

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>Acanthoscina acanthodes</i> (Stebbing, 1895) Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Acanthoscina acanthodes</i> (<i>Scina</i>)	Stebbing	1895:352
<i>Acanthoscina acanthodes</i>	Chevreur	1905: 1
<i>Acanthoscina acanthodes</i>	Wagler	1926: 426
<i>-serrata</i>	Vosseler	1900: 675
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super class	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperiidea
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family
Super Family: Scinoidea	Family: Scinidae	
Genus: <i>Acanthoscina</i>	Species: <i>acanthodes</i>	
Authority: Stebbing, T.R. 1895		
Reference No.:		
Stebbing, T.R. 1895. Descriptions of nine new species of amphipodous crustaceans from the tropical Atlantic. <i>Trans. Zool. Soc. London</i> , vol. 13 (pt. 10), pp. 349-371.		
Geographical Location: Atlantic Ocean from 61° N to 28-39° S, tropical regions of the Indian Ocean, southern tropical regions of the Pacific Ocean at New Caledonia and New Zealand. Most records are confined to the tropical regions. <i>A. acanthodes</i> lives in the near-surface layers to a depth of 200-500 m.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Brackish: Yes/No

Salt Water: Yes/No

Habitat: Marine

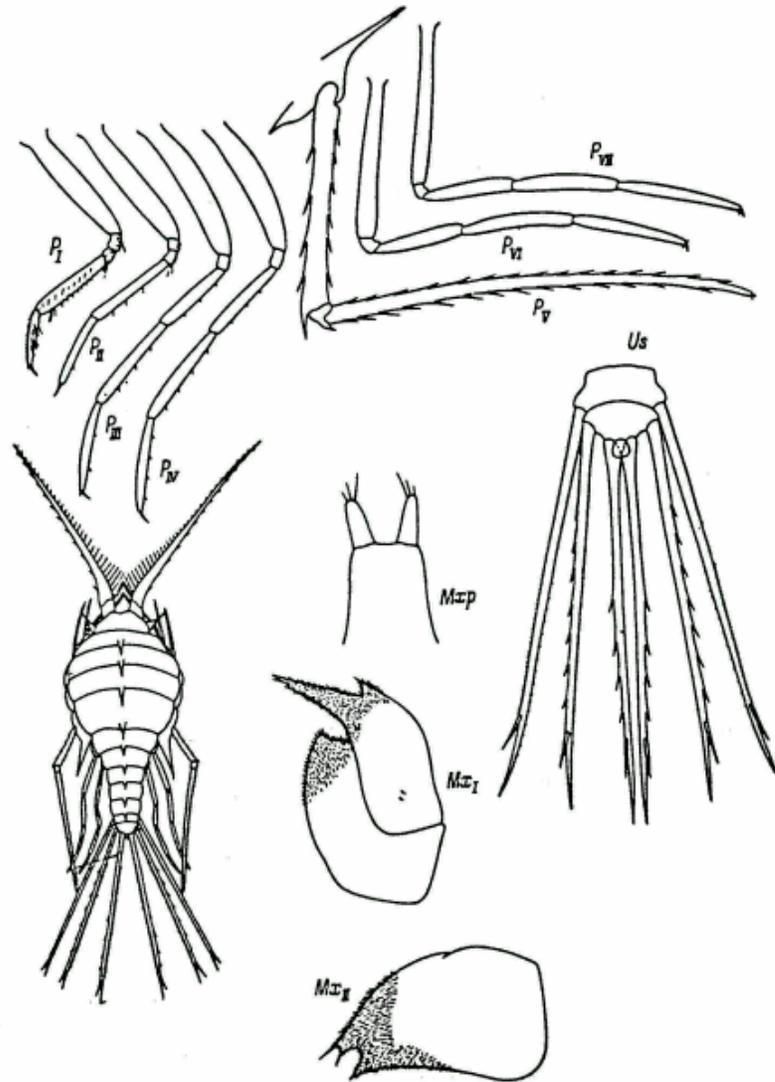
Migrations:

Depth range :

Salinity:

Temperature:

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



Acanthoscina acanthodes (Stebbing, 1895)

DATA ENTRY FORM:	Form -2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others)	Ref. No.:
No.:		
(Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)		
Form- 1 Ref. No.:		
<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>Pereon somites II-VII and pleon somites I-III have backwardly directed, acute, and smooth dorsal denticles. The posterior lower angle of coxal plate V is stretched into a long acute denticle.</p> <p>The head has long lateral spines. The eyes are small. Antennae I are equal in length to the pereon and pleon together; the outer margin of the flagellum is armed with strong spines and the inner margin with setae; in males the proximal part of the inner margin bulges so that a plat is formed at the base of the flagellum; the plate has long sensory setae along its margins.</p> <p>The lobes of maxillae II are proximally fused and bear two spines on the upper distal angle and one on the lower distal angle. The protopodite of the maxillipeds is almost rectangular, its breadth in the middle part 2/3 its length; the outer lobes have the form of narrow triangular plates attached to the outer angles of the distal margin of the protopodite; the distal margin of the lobes is rounded and armed with three spines.</p> <p>Pereopods I and II are thin and simple; their 4th segment is very short and equal to the 3rd; the 5th segment of pereopods I is 1.5 times and of pereopods II only slightly longer than the 6th segment; the claws of both pairs are moderately long and almost straight. The 4th and 6th segments of pereopods III and IV are roughly equal and each of them somewhat shorter than the 5th; the claws are small and almost straight. Pereopods V are longer than the remaining pairs; the rod-shaped 2nd segment has 4-5 long straight spines on its anterior margin and 6-7 on its posterior margin; the distal process is thin and acute; the 4th, 5th, and 6th segments are fused; the claw is very small and thin. Pereopods VI are shorter than pereopods V; the length ratios of the 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th segments are 20 : 10: 14.5 : 16; the claw is small and curved. Pereopods VII are somewhat longer than pereopods VI and have the same proportions; the claw</p>		

is straighter.

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 specimens 4-6 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)	