

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>Tryphana malmi</i> Boeck, 1870 Common Name (if available): Synonyms: Author(s) Status <i>Tryphana malmi</i> Boeck 1870:9 <i>Tryphana malmi</i> Stephensen 1923: 36 <i>Tryphana malmi</i> Schellenberg 1927:654 <i>-nordenskioldi</i> Bovallius 1887a: 30 <i>-boeckii</i> Stebbing 1888: 1539		
Classification: Phylum: Arthropoda Sub Phylum: Mandibulata Sub Class: Malacostraca Super class Class: Crustacea Sub Order: Hyperiiidea Super Order: Peracarida Order: Amphipoda Sub-Family Super Family: Platysceloidea Family: Tryphanidae Genus: <i>Tryphana</i> Species: <i>malmi</i> Authority: Boeck, 1870 Reference No: Boeck, A. 1870 <i>Crustacea Amphipoda borealia et arctica</i> . Vid. Selsk. Forhandl. Christiania, 200 pp.		
Geographical Location: A temperate warm-water, possibly antiequatorial species. It is known from the Atlantic (18° N, 67°30' S), Indian (north of 51° S, but absent in the equatorial zone), and Pacific (Kuroshio, New Zealand, environs of northern Chile) oceans, and Mediterranean Sea. It lives in warm waters of the 0-200 m layer.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

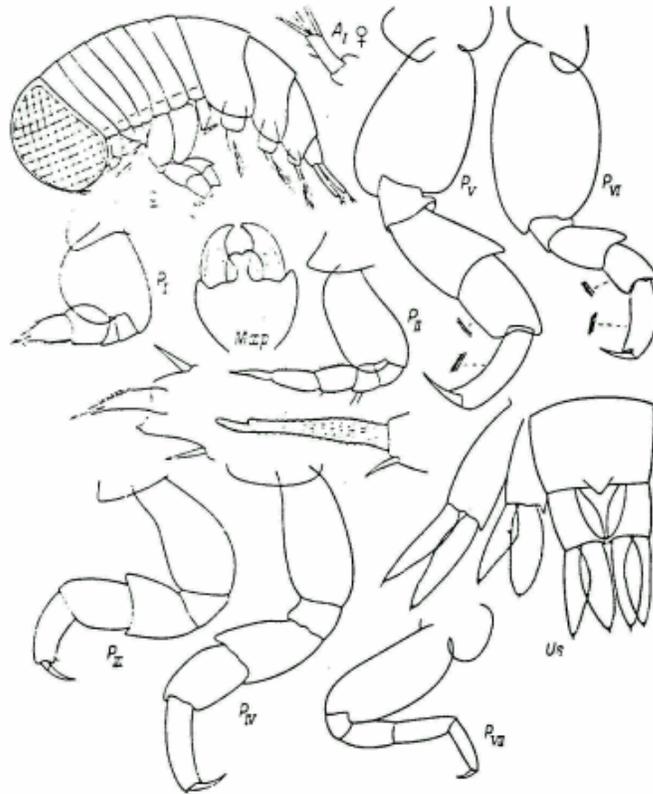
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Tryphana malmi Boeck

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

Landing statistics (t/y): from to Place: Ref. No.:
Main source of landing: Yes/ No Coast: east/ west
Importance to fisheries:
Main catching method:
Used for aquaculture: yes/ never/ rarely
Used as bait: yes/no/ occasionally
Aquarium fish: yes/ no/ rarely
Game fish: yes/ no
Dangerous fish: poisonous/ harmful/ harmless
Bioactivity: locally known/ reported/ not known Details:
Period of availability: Throughout the year – yes/ no If no, months:

SALIENT FEATURES:

Morphological:

Diagnostic characteristics: The head in males is 1.5 times, in females 1.2 times as high as the pereon; in males the head is slightly but noticeably narrowed anteriorly. Antennae I in females have a two-segmented flagellum, the 1st segment of which is armed with a few long apical spines; the 2nd segment is slightly shorter than the 1st, narrow, and armed with two apical setae. Antennae I in males have a three-segmented flagellum in which the length of the basal segment does not exceed its width, and the posterior surface is highly bulged and densely covered with fine long hairs; the 2nd segment is straight and narrow, with a long and pointed posterior distal process; the 3rd segment is very thin and bears three long setae at the base, which reach the tip of the distal process. The basal segment of antennae II in males has bulged margins and the distal segment is 1/3 the length of the preceding one.

The 2nd segment of pereopods I has an almost straight posterior margin and a greatly bulged anterior margin so that the length and width of the segment are almost equal; the 3rd and 4th segments are short; the 5th segment is broadened and has a bulged anterior margin; the 6th segment narrows distally; its margins are armed with spines and setae, and the posterior distal angle forms a denticulate process; the claw is denticulate and pubescent and half the length of the 6th segment. The 2nd and 5th segments of pereopods II are narrower than in pereopods I; the claw is strong and long, equal to the 6th segment in length and densely covered with small spines. The 2nd segment of pereopods V is 1.5 times longer than wide and both its margins bulged, more so in the distal part; the 4th and 5th segments are broad; the 5th and 6th segments have a denticulate anterior margin; the claw is generally not less than half the length of the 6th segment. Pereopods VI are identical to pair V in structure but the 2nd segment is oval and the distal segments are smaller. Pereopods VII consists of an oval 2nd segment and well-developed distal segments, whose total length is generally not less than that of the 2nd segment.

The rami of uropods I and II are equal to the basipodite in length but in uropods

III longer. The length of the last urosomite is $\frac{2}{3}$ its width. The tip of the telson reaches the base of the rami of uropods III.

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 up to 6 mm, of males up to 5 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 kknair@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)	

