined to the warm-water zone than <i>S. crassicornis</i> . It is known from the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic oceans and the Mediterranean Sea. It is found from 44-49° N (Pacific Ocean in the zone of Kuroshio, Atlantic Ocean in the zone of influence of the Gulf Stream) to 43° 20' (Southern Africa) It inhabits the upper 1,000-1,500m layer but adults rarely rise above 200m.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

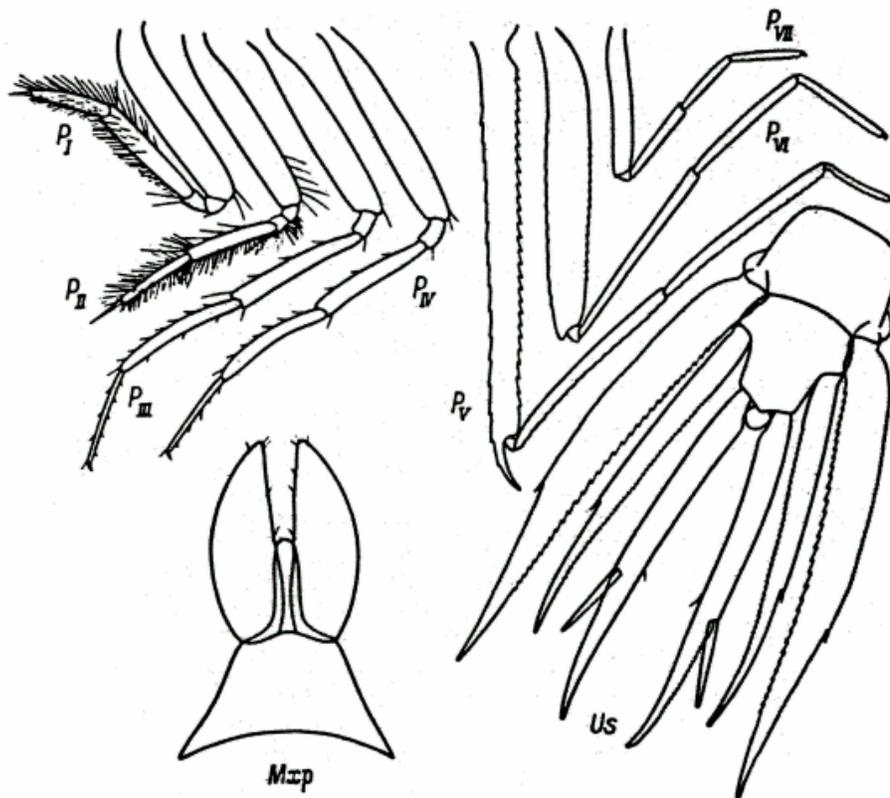
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Scina curvidactyla Chevreux female (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 has well-developed dorsal and lateral keels originating at the base of antennae. I, Antennae I exceed the length of the pereon, reaching 2/3 the body length.

The mouth cone is somewhat less distinct than in *S.crassicornis*. The outer lobe of the maxillipeds oval, not tapering sharply to the distal end; the inner lobe reaches almost half the length of the outer and on its rounded distal end bears two small apical setae.

Pereopods III and IV are identical in length and structure, their rod-shaped 4th and 5th segments roughly equal, the thin 6th segment slightly shorter than either of them; the claw is short and curved. The 2nd segment of pereopods V is denticulate on the anterior and posterior margins but the denticles more distinct on the posterior margin; the slightly curved, long distal process bears 1-3 denticles on the anterior margin; the 4th segment is slightly longer than the 5th; the 6th segment is very thin and short, about 1/4 the length of the 5th; the claw is very small. Pereopods VI, unlike in *S. crassicornis*, are only slightly shorter than pereopods V; the 2nd segment is slightly denticulate in the middle part of the posterior margin; the 4th segment is markedly longer than the 5th; the 6th segment is longer and stronger than in pereopods V; the claw is very small and curved. Pereopods VII are weak; the 6th segment is roughly equal to the 5th; the claw is very small and somewhat curved. The claws of pereopods VI and VII may not be as short and strongly curved as depicted in the illustration. Specimens with almost straight claws have been found in the Pacific Ocean and North and South Atlantic (Barnard , 1932; Shoemaker, 1945a; Vinogradov, 1960a). In sexually mature specimens the segments are broader than in younger ones; the length ratios of the segments also vary somewhat with age.

Uropods I and II are finely denticulate on the posterior margin; moreover, in

uropods I the denticles are large. Uropods III have a smooth posterior margin. The telson is triangular-oval; its maximum width is almost equal to its length.

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.:

Sexually mature specimens vary in length from 13 to 23mm (females)

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.) Dr. K.K.C. Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014 Email kkcnair@niokochi.org Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001	
ACKNOWLEDGMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	