

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 : √	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category : Vertebrate (Zooplankton) Fish larvae		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Crossorhombus valde-rostratus</i> (Alcock) 1890 - Adult Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Rhomboidichthys valde-rostratus</i>	Alcock	1890, 1898
<i>Platophrys dimorphus</i>	Gilchrist	1905
	Gilchrist & Thomson	1917
<i>Scaeops kobensis</i>	Jordan and Starks	1906
	Franz	1910
	Jordan & Thomson	1914
<i>Platophrys grandisquama</i>	Gilchrist	1908
<i>Engyprosopon kobensis</i>	Hubbs	1915
<i>Crossorhombus dimorphus</i>	Regan	1920
	Barnad	1925
	Von Bonde	1925
<i>Crossorhombus valde-rostratus</i>	Norman	1927, 34
	Nielson	1984
Classification:	Sub- Phylum	
Phylum: Vertebrata	Class : Osteichthyes	Sub- Class:
Super Class : Pisces	Order: Pleuronectiformes	
Super Order: Teleostei	Sub Order : Pleuronectoidei	
Super Family:	Family : Bothidae	Sub-Family:Bothinae
Genus : <i>Crossorhombus</i>	Species : <i>valde-rostratus</i>	
Authority: Alcock		
Reference No.		
Alcock, 1890. On some undescribed shore fishes from the Bay of Bengal. <i>Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.</i> , (6) 6. pp. 425-443, figs.1-3.		

Geographical Location:

Larvae of this species are recorded mainly from open ocean and are found from the coast of East Africa, Somali coast, North of Madagascar, in the central part of Bay of Bengal and the north west coast of Australia.

Latitude:

Place:

Longitude:

State:

Environment

Fresh water : Yes/ No

Habitat :

Salinity : 32.05-35.59 PSU

Brackish : Yes/ No

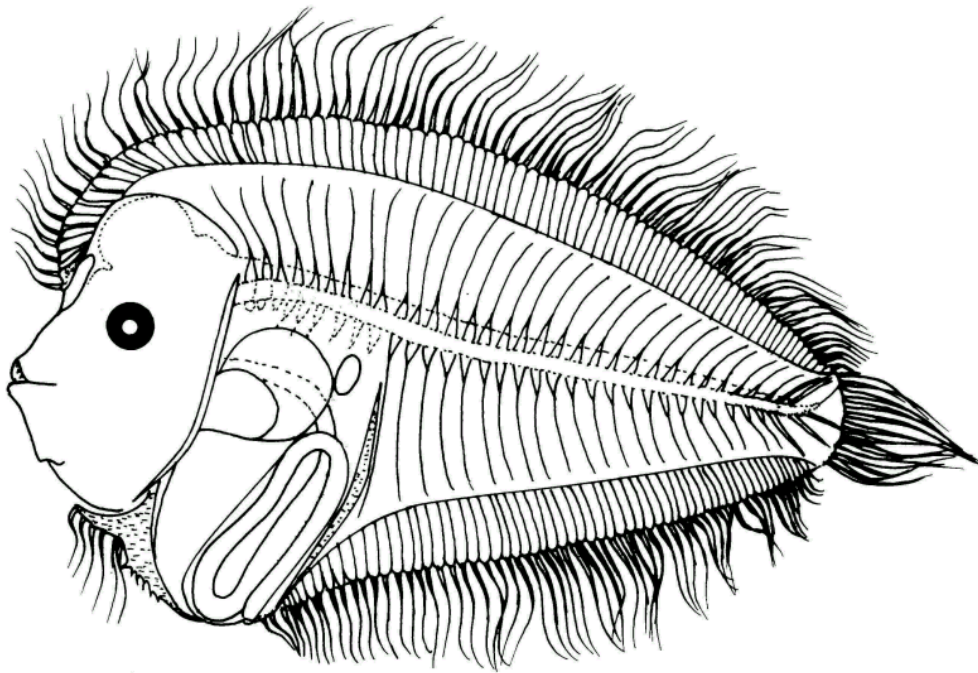
Migrations :

Temperature : 14.32-24.20°C

Salt water : Yes/ No

Depth range : 997-4790 m

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



Larva of *Crossorhombus valde-rostratus*, 8.8mm 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 82-89, Anal fin rays 62-68, Vertebrae 10+24-26

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>Larval body thin, translucent, symmetrical and ovoid. Eyes black, Jaws carry small teeth, anterior portion of the alimentary canal runs almost parallel to the vertebral column up to the level of the 7th vertebral segment, thereafter runs down making a single elliptical coil, anus opens at the level of the 5th vertebral segment, liver not massive. Its dorsoventral axis is twice the anteroposterior axis along the greatest width, ventral portion tapers and is placed below the intestinal coil. Swim bladder occupies the space between 8th and 10th vertebral segments, and does not appear to push the alimentary canal down as is seen in some species.</p> <p>Spines are found only on the left ramus of the posterior basipterygial processes and are few in number, these get reduced in size towards distal end. Median fins continuous, forward extension of the dorsal fin fold has reached up to level of snout but is not fused with the cranium. Dorsal fin has 82-89 rays and the anal fin 62-68, second elongated dorsal ray so characteristic of bothids is hardly distinguishable. Seventeen caudal fin rays occur and are distributed on hypural plates as follows: inferior hypural lower 3, inferior hypural middle 4, superior hypural middle 5, superior hypural upper 3 and one ray each on neural and haemal processes of the penultimate vertebra.</p>	
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.)	
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., 1989. Larvae of <i>Crossorhombus Valde-rostratus</i> (Alcock) and <i>C. azureus</i> (Alcock) (Heterosomata- Pisces) collected during the International Indian Ocean Expedition and Naga Expedition. <i>J. Mar. biol. Ass. India</i> , 31 (1 & 2) 287-296	
Lalithambika Devi, C.B., 1999. Bothid larvae (Pleuronectiformes-Pisces) of the Indian Ocean. <i>Indian J. Mar. Sci.</i> , 28 : 198-210.	
Lalithambika Devi, C.B., 1999. Larvae of Bothidae (Pleuronectiformes-Pisces), Illustrated Key. Published by National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, pp. 35.	
LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)	
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