

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>Pseudoconchoecia concentrica</i> (Muller), 1906 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms	Author(s)	Status
<i>Conchoecia concentrica</i>	Muller	1906
<i>Conchoecia pectinata</i>	Leveau	1966
<i>Conchoecia concentrica</i>	Deevey	1968
<i>Pseudoconchoecia concentrica</i>	Poulsen	1969
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>Pseudoconchoecia</i>	Species: <i>concentrica</i>	
Authority: Muller		
Reference No.		
Muller, G.W., 1906. Ostracoden der Siboga Expedition. <i>Siboga Exped.</i> , 30 : 1-40.		
Geographical Location:		
Reported from the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. In IIOE collections this species was present in the Arabian Sea, but absent in the Bay of Bengal..		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine Salinity : 34.8-37.4 ‰

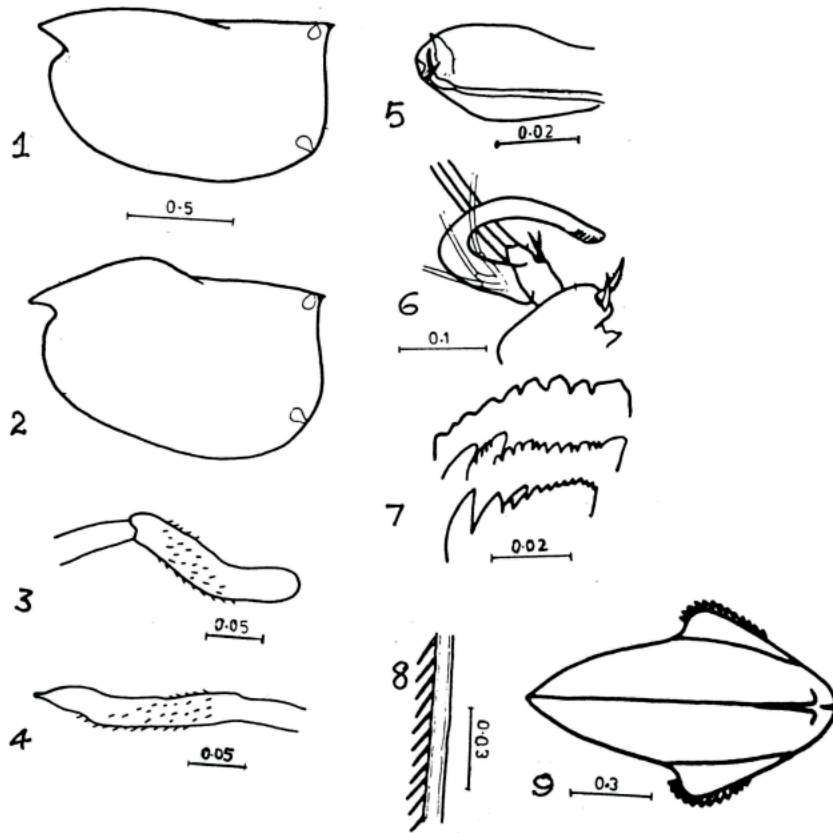
Brackish : Yes/ No

Migrations : Temperature : 10.2-30.3 °C

Salt water : Yes ✓ / No

Depth range :

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



Pseudoconchoecia concentrica (Figs. 1-9)

Fig. 1. Male – carapace, lateral view

Fig. 2. Female – carapace, lateral view

Fig. 3. Male – frontal organ

Fig. 4. Female – frontal organ

Fig. 5. Male – copulatory limb

Fig. 6. Male – endopod of right second antenna

Fig. 7. Male – tooth-lists of mandible

Fig. 8. Male – armature of 'e' bristle of first antenna

Fig. 9. Ventral view of carapace of juvenile

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 1.3-1.5 mm. Height about 60% of length. Longitudinal striations present. The shoulder vaults more pronounced. Postero-dorsal corner of right valve produced into a small spine. Asymmetric glands are usual. Dorso-median glands present only in male at postero-dorsal corner of each valve.

First antenna:- Male: Armature of 'e' bristle consists of 35-45 pairs of proximally directed simple spines, of uniform length. In female, 'e' bristle with short hairs ventrally on two-third of its distal part.

Second antenna:- The 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'd' bristles with short hairs. The 'c', 'd' and 'e' bristles absent in female.

Right clasping organ curves almost at 180°, with distinctly ridged end. Left one with basal bent at 90° and the distal part only slightly curved.

Mandible:- Toothed edge of coxale with 9 teeth. Distal tooth list with 2 large, second of which is serrated and with 12-14 small teeth teeth. Proximal list with 2 or 3 large and about 11-12 smaller teeth.

Furca:- Unpaired bristle present behind with claws.

Copulatory limb:- Very broad. Both anterior and posterior edge convex. The appendage is large. The distal end is rounded.

Frontal organ:- In male it is separated into shaft and capitulum. Capitulum downturned. Thin walled and bare distal part is bent a little forwards with a rounded end. Female frontal organ almost straight with a narrow and bare distal part and pointed tip.

Sex attributes:

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks:

The juveniles are characterised by the presence of 10-12 triangular plates on their shoulder vaults. The specimens described by Leveau (1966) as *Conchoecia pectinata* are probably immature stages of *P. concentrica*.

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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