NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

MARINE BIORESOURCES
FORMS DATA ENTRY**:** Form- 1(general**)**

Fauna: √ Flora Microorganisms

General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton) Pelagic amphipoda

Scientific name &Authority: *Scina typhlops* Wagler, 1926
Common Name (if available):

Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
Scina typhlops	Wagler	1926: 407
Scina typhlops	Vinogradov	1957: 218, 1962: 18

Classification:

Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phyllum:	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super class:	Mandibulata	Sub Order: Hyperiidea
Super Order: Peracarida	Class: Crustacea	Sub-Family
Super Family: Scinoidea	Order: Amphipoda	
Genus: *Scina*	Family: Scinidae	
	Species: *typhlops*	

Authority: Wagler, 1926
Reference No. Wagler, E. 1926. Amphipoda, 2: Scinidae. Erg. Dtsch. *Tiefse-Exped. "Valdivia"* 1898-1899, vol 20, No. 6, pp. 317-446.

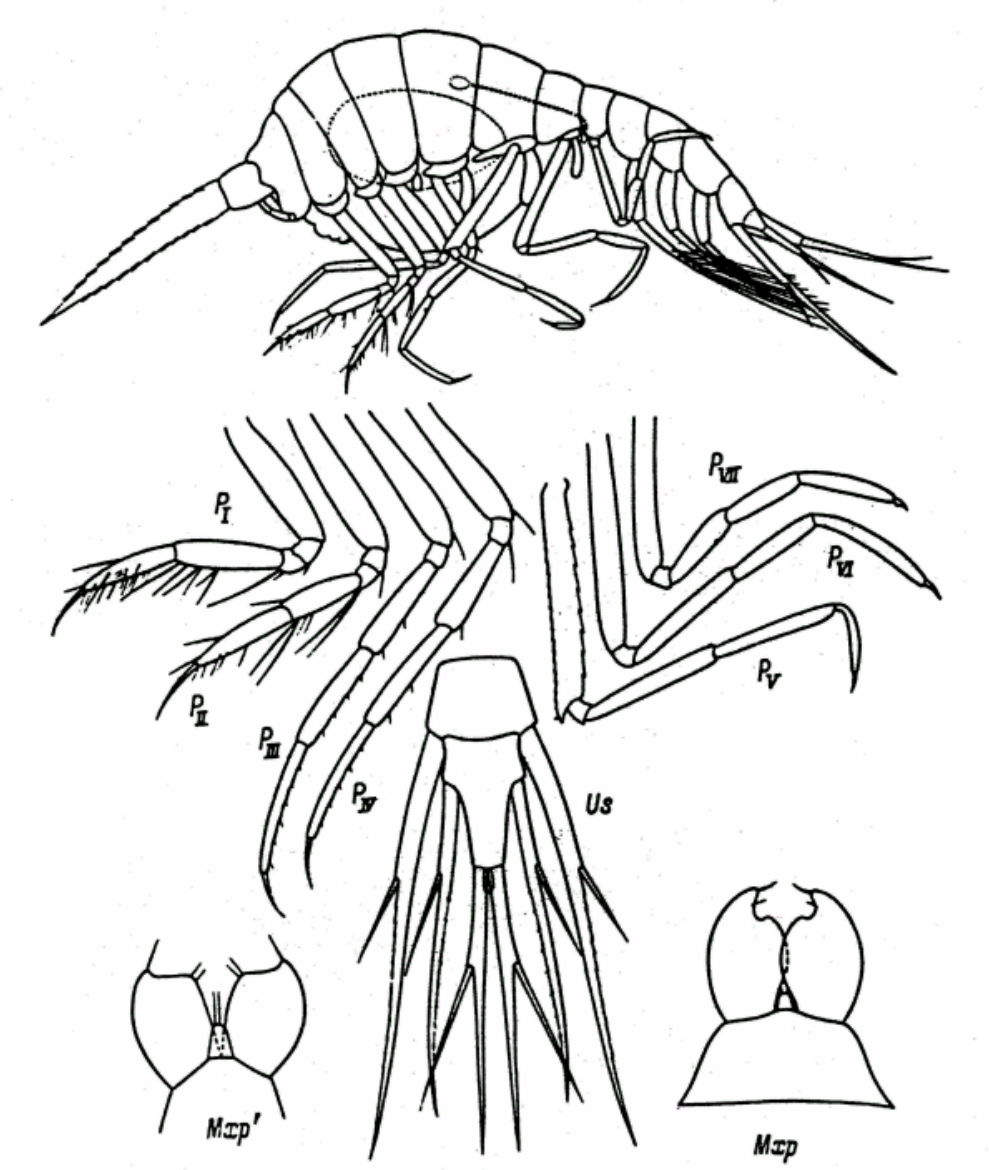
Geographical Location: One specimen was found in the Atlantic Ocean south of the Canary Islands, one in the Antarctic waters of the Indian Ocean (64° 25' S, 92°52' E), and two in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean in the Kuril-Kamchatka region. One specimen was found in a catch from 2,500-3,000 m while others were found in total catches from depths of several thousand meters to the surface.

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 typhlops Wagler (after Wagler, 1926; Mxp'- after Vinogradov, 1957)

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 is without keels, head and the first five sometimes of the pereon broad. The eyes are not noticeably. Antennae I are strong, armed along the edge with long denticles, and somewhat shorter than the pereon.

The mouth cone is small. Maxillae I, as in *S. latifrons* and *S. pusilla*, are well developed. The protopodite of the maxillipeds is trapezoid, broad, and short; the outer lobes are broadly oval and short, with a more or less developed notch in the distal part of the inner margin; the shape of the lobes is variable; the inner lobes are small with a rounded tip and bear two apical (sometimes fairly strong) setae.

Pereopods I and II are not stronger than the succeeding pereopods. In pereopods I the 5th segment is longer than the 6th while in pereopods II the 6th is longer than the 5th; the claw is very long and almost straight. Pereopods III and IV are identical in structure, the 4th and 5th segments are almost equal and the 6th is slightly longer, the claw is long and thin. Pereopods V are only very slightly longer than pereopods III or IV; the narrow 2nd segment has sparse denticles on the anterior and posterior margins; the distal process is short, not reaching the distal end of the 3rd segment; the 4th and 5th segments are equal to each other, the 6th segment roughly half their length, bent forward, and evidently being bent may form a poorly developed subchela with the 5th segment. Pereopods VI are the same length as pereopods V but are stronger; the length ratios of the 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th segments are 17.5:10:7.5:10; the claw is the same length as in pereopods V but stronger. Pereopods VII are slightly shorter than pereopods VI; the 4th and 5th segments are equal to each other in length, the 6th segment is slightly longer, the claw is short and strong.

The uropods are long, very thin, and weakly armed; the basipodites of all the uropods are significantly shorter than the endopodites (sometimes less than half their length); the exopodites of uropods I and II are relatively well developed, only 2/5-1/3

the endopodites in length. In uropods I the inner margin of the endopodite is denticulate, in uropods II the posterior margin of the endopodite is finely pubescent, while in uropods III the inner margin of the exopodite is very finely denticulate. The telson is oblong, broadened in the distal part, and has a rounded 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.:
Length of specimens close to sexual maturity 3.0-3.5mm.
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 relation ships:

Eggs and larvae: Ref. No.:
Characteristics:
Abundance:
Biochemical aspects:
Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Ref. No.:
Electrophoresis: Ref. No.:

SPAWNING INFORMATION:
Locality: Main Ref:
Season:
Fecundity:
Comment:

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):
(Include review articles, monographs, books etc.)
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