NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

MARINE BIORESOURCES
FORMS DATA ENTRY**:** Form- 1(general **)** Ref. No.:
(please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)

Fauna : √ Flora Microorganisms

General Category : Invertebrate (zooplankton) Ostracoda

Scientific name &Authority : *Paraconchoecia decipiens* (Muller), 1906
Common Name (if available):

Synonyms	Author(s)	Status
Conchoecia decipiens	Muller	1906
Paraconchoecia decipiens	Poulsen	1973

Classification:
Phylum: Arthropoda Sub- Phylum
Super class Class: Crustacea Sub- Class: Ostracoda
Order: Myodocopa Sub Order: Halocypridina
Super Family: Family: Halocyprididae Sub-Family: Conchoecinae
Genus: *Paraconchoecia* Species: *decipiens*
Authority: (Muller)

Reference No.
Muller, G.W., 1906. Ostracoda. *Wiss. Ergebn Deutsch. Tiefsee-Exped*., **8**: 29-154.

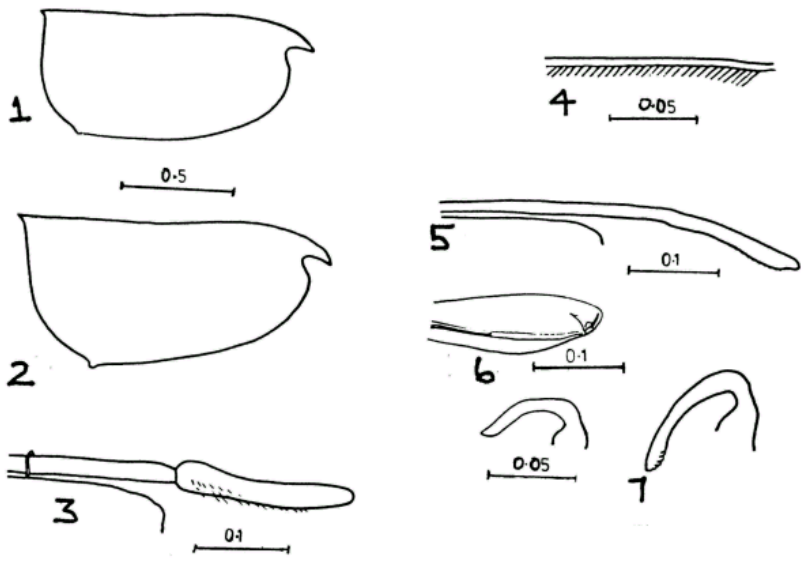
Geographical Location:
Reported from the tropical parts of Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is distributed throughout the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.
Latitude: Place:

Longitude: State:

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No	Habitat : Marine	Salinity : 32.3 – 37.4‰
Brackish : Yes/ No	Migrations :	Temperature : 10.2 – 30.3°C
Salt water : Yes √ / No	Depth range :	

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



Paraconchoecia decipiens (Figs. 1-7)

Fig. 1. Male – carapace, lateral view Fig. 2. Female – carapace, lateral view
Fig. 3. Male – frontal organ
Fig. 4. Male – armature of ‘e` bristle of first antenna
Fig. 5. Female – frontal organ Fig. 8. Male – copulatory limb
Fig. 6. Male – left and right clasping organs

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form- 2(Fish / shellfish / others)
(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:

Carapace:- Length 1.15 –1.30 mm in male and 1.35 – 1.60 mm in female. Height 50% of length. Shoulder vaults well developed. Dorsal half of the posterior margin somewhat straight, postero-ventral corner strongly rounded. Postero-dorsal corner of right valve with a small spine. Right asymmetric gland opens on the ventral margin more anteriorly than in the other species of the genus.

First antenna:- The ‘e` bristle in male with 30 rows of spines increasing in length proximally.

Second antenna:- Male – Endopodite of second antenna with straight and subequal ‘e` and ‘b` bristles. The ‘g`bristle, 4 times as long as ‘h`, ‘i` and ‘j` bristle. The more curved right clasping organ and the smaller left clasping organ with a pointed lip, but the tip of the right clasping organ is not much pointed.

Mandible:- Proximal tooth list with about 10-12 teeth. Ventral margin of the first endopodite segment with 2 bristles.

Maxilla:- First endopodite segment with 6 bristles on its anterior margin, 3 on its posterior margin and one laterally.

Fifth, 6^{th} and 7^{th} limbs are of usual type.

Caudal furca:- Claws gradually decreasing in length and with fine hairs, unpaired bristle absent.

Frontal organ:- Shaft reaches level with the first antenna. Capitulum with more or less uniform thickness and with a rounded end. In female, even though the shaft and capitulum are fused together, the differentiation is more visible. Tip of capitulum is rounded in female also.

Sex attributes:

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:
Main food :
Feeding type :

Additional remarks: *P. decipiens* is very much similar to *P. procera* morphologically, but can be distinguished by the shape of the carapace, frontal organ and by the armature of ‘e` bristle. The ventral margin of the first endopodite segment of mandible has a single long bristle in *P. procera* but 2 in *P. decipiens.*

Size and age:

Maximum length (cm) (male / female/ unsexed) Ref. No.:
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 relationalships:

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.)

George Jacob, 1977. Studies on planktonic ostracods of the Northern Indian Ocean. *Ph.D Thesis, University of Cochin,* 184pp.

George, J and Vijayalakshmi Nair, R., 1980. Planktonic ostracods of the northern Indian Ocean. *Mahasagar-Bull. Natn. Inst. Oceanogr.,* **13**(1): 29-44.

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