

**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>Scina langhansi</i> Wagler, 1926 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Scina langhansi</i>	Wagler	1926: 335
<i>Scina langhansi</i>	Vinogradov	1964: 131
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super class:	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperidea
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family
Super Family: Scinoidea	Family: Scinidae	
Genus: <i>Scina</i>	Species: <i>langhansi</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 species is known from the equatorial regions of the eastern Atlantic; Tropical, central and eastern Pacific, and equatorial regions of the Western part of the Indian Ocean. It has been found only in total catches from depths of over 500-1,000m to the surface.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

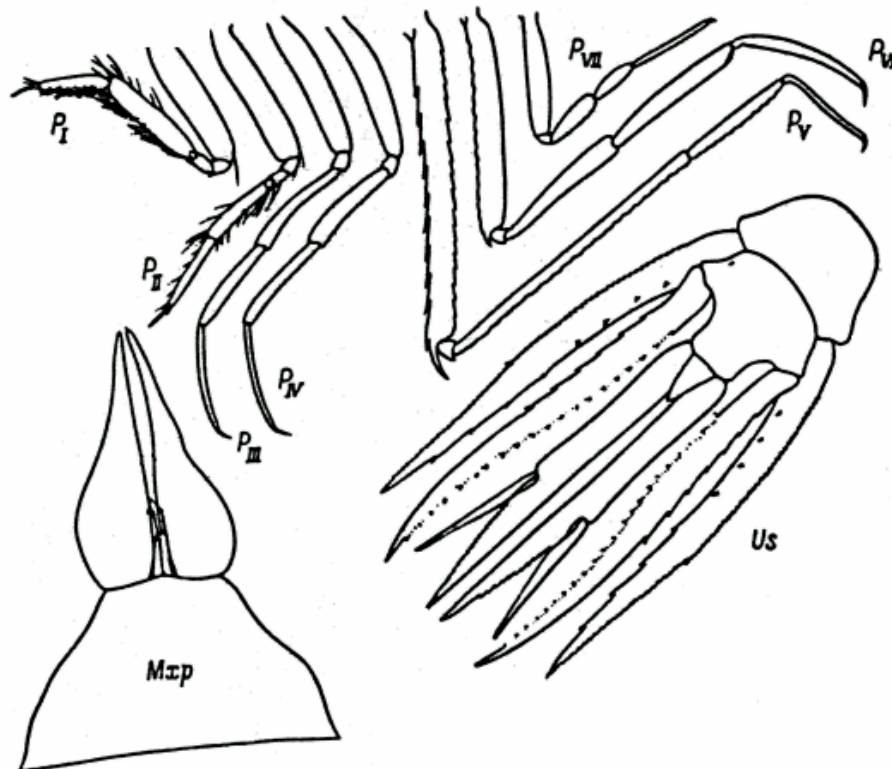
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



*Scina langhansi* Wagler (after Wagler, 1926).

<p>DATA ENTRY FORM: Form –2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others ) Ref. No.:</p> <p>(Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)</p> <p>Form- 1 Ref. No.:</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>The peron is broadly oval and smooth. There pleon has a weakly developed keel.</p> <p>Antennae I are roughly equal in length to the pereon. The mouth cone is relatively small and barely projects. The outer lobe of the maxillipeds are small and markedly tapering distally; the inner lobes are weakly developed and distally only 1/5 the length of the outer.</p> <p>In pereopods I and II the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment is somewhat shorter than the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> segments together; the claw is long and thin. Pereopods III and IV are long, thin, and very weakly pubescent; their 6<sup>th</sup> segment is insignificantly longer than the 5<sup>th</sup>. The 2nd segment of pereopods V bears long, slightly curved, and projecting denticles on its anterior margin, while the posterior margin is finely denticulate; the distal process is curved and only slightly longer than the 3<sup>rd</sup> segment; the 4<sup>th</sup> segment is longer than the 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> together. Pereopods VI are slightly shorter than pereopods V; their 4<sup>th</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> segments are roughly equal in length; the claw is slightly curved. Pereopods VII are short, their 6<sup>th</sup> segment is only slightly shorter than the 5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> * segments together; the claw is short and curved.</p> <p>Uropods I are denticulate along the entire anterior margin and bear isolated spines on the posterior margin. The basipodite of uropods II bears sparse denticles on the anterior margin; the posterior margin of the basipodite and endopodite is finely denticulate. The posterior margin of the expodite of uropods III and the anterior margin of their basipodite smooth; the anterior margin of the endopodite is denticulate. The telson is oblong-triangular with an acute tip.</p>			
<p>Sex attributes: Dimorphic</p> <p>Male: 1<sup>st</sup> antenna well developed , female: 1<sup>st</sup> 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 8-10mm

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> 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>  Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001  <b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT:</b> (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	