

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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton), Copepoda		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Lucicutia flavicornis</i> (Claus) 1863 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Leuckartia flavicornis</i>	Claus	1863, p.183
<i>Lucicutia flavicornis</i>	Giesbrecht	1905, p.180
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub-Phylum:	
Super class:	Class: Crustacea	
	Sub- Class: Copepoda (Milne-Edwards,1840)	
Super Order: Gymnoplea	Order: Calanoida(Sars1903)	
Super Family:	Family: Lucicutidae	Sub-Family
Genus: <i>Lucicutia</i>	Species: <i>flavicornis</i>	
Authority: Claus		
Reference No.:		
Claus, C.1863. "Die Frielenbenden Copepoden mit besonderer Beriicksichtigung der Fauna Deutschlands, der Nordsee und des Mittelmeeres". Leipzig, Engelmann. 230p. 37pls.		
Geographical Location: Recorded from the warmer regions of Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans		
Latitude: 25°N to 30°S	Place: Indian Ocean	
Longitude: 20°E to 120°E	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Brackish: Yes/No

Salt Water: Yes

Habitat: Marine

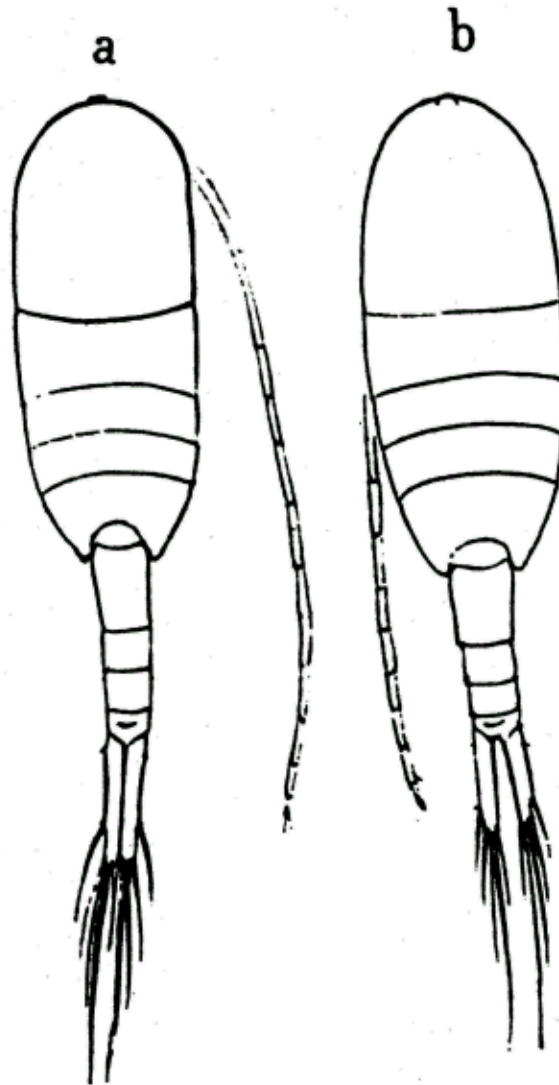
Migrations:

Depth range : Epipelagic

Salinity: >30‰

Temperature:

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



Lucicutia flavicornis

Female: a – specimen with slender abdomen;
b – specimen with short abdomen.

<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>Female: Cephalothorax oval in outline. The prosome is contained about 1.5 times in the length of the cephalothorax. The prosomal segments and furca are in the proportional length as 31:13:9:9:38=100 in the small specimen. The furcal rami 5.5times as long as wide at the proximal. The 1st antenna extends a little beyond the middle of the furca. The 1st leg with 3-jointed endopod. The terminal spine of the exopod of the 5th leg is slightly longer than half the length of the 3rd segment of the exopod (7:12).</p> <p>Male: The cephalothorax more slender than that of the female. The abdomen is contained 1.7 times in the length of the cephalothorax . In the left 1st antenna the combined length of the segments 19-31 is equal in length to that of the segments 22-23. In the 5th pair of legs the 2nd basal segment of the left has denticles on the inner marginal process which varies in number ranging from 4 to 8.</p>	
<p>Sex attributes:</p> <p>Descriptive characters:</p>	

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks:

According to Giesbrecht the length of the furcal rami varies from 1/3 to 1/4 the combined length of the urosomal segments and furca. In the present specimens the furcal rami is longer in proportion to the length of the urosome.

Size and age:

Maximum length (cm) (male/ female/ unsexed)

Female : 1.46-1.65mm

Male : 1.34-1.70mm

Tanaka,

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 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:
<p>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.)</p> <p>Sewell, R. B. S., 1929. Copepoda of the Indian Seas. <i>Mem. Ind. Mus.</i> X.</p> <p>Krishnaswamy, S. 1953 a. "Pelagic Copepoda of the Madras Coast". <i>J. Madras Univ. B.</i> Vol XXIII, No.2, 107-144.</p> <p>Madhupratap, M. and P. Haridas, 1986. Epipelagic calanoid copepods of the Northern Indian Ocean. <i>OCEANOLOGICA ACTA</i> , 9: 105-117.</p> <p>Rosamma Stephen, 1984. Distribution of Calanoid Copepods in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. <i>Mahasagar</i> 17(3): 161-171.</p> <p>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</p> <p>Dr. Rosamma Stephen Scientist, National Institute of Oceanography Regional Centre, Kochi – 682 014 Phone: 2390814, Res – 2203087 Email rosa@niokochi.org</p> <p>Dr. P.Haridas Scientist National Institute Of Oceanography Regional Centre, Kochi – 682 014 Phone – 2390814. E mail-hari@niokochi.org</p>	

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