

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

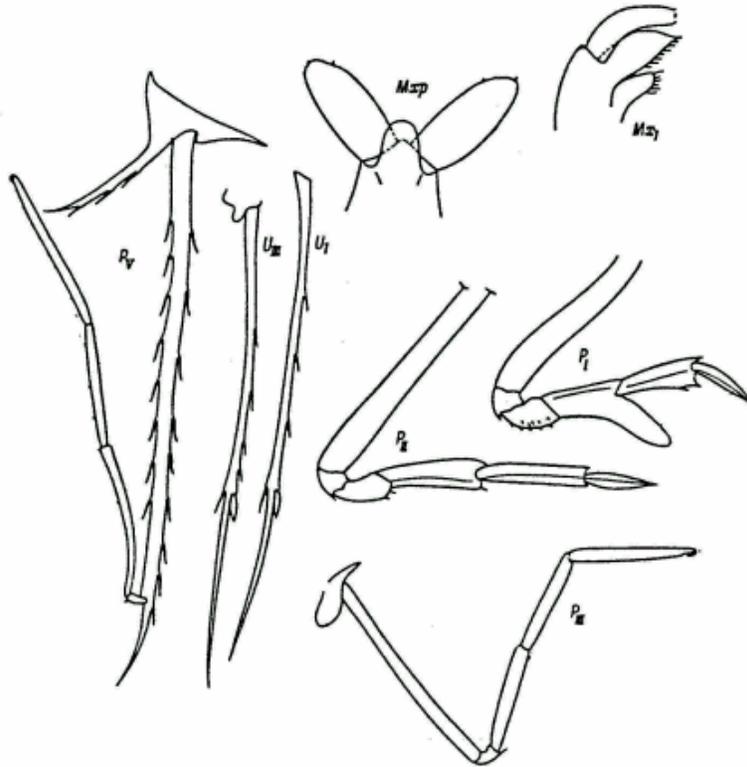
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/ No

Depth range :

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



Spinoscina echinata (Vinogradov, 1964)

<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>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: This species is close to <i>S. spinosa</i>. The following differences were noted: the lateral spines on the head and the dorsal denticles on the pereon and pleon somites are longer than in <i>S. spinosa</i>. One spine occurs on each side of the distal surface of pereon somites III-VI and pleon somites I-III. The outer lobe of maxillae I is armed on the distal margin with only a single spine while the distal end of the inner lobe is almost straightly truncated. The outer lobes of the maxillipeds are amygdaloid and in the distal part of the inner margin bear only two short setae; the unarmed inner lobes of all are short of ½ the length of the outer lobes, and their distal margin is rounded.</p> <p>The claws of pereopods I and II are longer and broader than in <i>S. spinosa</i>; the lobe on the 5th segment of pereopods I is strongly developed and, moreover, the 6th segment also has a weakly developed lobe. In pereopods III-V the 6th segment is longer than the 5th, which in turn is shorter than the 4th segment. The basipodites of the uropods bear curved spines only on the anterior margin; on the posterior margin there is a solitary spine opposite the place of attachment of the exopodite.</p>		
<p>Sex attributes:</p> <p>Dimorphic</p> <p>Male: 1st antenna well developed, female: 1st antenna reduced.</p> <p>Descriptive characters:</p>		

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 5-6 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.:
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)	