## 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 amphipod							
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Scina incerta</i> Chevreux, 1900 Common Name (if available):							
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status					
Scina incerta	Chevreux	1900: 123					
Scina incerta	Wagler	926: 331, 1927: 93					
Scina incerta	Shoemaker	1945a: 230					
Classification: Phylum: Arthropoda Super class: Super Order: Peracarida SuperFamily: Scinoidea Genus: <i>Scina</i> Authority: Chevreux, 1900 Reference No.: Chevreux, (1885-1888). <i>Res. Camp. Sc</i>	Sub Phylum:Mandibulata Class: Crustacea Order: Amphipoda Family: Scinidae Species: <i>incerta</i> Amphipodes provenant des <i>ci. Monaco</i> , fasc. 16, 195 pp	a Sub- Class: Malacostraca Sub Order: Hyperiidea Sub-Family: campangnes de 1' Hirondelle					
Geographical Location: This is a panoceanic species and does not enter the Arctic Basin nor the Antarctic region. It is known from the Atlantic (from $46^{\circ}$ 15' N, $50^{\circ}09'$ W to $35^{\circ}$ 18' S, $19^{\circ}00'$ W), Pacific (from the Bering Sea up to $41^{\circ}19'$ S, $177^{\circ}44'$ E) and tropical regions of the Indian Ocean, including the Arabian Sea. It is common in the 3200-1,00 m layer but more often found at depth of 500-75m. It is one of the most common species of the genus <i>Scina</i> . Latitude: Place: Longitude: State:							



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

INFURIANCE				
Landing statistics (t/y): from	to	Place:		Ref. No.:
Main source of landing: Yes/ No		Coast: east/ v	vest	
Importance to fisheries:				
Main catching method:				
Used for aquaculture: yes/ never/ rare	ly			
Used as bait: yes/no/ occasionally				
Aquarium fish: yes/ no/ rarely				
Game fish: yes/ no				
Dangerous fish: poisonous/ harmful/ l	narmless			
Bioactivity: locally known/ reported/	not known		Details:	
Period of availability: Throughout the	e year – yes/	' no	If no, mo	onths:

## SALIENT FEATURES:

Morphological:

Diagnostic characteristics: The color of live crustaceans is wine-red. The pereon is oblong-oval. The dorsal keel is well developed.

Antennae I are thin, equal to or longer than the pereon and pleon together.

The mouth cone projects markedly. The outer lobes of the maxillipeds are longer abruptly tapering distally; the inner lobes are not armed and roughly 1/8-1/6 of the outer.

Pereopods I are roughly equal in length to pereopods II but stronger the anterior part of the broadened, oblong-oval 6<sup>th</sup> segment is compressed in the form of a plate, its anterior distal angle produced into a small acute denticle projecting above the claw, which makes it possible to readily differentiate this species from the other larger species of the genus *Scina*. Pereopods III and IV are similar in structure, their 4<sup>th</sup> segment broadened distally and considerably shorter than the mutually equal 6<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> segments; the claw is long, thin, and slightly curved. Pereopods V are longer than the rest their 2<sup>nd</sup> segment considerably shorter than the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> segments together; the anterior and posterior margins of the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment are finely denticulate, the distal process is slightly longer than the 3<sup>rd</sup> segment and bears two very distinct denticles on the anterior margin; the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is insignificantly shorter than the 5<sup>th</sup>. Pereopods VI are only slightly shorter than pereopods V; their 6<sup>th</sup> segment is longer than the 5<sup>th</sup>, which in turn is longer than the 4<sup>th</sup> segment. Pereopods VII are small, their 6<sup>th</sup> segment longer than the 5<sup>th</sup> while the later is shorter than the 4<sup>th</sup>. The c laws of peropods V-VII are short and slightly curved.

Uropods I are finely denticulate on the posterior margin. The basipodite of uropods\* III is smooth while the endopodite is finely denticulate on the anterior and posterior margins.

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 ranges from 8.5 to 16mm.	
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:	Ref. No.
Biochemical aspects: Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Electrophoresis:	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.) Dr. K.K.C. Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014 Email <u>kkenair@niokochi.org</u> Dr. N. Krishna pillai "Radhika" 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001	
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