

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 tenuis</i> Wagler, 1926 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms: <i>Ctenoscina tenuis</i>	Author(s) Wagler	Status 1926
Classification: Phylum: Arthropoda Sub- Phylum: Sub- Class: Malacostraca Super class Mandibulata Sub Order: Hyperiidea Super Order: Peracarida Class: Crustacea Sub-Family Super Family: Scinoidea Order: Amphipoda Genus: <i>Ctenoscina</i> Family: Scinidae Species: <i>tenuis</i>		
Authority: Wagler 1926 Reference No. Wagler, E. 1926. Amphipoda, 2: Scinidae. Erg. Dtsch. <i>Tiefse-Exped.</i> <i>"Valdivia"</i> 1898-1899, vol 20, No. 6, pp. 317-446.		
Geographical Location: Waters of the Guinean and Benguelan currents of the Atlantic Ocean and waters of the equatorial currents of the Indian Ocean. The depths of occurrence is not given.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Brackish: Yes/No

Salt Water: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

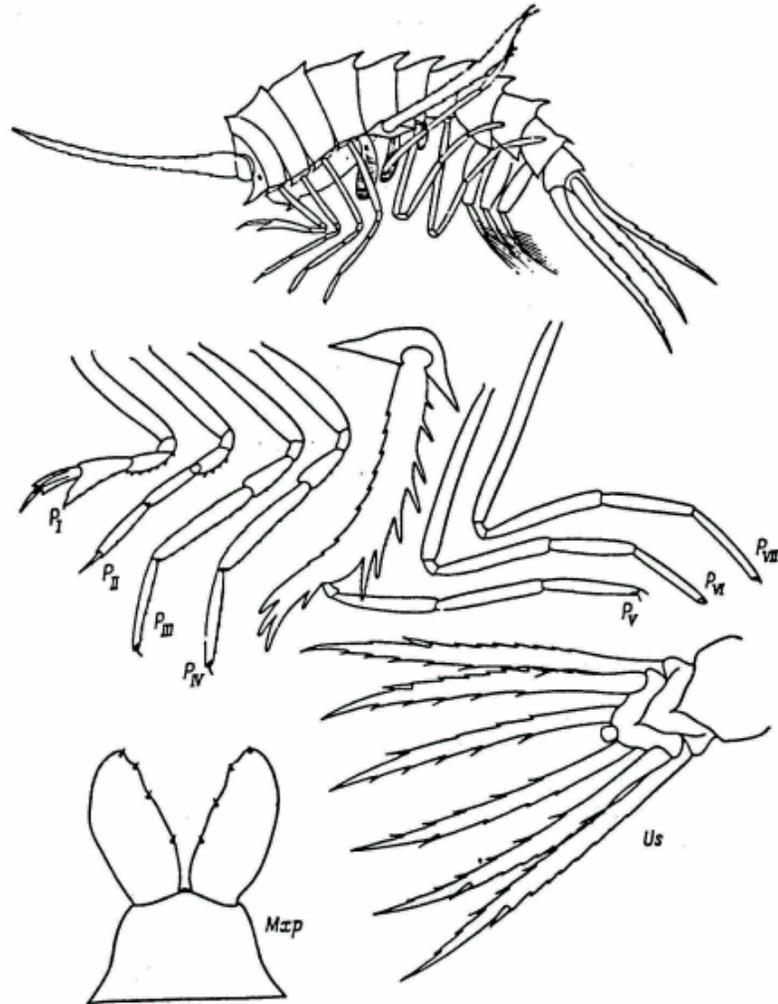
Migrations:

Depth range :

Salinity:

Temperature:

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



Ctenoscina tenuis Wagler, female (after Wagler, 1926)

<p>DATA ENTRY FORM: No.:</p> <p>(Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require) Form- 1 Ref. No.:</p>	<p>Form –2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others)</p>	<p>Ref.</p>
<p>IMPORTANCE</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>SALIENT FEATURES:</p> <p>Morphological:</p> <p>Diagnostic characteristics:</p> <p>Dorsal denticles are present on all the pereon somites, pleon and urosomite I; the denticles on the first three pereon somites are short, and the one on somite I is stretched forward; all the denticles are smooth. The head has forwardly directed spines located under antennae I.</p> <p>The strong antennae I are armed with spines on the inner and outer edges; antennae II are absent in both males and females. The mouth cone is small. Maxillae I have a distally tapering inner lobes. In maxillae II the outer lobe terminates in one spine and the inner lobe in two spines. The maxillipeds have oblong-oval outer lobes carrying small marginal setae on the inner margin.</p> <p>Coxal plates I-V have acute angles.</p> <p>Pereopods I and II are the same as in <i>C.brevicaudata</i>. Pereopods III and IV have similar proportions; the length ratios of the 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th segments are 24:10:22:16; the inner margin of the three distal segments is slightly denticulate; the claw is small and retractile. The long and broad 2nd segment of pereopods V is armed with seven large denticle-lobes, as in <i>C.brevicaudata</i>; the anterior margin has small denticles; the broad lobe like distal prolongation of the 2nd segment is very long, nearly reaches the distal end of the 4th segment, and is divided into four large denticle-lobes; the 4th, 5th and 6th segments are roughly equal; the claw is small and retractile. The weak pereopods VI are shorter than pereopods V; the length ratios of the 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th segments are 14:10:7:7. Pereopods VII are likewise thin but longer than pereopods VI; the length ratios of the segments are 18:10:8:8. The claws of pereopods VI and VII are small and retractile.</p> <p>The basipodites of the uropods are considerably longer than the endopodite; the exopodites are reduced to small spines; in uropods III the exopodites are particularly</p>		

small. The outer margin of all three pairs of uropods is deeply and sparsely denticulate and the inner margin bears sparse (5-7) strong spines. The telson is almost square, slightly broadened distally, with a bulging distal margin.

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 sexually mature females 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: 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)	