

**NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

Dept. of Biotechnology  
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:
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**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 excisa</i> Wagler, 1926 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms: <i>Scina excisa</i>	Author(s) Wagler	Status 1926: 398, 1927: 103
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>excisa</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: Various regions of the Atlantic Ocean (from 28° 04' N, 14° 04' W and Bermuda Islands in the north to 32° 08' S, 8° 28' E, and 33° 23' S, 16° 19' E in the south), the equatorial and southern parts of the Indian Ocean (up to 33° 23' S, 16° 19' E), the central part of the Pacific Ocean south of 30° N, and Antarctic waters (64° 29' S, 85° 27' E). It is found in catches from depths of 200-500 m and in horizontal catches from depths of 250, 300, 350, and 410 m.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Brackish: Yes/No

Salt Water: Yes/No

Habitat: Marine

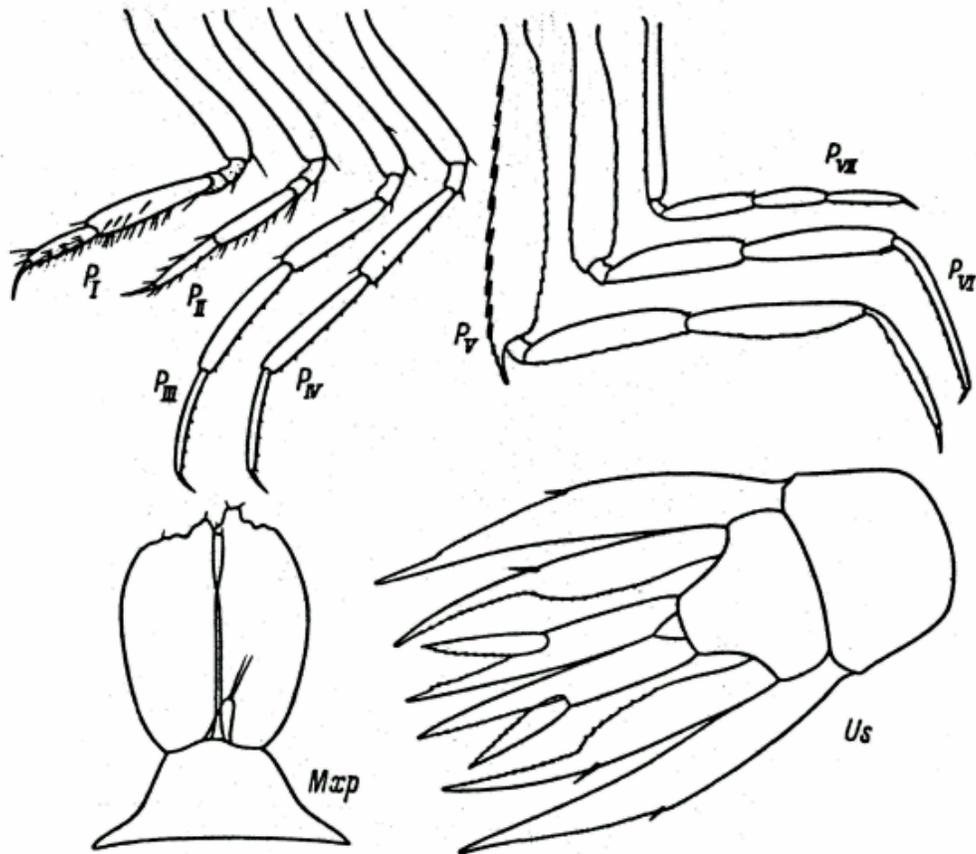
Migrations:

Depth range :

Salinity:

Temperature:

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



*Scina excisa* Wagler (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><b>IMPORTANCE</b></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><b>SALIENT FEATURES:</b></p> <p>Morphological:</p> <p>Diagnostic characteristics:</p> <p>The body is smooth and without keels. Antennae I are strong, somewhat shorter than the pereon or equal to it in length. The mouth cone is small. The protopodite of the maxillipeds is greatly broadened at the base; the outer lobes are oblong-oval; the inner lobes are 1/5-1/4 the length of the outer, with two strong apical setae.</p> <p>In pereopods I the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> segments together are equal to the 2<sup>nd</sup> in length; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is appreciably longer than the 6<sup>th</sup>; the claw is long, thin, and almost straight. Pereopods II are weaker, the difference in the length of the 5<sup>th</sup> and the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is less; the claw is long and thin. Pereopods III and IV are identical in structure, long and thin; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is slightly longer than the 4<sup>th</sup>, which in turn is somewhat longer than the 6<sup>th</sup> segment; the claw is medium in length and slightly curved. The 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods V is slightly broadened distally; its anterior margin is armed with long curved denticles while the distal angle is stretched into a long process reaching beyond the distal margin of the 3<sup>rd</sup> segment, the posterior margin of the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment is finely denticulate; the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> segments are equal in length or the 4<sup>th</sup> is somewhat shorter; the thin 6<sup>th</sup> segment is roughly ¼ shorter than the 5<sup>th</sup>; the claw is long and straight. Pereopods VI are somewhat shorter than pereopods V; the anterior margin of the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment is armed with sparse small denticles; the 6<sup>th</sup> segments is stronger and longer than in pereopods V; it is longer than the 5<sup>th</sup> segment (or sometimes equal to it); the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> segments are roughly equal in length; the claw is somewhat shorter than in pereopods V. Pereopods VII are weaker but relatively longer. The length ratios of the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> segments are roughly 18:10:8:8; the claw is small and not strongly broadened at the base.</p> <p>The uropods are broad and weakly armed. The basipodite in all the uropods is longer than the endopodite. The exopodite of uropods I and II is reduced to a strong spine, as is characteristic of the remaining species of the <i>tullbergi</i> group, except</p>		

*S.setigera*. In uropods I only the proximal part of the inner margin of the endopodite is finely denticulate. In uropods II a large part the posterior margin is denticulate and opposite the place of attachment of the exopodite forms a sharp bend. In uropods III the inner margin of the exo-and endopodite is denticulate. The telson is triangular and with an acute tip.

Sex attributes: Dimorphic

Male: 1<sup>st</sup> antenna well developed, female: 1<sup>st</sup> 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 specimens 4-7mm.

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.:
<b>SPAWNING INFORMATION:</b> Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
<b>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):</b> (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.) <b>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</b>  <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 <a href="mailto:kkcnair@niokochi.org">kkcnair@niokochi.org</a></p> <p>Dr. N. Krishna pillai            “Radhika”            65- Champaka Nagar            Bakery Junction            Trivandrum-695 001</p> </div>	
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT:</b> (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	