

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 setigera</i> Wagler, 1926 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms: <i>Scina setigera</i>	Author(s) Wagler	Status 1926: 396
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>setigera</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 long specimen (a sexually mature female) was found in the Indian Ocean at the Seychelles.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

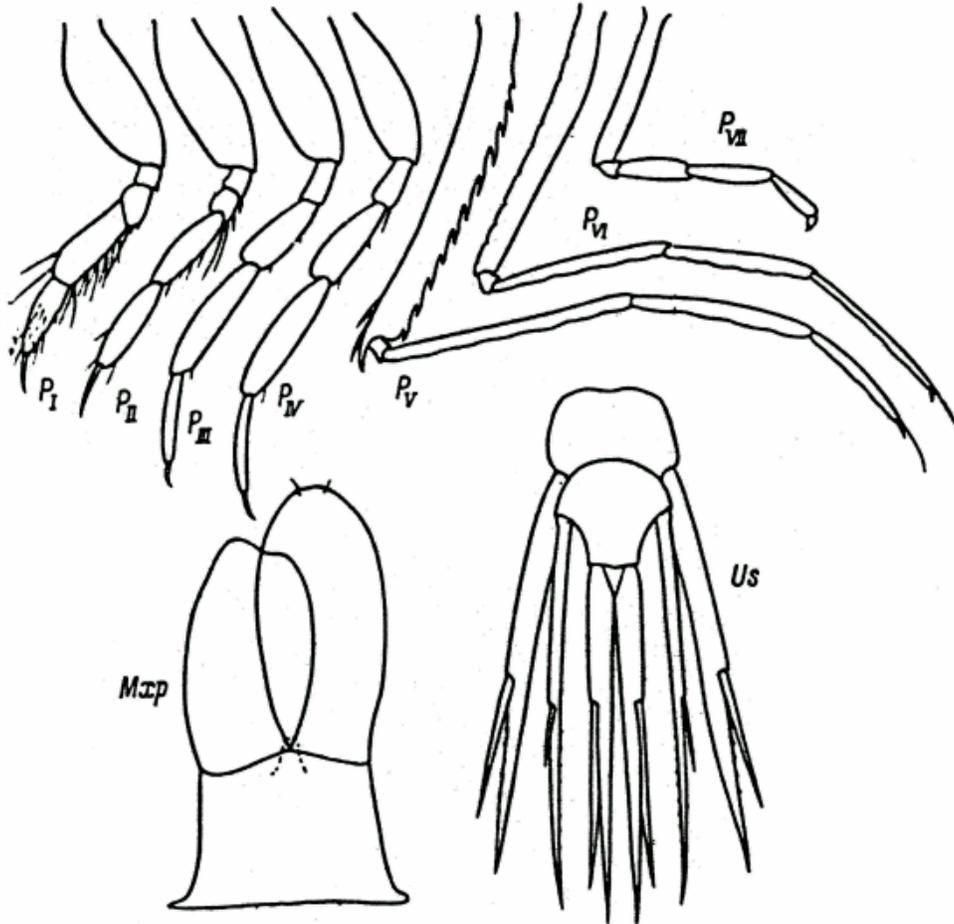
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Scina setigera Wagler (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:
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:		
<p>A very small species of <i>Scina</i>, of roughly the same size as <i>S. tulbergi</i> and <i>S. similis</i></p> <p>The body is smooth and without keels. Antennae I are strong and shorter than the pereon. The mouth cone is small. The protopodite of the maxillipeds is almost rectangular and only slightly broadened at the base; the outer lobes are broad and oval, and the inner lobes are very small and unarmed.</p> <p>Pereopods I-IV have a broad 2nd segment. In pereopods I the 5th segment is somewhat longer than the 6th and together they are longer than the 2nd segment; the claw is long and almost straight. In pereopods II the 5th and 6th segments are almost equal in length; the claw is long and almost straight. The proportions of pereopods III and IV are the same as in <i>S.tulbergi</i>; the 5th segment is somewhat longer than the 4th or the 6th, which are mutually almost equal in length; the claw is long and slightly curved. The 2nd segment of pereopods V is armed on the posterior margin with long, slightly curved denticles, the anterior margin is smooth with two strong denticles only at the base of the short distal process; the length ratios of the 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th segments are 12.5:10:7:5; the 6th segment in the distal part of the posterior margin bears a solitary strong and very long seta which projects far above the small slightly curved claw; a similar seta is found on pereopods VI also. Pereopods VI are somewhat shorter than pereopods V; the length ratios of the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th segments are 15:10:8:9; the claw is similar to that in pereopods V. Pereopods VII are short but strong; the 5th segment is somewhat longer than the 4th and the 6th, which are almost equal in length; the claw is short with a broadened base and bent acute tip.</p> <p>The uropods are thin with a relatively well-developed exopodite and weakly armed. Uropods I: the exopodite is long, more than 2/3 the length of the endopodite; ornamentation is in the form of small sparse denticles only on the inner margin of the endopodite, uropods II are very narrow, the exopodite constitutes nearly ¼ the length</p>		

of the endopodite; ornamentation is in the form of small sparse denticles only on the distal part of the posterior margin of the uropods. In uropods III the endopodite is longer than the basipodite; the exopodite is only slightly shorter than the endopodite; the margins of the basipodite and both rami are smooth. The telson is oblong-triangular 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 and age:

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

Ref. No.:

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)	