

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>Spinoecia porrecta</i> (Claus), 1891 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms	Author(s)	Status
<i>Conchoecia porrecta</i>	Claus	1891
<i>Conchoecia porrecta</i>	Deevey	1968
<i>Conchoecia porrecta</i>	Angel	1969
<i>Spinoecia porrecta</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>Spinoecia</i>	Species: <i>porrecta</i>	
Authority: Claus		
Reference No. Claus, C., 1891. Die halocypriden des Atlantischen Ocean und Mittalmeeres – Wien.		
Geographical Location: Recorded from Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. Very common in the Indian Ocean and it was present in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, with higher abundance along the Somali and Arabian coasts.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine Salinity : 31.1-37.1 ‰

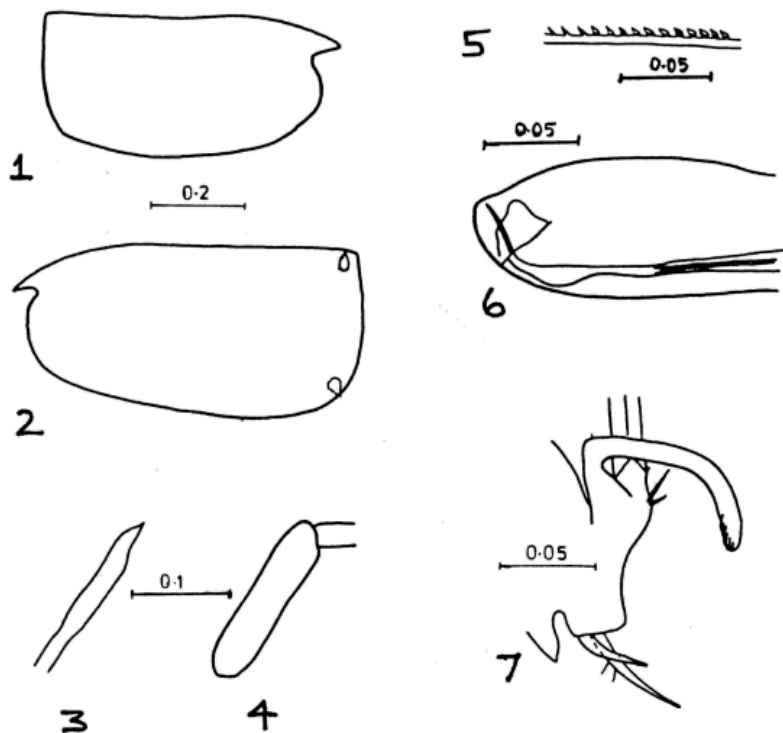
Brackish : Yes/ No

Migrations : Temperature : 10.0-30.0 °C

Salt water : Yes ✓ / No

Depth range :

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



Spinoecia porrecta (Figs. 1-7)

Fig. 1. Male – carapace, lateral view

Fig. 2. Female – carapace, lateral view

Fig. 3. Female – frontal organ

Fig. 4. Male – frontal organ

Fig. 5. Male – armature of 'e' bristle of first antenna

Fig. 6. Male – copulatory limb

Fig. 7. Male – endopod of right 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 1.25 mm in male and 1.3- 1.7 mm in female. Height less than half of its length. Unsymmetric glands in the usual places.

First antenna:- The ‘a’ bristle reaches the end of the first segment. The ‘b’ bristle slightly shorter than the ‘d’ bristle and slightly shorter than ‘e’ bristle. The ‘e’ bristle armed with 10-11 pairs of broad but pointed spines followed proximally by about 25-30 pairs of alternating thinner spines.

Second antenna:- The ‘b’ bristle of endopod carries long hairs. The shafts of ‘h’, ‘i’ and ‘j’ bristles weakly developed. The right clasping organ is bent at right angle proximally and the distal portion smoothly curved.

Frontal organs: Male capitulum with a rounded end. Female capitulum with pointed tip.

Copulatory limb: Slightly broad with almost rounded end.

Sex attributes:

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks:

Angel (1969) has discussed about the confusion existing in earlier literature between the closely related *S. porrecta* and *S. spirostris*. Angel (1969) describes *S. porrecta* as having 14-15 pairs of larger spines and *S. spirostris* having 7-8 pairs, on 'e' bristle of first antenna. The IIOE specimens carry about 10-11 pairs. Similarly 'b' bristle of endpodite of second antenna carries 2 bristles, which he considers as a character of *S. spirostris*. The size of the present specimen is slightly smaller than what is reported by Angel (1969) and Poulsen (1975) but larger than what is given for *S. spirostris*. The comparative length of 'a' bristle of first antenna seems to be a very relevant identifying character.

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:	
<p>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. Rosamma Stephen and Meenakshikunjamma, P.P., 1996. Ostracods of Andaman Sea. <i>Proceedings of the Second Workshop on Scientific Results of FORV Sagar Sampada</i>, 197-203.</p>	
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<p>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: (List of persons who contributed , modified or checked information)</p>	