

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																																						
<p>Scientific name & Authority: <i>Archaeoscina steenstrupi</i> (Bovallius, 1885) Common Name (if available):</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Synonyms:</th> <th>Author(s)</th> <th>Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Archaeoscina steenstrupi</i></td> <td>Bovallius,</td> <td>1885</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(<i>Mimonectes</i>)</td> <td>Bovallius</td> <td>1885 a: 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(<i>Mimonectes</i>)</td> <td>Bovallius</td> <td>1887a :558</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(<i>Mimonectes, part</i>)</td> <td>Stephensen</td> <td>1923: 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(<i>Micromimonectes</i>)</td> <td>Stephensen and Pirlot</td> <td>1931:534</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(<i>Micromimonectes</i>)</td> <td>Pirlot</td> <td>1939: 18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-<i>bonnieri</i></td> <td>Vinogradov</td> <td>1956:200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-<i>irene</i></td> <td>Stebbing</td> <td>1904:19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(<i>Micromimonectes</i>)</td> <td>Woltereck</td> <td>1906a:190</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-<i>typhus physosoma</i></td> <td>Barnard</td> <td>1932:250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(<i>Micromimonectes</i>)</td> <td>Woltereck</td> <td>1906a: 191</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status	<i>Archaeoscina steenstrupi</i>	Bovallius,	1885	(<i>Mimonectes</i>)	Bovallius	1885 a: 2	(<i>Mimonectes</i>)	Bovallius	1887a :558	(<i>Mimonectes, part</i>)	Stephensen	1923: 7	(<i>Micromimonectes</i>)	Stephensen and Pirlot	1931:534	(<i>Micromimonectes</i>)	Pirlot	1939: 18	- <i>bonnieri</i>	Vinogradov	1956:200	- <i>irene</i>	Stebbing	1904:19	(<i>Micromimonectes</i>)	Woltereck	1906a:190	- <i>typhus physosoma</i>	Barnard	1932:250	(<i>Micromimonectes</i>)	Woltereck	1906a: 191
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<p>Geographical Location: This is widely distributed species, known from different regions of North Atlantic (between 65 and 30°N) and southern parts of this ocean (43° 20' S, 46° 02' W). In the Pacific Ocean it is common in the northwestern regions (including the Berring Sea) between 60 and 40° N lat., but evidently is distributed more extensively since it has been found along the coasts of South America (5° 57' S, 80° 50' W and 27° 20' S, 117° 30' W). It is also found in Indian Ocean, along the coast of Sumatra. It inhabits meso-and possibly bathypelagic layers. In the north western part of the Pacific Ocean, it is found in catches from</p>																																						

depths of 200-500 m, 300- 500m, and also in all catches from depths of 700m, 1,00 m and more to the surface.

Latitude:

Place:

Longitude:

State:

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

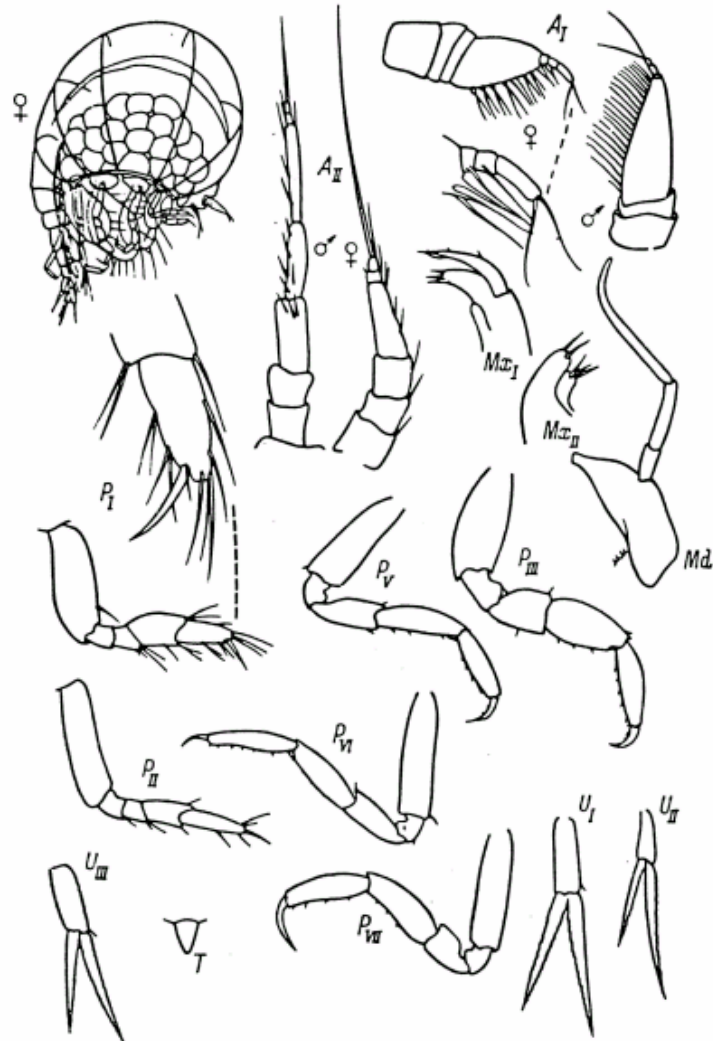
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes✓/ No

Depth range :

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



Archaeoscina steenstrupi (Bovallius)

Female, general view-after Woltereck (1906a); rest-after Vinogradov (1956).

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 peduncle of antennae I is nearly equal in length, or shorter than the broad proximal segment of the flagellum; the three distal segments are comparatively well developed and together nearly equal to half the length of the proximal segment; the 3rd distal segment is longer than the two preceding segments together, with two apical setae, equal in length.

Antennae I in males are longer(almost equal to the first three somites of the pereon in length and, together with the apical setae reach up to pereon somites IV-V) and narrower than in females; the proximal segment of the flagellum is 2.0-2.5 times longer than the peduncle; the distal segment are small, their total length 1/5-1/4 of the proximal segment; the 3rd distal segment is nearly equal to the 2nd, and apically bears two setae. Antennae II are shorter than antennae I; in females they are six-segment; the 4th segment is conical and the longest, equal to the 2nd and 3rd together, and three times longer than the 5th and 6th segments together; the 6th segment has one long apical seta. Antennae II I in males are seven-segmented, almost two times longer than antennae II in females.

The structure of the mouthparts and pereopods is similar in both sexes. The mandibular palp is much longer than the mandibular body, with a thin, curved 3rd segment somewhat larger than the two preceding segments together. Maxillae I have a weak palp, comparatively narrow outer lobes, and narrow apically rounded inner lobes. The inner lobes of maxillae II are broader and shorter than the outer; the outer lobes have two apical setae and inner lobes three short stiff setae. The maxillipeds have an oval unarmed outer lobe, the distal part of its inner margin being denticulate; the inner lobe is small.

In pereopods I the 5th segment is almost not enlarged distally and the 6th segment

equally long and transversely oval; the claw is not attached apically but distally on the posterior margin, and is strong and straight. Pereopods II are longer and thinner, their 5th segment is shorter than the transversely oval 6th segment and the claw is terminal. Pereopods III and IV are the longest and strongest of all the pereopods and identical in structure. The 2nd segment of pereopods III is shorter than the 4th and 5th together; the broad 4th segment is somewhat shorter than the amygdaloid 5th segment, which in turn is equal in length to the narrower 6th segment. Pereopods V-VII are nearly equal in length; the 4th segment of pereopods V is somewhat shorter than the 5th or almost equal to the 6th segment; the curved claw is almost half the length of the 6th segment. In pereopods VI the segments are almost equal in length but their claws are relatively shorter. In the stronger pereopods VII the 4th segment is half as long as the 5th; the claw is only 2/3 the length of the 6th segment.

The basipodites of the uropods are 2/3-1/2 as long as their rami; in uropods II they are very narrow and short; the rami are narrowly lanceolate and denticulate along the margin. The telson is triangular, apically rounded, reaching half the length of the basipodites 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.:

Sexually mature males 2.5-3.5mm long

Sexually mature females 3.5-4.0mm long

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 Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001 ACKNOWLEDGMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	