

**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>Ctenoscina brevicaudata</i> Wagler, 1926 Common Name (if available): Synonyms: Author(s) Status <i>Ctenoscina brevicaudata</i> Wagler 1926: 435 <i>Ctenoscina brevicaudata</i> Vinogradov 1957: 218, 1962: 18		
Classification: Phylum: Arthropoda Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata Sub- Class: Malacostraca Super class Class: Crustacea Sub Order: Hyperiidia Super Order: Peracarida Order: Amphipoda Sub-Family Super Family: Scinoidea Family: Scinidae Genus: <i>Ctenoscina</i> Species: <i>brevicaudata</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: This is a widely distributed but rare species. It is known from a few specimens caught near the Canary Islands, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the tropical regions of the Indian Ocean (the Seychelles), and its Antarctic regions (55°27' S, 28°59' E, 65°06' S, 111°24'E), as well as in the southern (30°32'S, 176°38'W), eastern equatorial and northwestern (between 49° and 43° N, 152° And 158°30'E) regions of the Pacific Ocean. It is found in catches from depths of 700, 500-1,000, 950-1,5000, 2,200-5,250 m and in through catches from depths of over 1,000 m to the surface.  Latitude: Place: Longitude: State:		

Environment

Freshwater:

Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish:

Yes/No

Migrations:

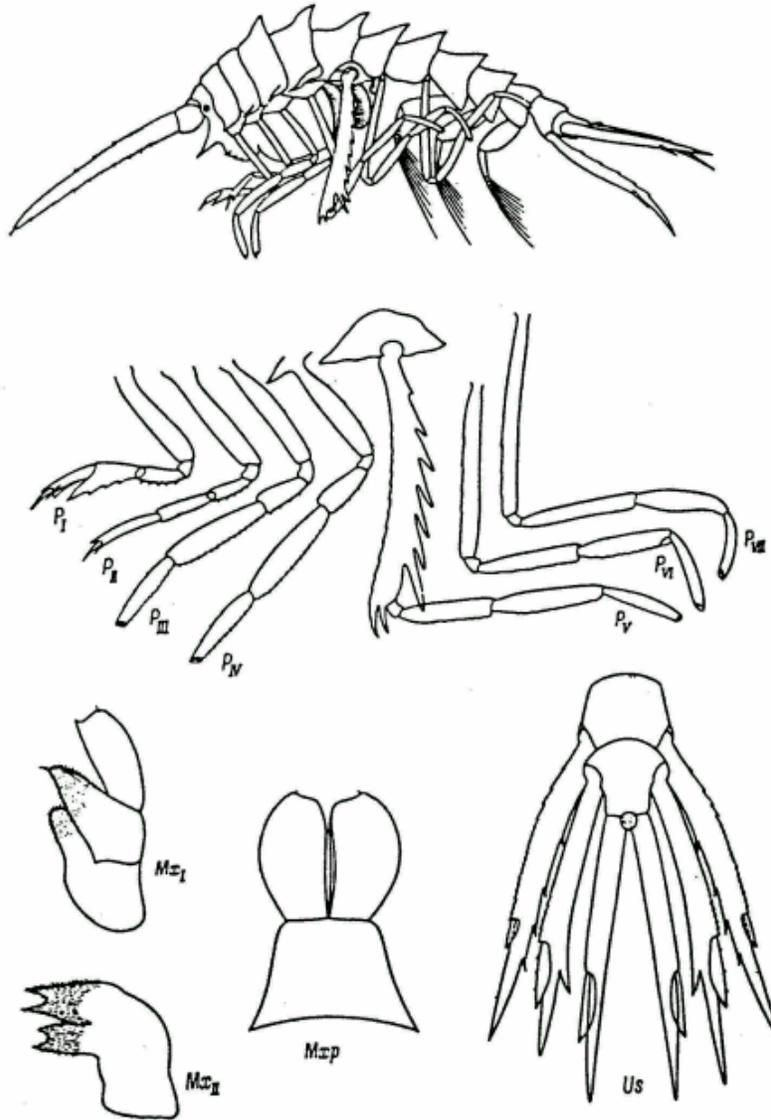
Temperature:

Salt Water:

Yes✓/ No

Depth range :

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



*Ctenoscina brevicaudata* Wagler, 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.:	
<b>IMPORTANCE</b> 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:	
<b>SALIENT FEATURES:</b> <b>Morphological:</b> <b>Diagnostic characteristics:</b> <p>Dorsal denticles are present on pereon somites III-VII, pleon somite I-III, and on urosomite I; these denticles (except the urosomal) are weakly denticulate on anterior margin. The head has long, forwardly directed spines, which are located under antennae I.</p> <p>Antennae I are armed on the outer edge with strong spines, and reach the length of the pereon. Antennae II are absent in both males and females. Maxillae I and II are scinoid in form; each lobe of maxillae II terminates in two spines. The maxillipeds have broadly oval outer lobes with one apical seta each; the inner lobes are in the form of a small tubercle or totally imperceptible.</p> <p>Coxal plates II-V taper anteriorly and posteriorly.</p> <p>Pereopods I have a chela formed by the prolonged large lobe of the distal posterior angle of the 5<sup>th</sup> segment, which is denticulate on the posterior margin, and the posterior margin of the 6<sup>th</sup> segment; the anterior distal angle of the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is stretched over the claw into a small acute denticle, while the posterior distal angle is produced into a small rounded lobe; the claw is strong and straight. In pereopods II the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> segments are roughly equal to each other while the 4<sup>th</sup> is 2/3 their length; the distal angle of the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is stretched over and under the claw into straight acute denticles; the claw is strong and straight. Pereopods III and IV have broad distal segments, weakly, denticulate on the posterior margin; the length ratios of the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> segments are 18:10:16:13; the claw is small, curved, and retractile. The posterior margin of the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods V bears 7 to 11 long denticle-lobes, the anterior margin is armed with sparse low denticles; the anterior distal angle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment is produced into two long processes, of which the inner is less developed than the outer; the 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> segments are roughly equal; the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is slightly longer; the claw is small, curved, and retractile. Pereopods VI are considerably shorter than pereopods V; the length ratios of the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup></p>	

segments are 10:9:9; the anterior margin of the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment is weakly denticulate; the claw is retractile. Pereopods VII are somewhat longer than pereopods VI due to the longer 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> segments; the length ratios of the distal segments are 11:8:6; the claw is retractile.

The basipodites of the uropods are considerably longer than the endopodites are relatively well developed and the same size in uropods II and III but slightly smaller in uropods I; all the exopodites are considerably shorter than the endopodites. In uropods I the anterior margin of the basipodite is denticulate while the posterior margin of the uropod is armed with a small number (4-5) of strong straight spines. In uropods II the distal part of the anterior margin of the basipodite is denticulate, and distal to the base of the exopodite a large recurved denticle-lobe occurs on the inner margin, which has a finely denticulate inner margin. The telson is rounded and its width greater than its length.

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 about 4 mm.

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)	