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: *Vibilia propinqua* Stebbing, 1888
Common Name (if available):

Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
Vibilia propinqua	Stebbing	1888: 1275
Vibilia propinqua	Vosseler	1901: 124
Vibilia propinqua	Behning	1912: 213
Vibilia propinqua	Stephensen	1818: 43
-*milnei*	Stebbing	1888: 1284
-*Vibilia* sp. *(I)*	Stebbing	1888: 1285

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: Vibiliodea	Family: Vibiliidae	
Genus: *Vibilia*	Species: *propinqua*	

Authority: Stebbing, T.R 1888.
Reference No.: Stebbing, T.R 1888. Report on the Amphipoda collected by H.M.S. "Challenger" during the years 1873-76. Rept. Sci. Res. *"Challenger", Zool*., vol. 29 (pt. 1-3), 1737 pp.

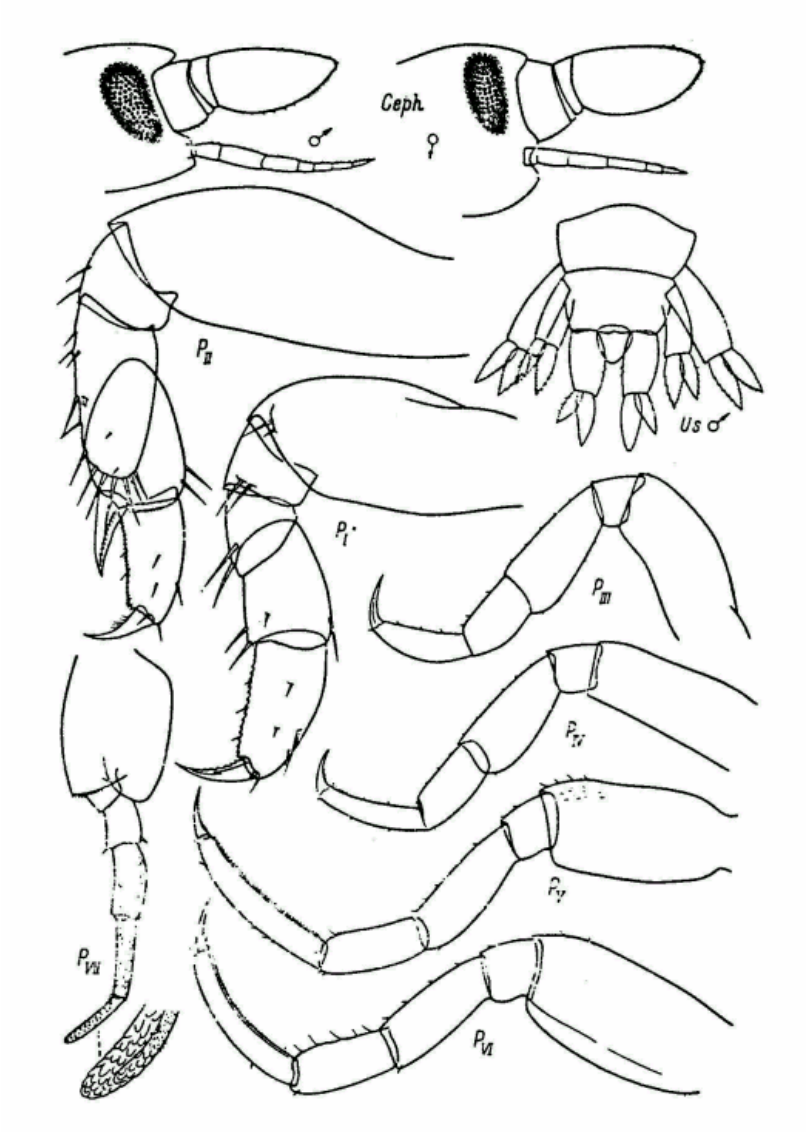
Geographical Location: Widely distributed in the tropical and temperate zones of the three oceans, spreading in the North Atlantic up to 60° N, in the Pacific Ocean up to 50° N and in the Southern Ocean up to the Antarctic Convergence. Sometimes it is found in considerable numbers, particularly associated with dense salp swarms.

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)



Vibilia porpinqua Stebbing

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 integument of the body is thick and brown stellate chromatophores are present in live specimens. The head is small, its height not exceeding the height of somite I of the pereon, and its length equal to the total length of somites I and II; the females the head tapers conically toward the base of antennae I, while in males it is almost rectangular with a height slightly more than its length; the frons roundly projects above the base of antennae I. The eyes are intensely colored; in females they are narrow, reniform, and occupy about 1/3 the lateral surface of the head; in males they are larger and dorsally broadened. Antennae I in females are not longer than the head and somite I of the pereon and their base is short; the flagellum is almost regularly oval and the same length as the head. Antennae II are shorter than antennae I and in females are six-to seven-segmented. Antennae I in males are slightly longer than the head and somite I of the pereon; the Ist segment of the flagellum is more elongated than in females, longer than the head, with parallel upper and lower margins; antennae II are notably longer than antennae I and eight-segmented.

Somite I of the pereon is very short, somite II is twice longer and equal to somite VII; and the remaining somites approximately equal, each being 1.5 times longer than somite II. The pereopods are strong. The 2nd segment of pereopods I is weakly broadened and barely shorter than the distal part of the leg; the posterior margin is uniformly convex while the anterior margin has a small hump in the middle; the 6th segment is longer than the 5th and equal to the 3rd-4th segments together; the posterior margin is denticulate except for the proximal most part; the posterior distal angles of the 2nd-5th segments as well as anterior distal angle of the 5th and the anterior margin of the 6th segment bear strong spiniform setae; the claw is strong, weakly curved, denticulate posteriorly, and about half the length of the 6th segment. The 2nd segment of pereopods II is longer than the rest of the leg and has uniformly convex margins; the lobe of the 4th segment extends almost to the base of the process of the

5th segment; spiniform setae border the lobe posteriorly and gradually transform at the apex into strong spines with curved ends; the process of the 5th segment is 2/3 the length of the 6th segment; the margins of the process and those of the 6th segment face each other are coarsely denticulate; the claw is strong, curved, somewhat longer than 1/3 the length of the 6th segment and denticulate posteriorly. The 2nd segment of pereopods III is equal in length to the 3rd-5th segments together and slightly S-shaped; the 5th segment is 2/3 the length of the 4th; the 6th segment is narrow and slightly curved; the claw is almost straight, thin, and more than 1/3 the length of the 6th segment. The posterior margin of the 6th segment, except for the proximal most part, as well as the distal margins of the 4th-5th segments are very finely denticulate. Pereopods IV differ from pereopods III only in slightly longer segments. The 2nd segment of pereopods V is slightly broadened, equal in length to the 5th-6th segments together, its length twice its width; the distal part of the anterior margin bears several short spinules and leans over the base of the 3rd segment; the 4th segment is 2.5-3 times longer than wide; the 5th segment is short; the 6th segment narrow and long; the claw is almost straight and 2/7 the length of the 6th segment. Ornamentation is weak: sparse spinules occur on the anterior surface of the 3rd-5th segments and fine denticulation is observed on the distal margin of the 4th-6th segments and along the anterior margin of the 6th segment. The 2nd segment of pereopods VI is larger than in the preceding pair but the proportions are the same; the 4th and 5th segments are short and massive; the 6th segment is narrow and its length five-six times its width; the distal margin of the 4th and anterior margin of the 5th-6th segments are finely denticulate; the anterior margin of the 5th segments is denticulate and, moreover, bears five-seven strong spinules; the claw is weakly curved, thin, and 1/3 the length of the 6th segment. Pereopods VII have a relatively shorter 2nd segment and a long distal part; the length of the 2nd segment hardly exceeds its width and is approximately equal in length to the 3rd-5th segments together, the posterior lobe extending far beyond the base of the 4th segment; the anterior margin of the 2nd segment has a slight transverse groove and a distal spinule; the 4th segment is broadened distally; the length of the 5th segment is 2.5-3 times its width and equal to the 6th; the 7th segment is narrow, finger-shaped, with complex squamose pattern on the surface, and 2/3 the length of the 6th segment.

The pleon and urosome are equal to the pereon in length. Urosomite I is narrower than the next (geminate) urosomite whose lateral angles do not project backward. The basipodites of the uropods are longer than the rami. The outer margin of the basipodite of uropods I is distally denticulate; the rami are equal in length, 2/3 the length of the basipodite, with coarsely denticulate margins. The basipodite of uropods II is narrower, 2/3 the length of the basipodite of uropods I, with smooth margins; the endopodite is slightly broader and longer than the exopodite and both have denticulate margins. The structure of uropods III differs in females and males; the smooth basipodite is 1.5 times longer than wide in females and two or slightly more time in males; the rami in both sexes are finely denticulate except in the smooth proximal part of the outer margin of the exopodite; in females the exopodite is narrower than the endopodite but equal in length, which is slightly more than half the length of the basipodite; in males the endopodite is broadened and highly elongated, its length about ¾ the length of the basipodite and 1/3 times more than the exopodite; the apex of the endopodite is round, with a small seta in a notch. The telson is roundish-triangular, its length equal to its width at the base.

Sex attributes: : DimorphicMale: 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 12 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: Ref. No.:
Characteristics:
Abundance:
Biochemical aspects:
Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Ref. No.:
Electrophoresis: Ref. No.:

SPAWNING INFORMATION:
Locality: Main Ref:
Season:
Fecundity:
Comment:

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):
(Include review articles, monographs, books etc.)
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