

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 : Invertebrate (zooplankton) Ostracoda		
Scientific name & Authority : <i>Orthoconchoecia bispinosa</i> (Claus), 1891 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms	Author(s)	Status
<i>Conchoecia bispinosa</i>	Claus	1891
<i>Conchoecia bispinosa</i>	Muller	1906
<i>Conchoecia bispinosa</i>	Skogsberg	1920
<i>Orthoconchoecia bispinosa</i>	Granata and Caporiacco	1949
<i>Conchoecia bispinosa</i>	Deevey	1968
<i>Conchoecia bispinosa</i>	Angel	1970
<i>Orthoconchoecia bispinosa</i>	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: <i>Orthoconchoecia</i>	Species: <i>bispinosa</i>	
Authority: Muller		
Reference No. Claus, C., 1891. Die halocypriden des Atlantischen Ocean und Mittalmeeres – Wien.		
Geographical Location: Reported as widely distributed in Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. However in HIOE samples rare and were recorded only from the mouth of the Malacca Strait and the Arabian Sea.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine Salinity : 32.9-36.4 ‰

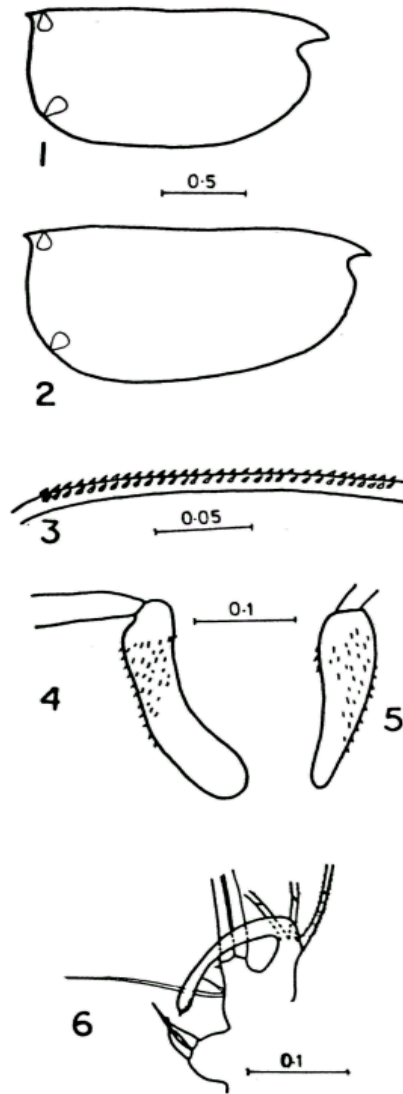
Brackish : Yes/ No

Migrations : Temperature : 12.5-30.0°C

Salt water : Yes ✓ / No

Depth range :

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



Orthoconchoecia bispinosa (Figs. 1-6)

Fig. 1. Male – carapace, lateral view Fig. 2. Female – carapace, lateral view

Fig. 3. Male – armature of 'e' bristle of first antenna

Fig. 4. Male – frontal organ Fig. 5. Female – frontal organ

Fig. 6. Male – endopod of left second antenna

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 varies from 1.6-2.1 mm. Height about half of its length. In female height increases posteriorly. Antero-ventral and postero-ventral corners rounded. Postero-dorsal corner of both valves produced into broad spines. Shoulder vaults powerful. The striations of the carapace are less conspicuous. The asymmetric glands open in the usual places.

First antenna:- Male: The 'a' bristle swollen at its base and directed backwards. The 'b' bristle with a pad, level with the armature of 'e' bristle. Armature of 'e' bristle consists of about 30 spines. The size and shape of spines not uniform.

Second antenna:- The 'c' bristle as long as the first endopodite segment. The 'h', 'i' and 'j' bristles with spines on their base, 'h' bristle with more spines. Both right and left clasping organs well developed and smoothly curved, the distal ends provided with furrows terminating in small spines.

Mandible:- Toothed edge of coxale with 11-12 teeth. Distal tooth list with 2 larger and 10-12 small teeth. Proximal tooth list with 3-4 large teeth followed by 13-14 small teeth.

Maxilla:- Basal seta present. First endopodite segment with 6 anterior, 3 posterior and one lateral bristle.

Copulatory limb:- Anterior margin almost straight and posterior margin slightly convex. Distal end rounded.

Caudal furca:- First pair of claws reaches level with the second pair. Fine hairs present on the furca. Unpaired bristles not present.

Frontal organ:- Dorsal margin concave. Rounded end in male frontal organ. In female the distal end is rounded.

Sex attributes:

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks:

This species is very much similar to *O. striola* differentiated by the presence of about 30 spines on 'e' bristle of first antenna, rounded end of male frontal organ and less conspicuous striations of the carapace.

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: 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. <i>Ph.D Thesis, University of Cochin</i> , 184pp. George, J and Vijayalakshmi Nair, R., 1980. Planktonic ostracods of the northern Indian Ocean. <i>Mahasagar-Bull. Natn. Inst. Oceanogr.</i> , 13 (1): 29-44.	
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