

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 : Invertebrata (Zooplankton), Ostracoda		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Paraconchoecia echinata</i> (Muller), 1906		
Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Cochoecia echinata</i>	Muller	1906
<i>Paraconchoecia echinata</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>Paraconchoecia</i>	Species: <i>echinata</i>	
Authority: Muller		
Reference No.		
Muller, G.W., 1906. Ostracoda. <i>Wiss. Ergebn Deutsch. Tiefsee-Exped.</i> , 8 : 29-154.		
Geographical Location:		
Recorded from Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans. In the Indian Ocean found along the equatorial belt, off Somali coast and off south-west of Ceylon.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water : Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine

Salinity : 33.9 – 35.3‰

Brackish : Yes/ No
28.7°C

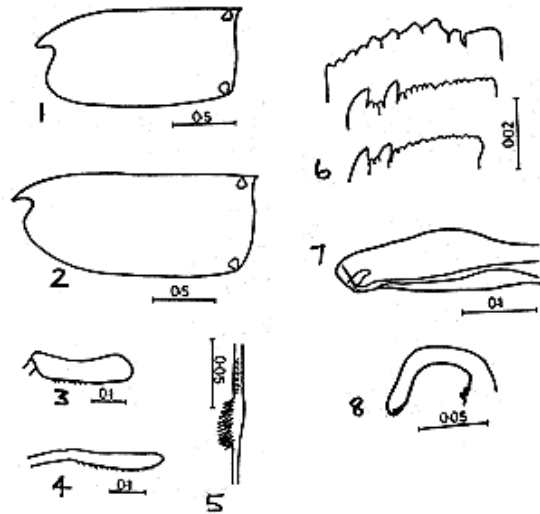
Migrations :

Temperature : 11.5 –

Salt water : Yes ✓ / No

Depth range :

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



Paraconchoecia echinata (Figs. 1-8)

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 – armature of 'b' bristle of first antenna

Fig. 6. Male – tooth-lists of mandible

Fig. 7. Male – copulatory limb

Fig. 8. Male – right clasp of male

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:- Shape of the carapaces somewhat similar in both sexes. Posterior margin straight. Postero-dorsal corner of right valve with a small spine. Asymmetric glands present in the usual place. Dorsomedial glands present in both sexes. Parallel striations present near the ventral margin.

First antenna:- Relative length of the stem is 32% in male and 20% in female.

Male – The ‘e’ bristle is also similar to that of *P. oblonga* but the number of spines is only about 15. The 2 pairs of distally bent spines of ‘e’ bristle very much pointed. The ‘b’ bristle with 10 – 12 short spines arranged like a comb plate.

Second antenna: - Male – Right clasping organ well developed with 2 small finger-like processes on its inner side proximally and the distal part is very much curved.

Mandible:- Pars incisiva of the coxale with about 10 teeth. Proximal and distal tooth list 2 large and 14-18 small uniform and blunt teeth. Epipodial bristle spines like. Exopodite and the setation of the endopod similar to that of *P. oblonga*.

Maxilla, 5th, 6th and 7th limbs similar to other species of the genus.

Furca:- Furca differs from that of *P. oblonga*. Furcal claws of *P. echinata* are uniformly curved and with fine hairs. 4th pair is twice as long as the 5th pair. There is no unpaired bristle.

Copulatory limb:- Narrow with a broad middle portion and somewhat rounded tip.

Frontal organ:- Shaft reaches beyond the first antenna. In male, capitulum is separated from the shaft and bent, in female it is united. Capitulum is provided with hairs and with a rounded end in both sexes.

Sex attributes:

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics :

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks : Distinguished from other species by the shape of the frontal organ and copulatory limb, the presence of comb-like spines on 'b' bristle and the straight posterior margin.

Size and age :

Maximum length (cm) (male / female/ unsexed)

Ref. No.:

Male: 1.45mm Female: 1.62 – 1.7mm

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, 184pp.</i> 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.	
LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS(Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)	
1. Dr. Jacob George Pulickal Soonoro Church Road Elamkulam Kochi – 682 020	
2. Dr. Vijayalakshmi R. Nair HB/50, “Vijaya” South Bridge Avenue, Panampilly Nagar, Kochi - 682036 Tel: 0484 - 316999 Fax: 0484 - 324972 e – mail: vijayalakshmi40@hotmail.com	
3. Dr. Rosamma Stephen Scientist, National Institute of Oceanography Regional Centre, Kochi – 682 014 Phone: 390814, Res – 203087 Email rosa@niokochi.org	
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