

**NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

Dept. of Biotechnology  
Government of India, New Delhi

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**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 : Vertebrate (Zooplankton) Fish larvae		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Engyprosopon mogkii</i> (Bleeker)1854 - Adult Common Name ( if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Rhombus mogkii</i>	Bleeker	1854
<i>Achirus mogki</i>	Bleeker	1860
<i>Rhomboidichthys</i> (Engyprosopon) <i>mogkii</i>	Gunther	1862
<i>Pseudorhombus mogki</i>	Bleeker	1863
<i>Platophrys</i> (Arnoglossus) <i>mogki</i>	Bleeker	1866-72
<i>Bothus</i> (Arnoglossus) <i>mogkii</i>	Weber	1913
<i>Engyprosopon mogkii</i>	Weber and Beaufort	1929
	Norman	1934
Classification:		
Phylum: Vertebrata	Sub- Phylum	
Super Class : Pisces	Class : Osteichthyes	Sub- Class:
Super Order: Teleostei	Order: Pleuronectiformes	Sub Order : Pleuronectoidei
Super Family:	Family : Bothidae	Sub-Family:Bothinae
Genus : <i>Engyprosopon</i>	Species : <i>mogkii</i>	
Authority: Bleeker		
Reference No.		
Bleeker, 1854. <i>Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind.</i> , vii, p.256.		
Geographical Location:		
The larvae were rare in the Indian Ocean. Recorded from Andaman Sea and Gulf of Aden.		
Latitude:		Place:
Longitude:		State:

Environment

Fresh water : Yes/ No

Habitat :

Salinity : 33.78 and 36.12PSU

Brackish : Yes/ No

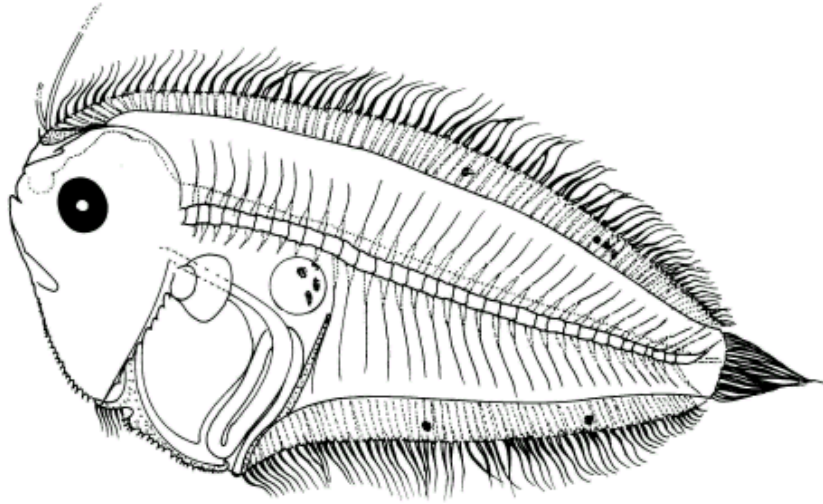
Migrations :

Temperature : 13-28°C

Salt water : Yes/ No

Depth range : 3600-3840 m

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



*Engyprosopon mogkii*, 9.4 mm SL, from Lalithambika Devi, 1999

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: See first column of last page

Diagnostic characteristics: - “                      “

Sex attributes:

Descriptive characters: “                      “

Meristic characteristics : Dorsal fin rays (78) 80-87, Anal fin rays 58-62, Vertebrae 10+24-25

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks :

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 relationships:

Eggs and larvae:	Ref. No.:
Characteristics:	
<p>Larvae of <i>E. mogkii</i> are thin, laterally compressed. Eyes spherical. Teeth which fall off easily present on both upper and lower jaws in all stages. Alimentary canal runs almost parallel to the notochord to the seventh myotome where it makes a simple circular loop which gets gradually converted into an elliptical coil placed obliquely at the posterior end of the abdominal cavity in advanced stages. Liver is massive, the dorso-ventral axis of which is about twice the anteroposterior axis, its distal portion drawn into a diverticula which lies below the intestinal loop. Swim bladder occupies the space between 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> precaudal vertebra. Spines are found on the urohyal (6-29) from very early stages but they appear on the cleithra (1-10) and posterior basipterygial processes (5-26) only from 1.4 mm NL larvae. Comparatively few in early stages the number of spines increases as larvae grow, but is less than that found in <i>E. cocosensis</i>.</p> <p>Larval body covered by brownish black stellate pigments which fade in alcohol except a few blotches at the bases of the dorsal, anal and caudal fin rays, on the swim bladder and on the caudal portion of the vertebral column. There are (78) 80-87 dorsal, 58-62 anal rays and 10+24-25 vertebrae including urostyle.</p>	
Abundance:	
Biochemical aspects:	
Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash	Ref. No.
Electrophoresis:	Ref. No.
<b>SPAWNING INFORMATION:</b>	
Locality:	Main Ref:
Season:	
Fecundity:	
Comment:	
<b>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):</b> (include review articles, monographs, books etc.)	
Lalithambika Devi, C.B., 1986. Studies on the flat fish (Heterosomata) larvae of the Indian Ocean. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Kerala, India, 480 pp.	
Lalithambika Devi, C.B., 1999. Bothid larvae (Pleuronectiformes-Pisces) of the Indian Ocean. <i>Indian J. Mar. Sci.</i> , <b>28</b> : 198-210.	
Lalithambika Devi, C.B., 1999. Larvae of Bothidae (Pleuronectiformes-Pisces), Illustrated Key. Published by National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, pp. 35.	
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