

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>Vibilia pyripes</i> Bovallius, 1887 Common Name (if available): <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Synonyms:</th> <th>Author(s)</th> <th>Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Vibilia pyripes</i></td> <td>Bovallius</td> <td>1887a: 10, 1887b: 71</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Vibilia pyripes</i></td> <td>Behning</td> <td>1912: 213</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Vibilia pyripes</i></td> <td>Stephensen</td> <td>1918: 52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-<i>grandicornis</i></td> <td>Chevreur</td> <td>1900: 131</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-<i>grandicornis</i></td> <td>Stephensen</td> <td>1918: 53</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status	<i>Vibilia pyripes</i>	Bovallius	1887a: 10, 1887b: 71	<i>Vibilia pyripes</i>	Behning	1912: 213	<i>Vibilia pyripes</i>	Stephensen	1918: 52	- <i>grandicornis</i>	Chevreur	1900: 131	- <i>grandicornis</i>	Stephensen	1918: 53
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Genus: <i>Vibilia</i>	Species: <i>pyripes</i>																			
Geographical Location: Found in both tropical and temperate waters of the Atlantic Ocean but restricted tropical waters of the Indian Ocean. It is known in the Pacific Ocean from the waters of southeastern Japan, the eastern part of the tropical zone, and south of New Zealand. Latitude: _____ Place: _____ Longitude: _____ State: _____																				

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

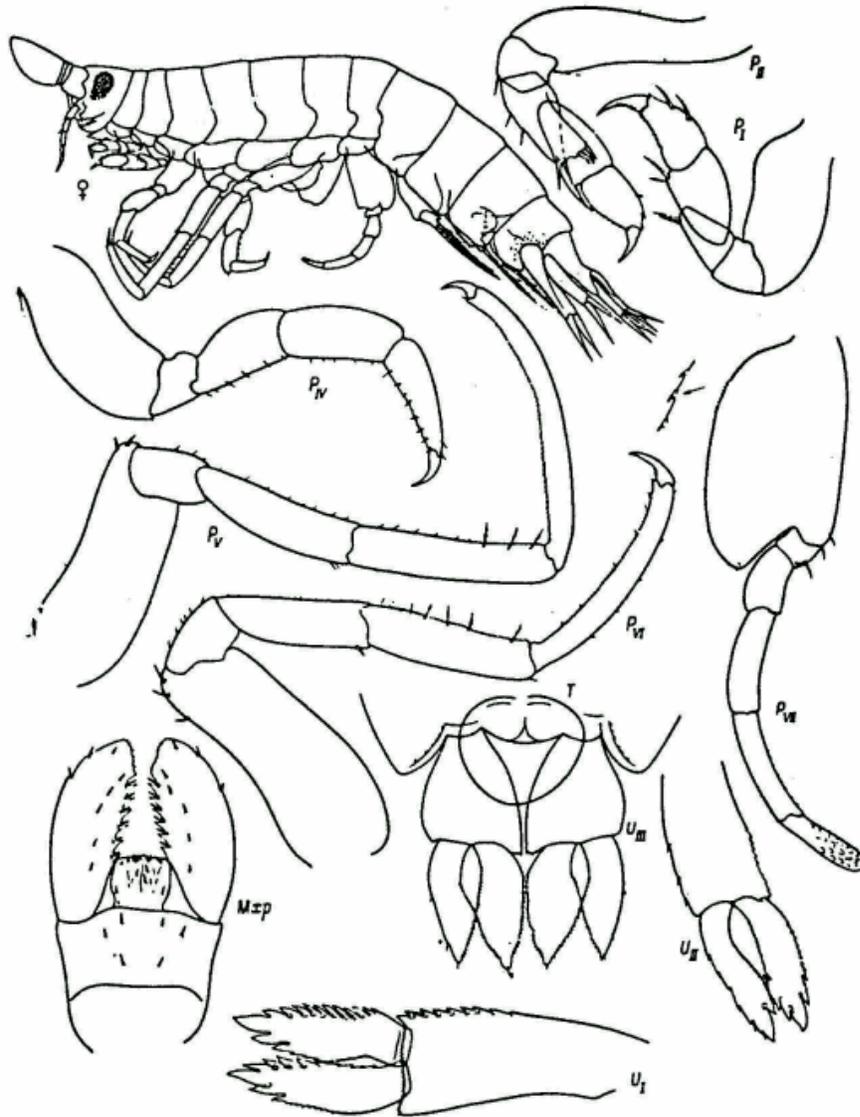
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Vibia pyripes Bovallius

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 body integument is thick. The head lacks a rostrum, is slightly shorter than the first two somites of the pereon, and its height is greater than its length. The eyes occupy about $\frac{1}{4}$ the lateral surface of the head, are oval in females and slightly dorsally broadened in males. Antennae I have a shape characteristic for the species. The base is cylindrical, with a large proximal segment whose width is more than half the height of the head but equal to the head in length; the 2nd-3rd segments together are $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the proximal segment; the 1st segment of the flagellum is longer than the head and somite I of the pereon; the upper margin is straight or slightly concave, the lower margin convex, the apex rounded and shifted dorsally. Antennae II in females are six-to seven-segmented and not longer than antennae I; in males they are eight-segmented and longer than antennae I, at least in the length of the two distal segments; the 3rd segment is the longest.

Somite I of the pereon is very short and the length and height of successive segments increase gradually; somites IV-VII are almost identical in size. The 2nd segment of pereopods I has parallel margins and is slightly shorter than the other segments together; the 5th segment is equal to the 6th in length and has a straight posterior margin; the anterior margin of the 6th segment is convex while the posterior margin is straight and finely denticulate; the claw is half the length of the 6th segment and denticulate posteriorly. The 2nd segment of pereopods II is equal to the rest of the leg in length and distally slightly broadened; the process of the 5th segment is denticulate and short, not extending beyond the middle of the 6th segment; the 6th segment is shorter than the 5th, its margins convex and denticulate posteriorly; the claw is smooth and $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the preceding segment. Pereopods III-IV have highly developed musculature. The 2nd segment of pereopods III has an S-shaped anterior margin (proximally convex, medially concave) and highly convex posterior margin; the 4th and 5th segments are approximately equal in length; the claw is $\frac{1}{4}$ the

length of the 6th segment. The 2nd segment of pereopods IV has straight anterior and convex posterior margin; in all other aspects pereopods IV are identical to pereopods III; the posterior margins of the 4th-6th segments are finely denticulate. Pereopods V-VI are also identical except that pereopods V are slightly longer, the 4th-6th segments are linear and narrow, the 5th segment is armed with spiniform setae, and the anterior margin of the 6th segment is serrate, posterior is smooth. Pereopods VII extend to the end of the 5th segment of pereopods VI; the 2nd segment is longer than wide, the posterior lobe quite broad, extending up to the base of the 4th segment; the 3rd-6th segments gradually increase in length; the 7th segment is notably shorter than the 6th and slightly shorter than the 5th.

The pleon is equal in length to the last five somites of the pereon. The urosome is equal in length to somites, II and III of the pleon. Judging from the lateral notches demarcating the fused urosomites II and III, urosomite II is the shortest and urosomites I and III approximately identical. The posterior lateral angles of the urosome are stretched backward, forming round lobes. The basipodite of uropods I is distally denticulate on the outer side and twice the length of the rami, which are equal in length; the exopodite has large denticles on the outer side; the sides of the rami facing each other are finely denticulate; the fine denticulation on the inner margin of the endopodite is replaced by coarser denticles toward the apex. The basipodite of uropods II is 1.5 times longer than the rami; the exopodite has short sparse denticles on the outer side; the sides of the rami facing each other are finely denticulate; the proximal part of the inner margin of the endopodite is smooth. The basipodite of uropods III is typically “pyriform” (in plane), i.e., it is extremely narrow proximally and broadens distally (shence – pyripes), the maximum width being equal to the length; the inner distal angle is stretched backward; the endopodite is not distinctly denticulate along the outer margin and the inner margin is smooth; the sides of the rami facing each other are finely denticulate. Distinct sexual dimorphism is not seen in the structure of uropods III. The telson is large, round, and its apex reaches the middle of the basipodite 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.:

Body length up to 11 mm but generally less than 5-7 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.) Dr. K.K.C. Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014 Email kkcnair@niokochi.org Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001 ACKNOWLEDGMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	