

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 latifrons</i> Wagler, 1926 Common Name (if available): Synonyms: Author(s) Status <i>Scina latifrons</i> Wagler 1926 : 401, 1927: 107		
Classification: Phylum: Arthropoda Sub- Phylum: Sub- Class: Malacostraca Super class: Mandibulata Sub Order: Hyperideia Super Order: Peracarida Class: Crustacea Sub-Family: Super Family: Scinoidea Order: Amphipoda Genus: <i>Scina</i> Family: Scinidae Species: <i>latifrons</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: A rare species, known from a few specimens from the tropical parts of the Atlantic Ocean, from the western part of the Indian Ocean (south of Socotra Island), and the Hawaiian Islands. This species is absent in our collections. Latitude: Place: Longitude: State:		

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Brackish: Yes/No

Salt Water: Yes/No

Habitat: Marine

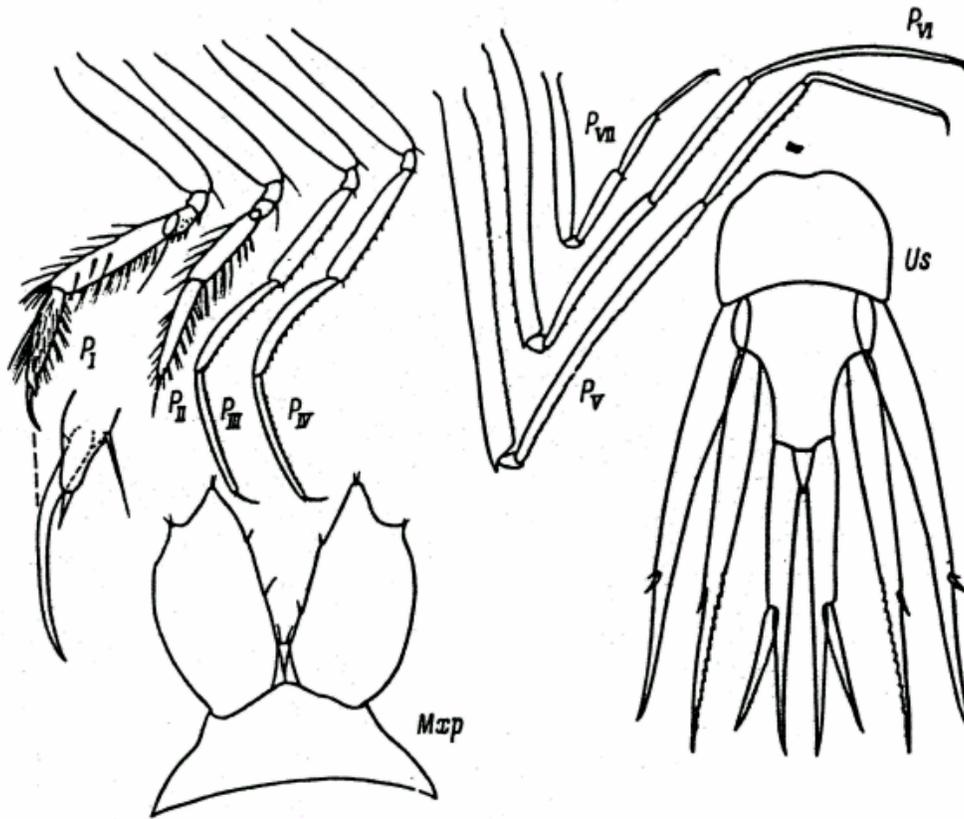
Migrations:

Depth range :

Salinity:

Temperature:

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



Scina latifrons Wagler (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 and head are without keels. Antennae I are very widest; they are relatively thick and equal to the pereon in length. The mouth cone is small. The protopodite of the maxillipeds is broad but very short; the outer lobes are short, oval, and distally terminate in two papillae, each bearing a pair of short setae; the inner lobes are $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the outer and bear two setae on the straightly truncated distal margin.

The pereopods are long and thin. In pereopods I the 2nd segment is broader than the rest; the 5th segment is 1.5 times longer than the 6th; the posterior distal angle of the 6th segment extends over the claw and terminates in a strong seta; the claw is almost half the length of the 6th segment and is slightly curved. Pereopods II are somewhat shorter and weaker than pereopods I; the 6th segment is equal to the 5th and does not have a process above the claw; the claw is long and straight. Pereopods III and IV are exceptionally thin; the 4th, 5th and 6th segments are mutually almost equal, the latter two are accurately curved; the claw is medium in length and straight. The 2nd segment of pereopods V has a smooth anterior and finely denticulate posterior margin; the process on the anterior distal angle is very short and several times into the 3rd segment; the length ratios of the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th segments are 12:10:5:4.5. The length ratios of pereopods VI are somewhat different; the 6th segment is the next largest after the 2nd; the length ratios of the 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th segments are 16.5:10:9:13. In pereopods VII the 5th and 6th segments are equal in length and both insignificantly shorter than the 4th segment; the claw is very small.

The urosomites are stretched; II and III together are longer than I. The basipodites of the uropods are longer than the rami. The margins of uropods I are smooth, in uropods II the distal part of the posterior margin is denticulate. In uropods III the inner margin of the exopodite is finely denticulate. The telson is stretched and

triangular, its length twice its basal width.

Sex attributes: Dimorphic

Male: 1st antenna well developed, female: 1st antenna reduced.

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks: The species described below- *S. pusilla* and *S. typhlops*- are fairly close to *S. latifrons* and together form an Natural groups. *S. chelata* is close to this group in some features.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Length of sexually mature specimens up to 6mm.

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.) <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)	