

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>Conchoecissa imbricata</i> (Brady), 1880 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms	Author(s)	Status
<i>Halocypris imbricata</i>	Brady (part)	1880
<i>Conchoecissa armata</i>	Claus	1981
<i>Conchoecia imbricata</i>	Muller	1890
<i>Conchoecia imbricata</i>	Deevey	1968
<i>Conchoecia imbricata</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>Conchoecissa</i>	Species: <i>imbricata</i>	
Authority: Brady		
Reference No. Brady, G.S., 1880. Report on the Ostracoda dredged by H.M.S. Challenger during the years 1873-1876. <i>Sci. Res. Voyage H.M.S. Challenger, Zool.</i> , 1 (3): 1-184.		
Geographical Location: Common species in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. But in the IIOE material it was found to be restricted to the equatorial belt.		
Latitude:		Place:
Longitude:		State:

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine Salinity : 34.3-35.6 ‰

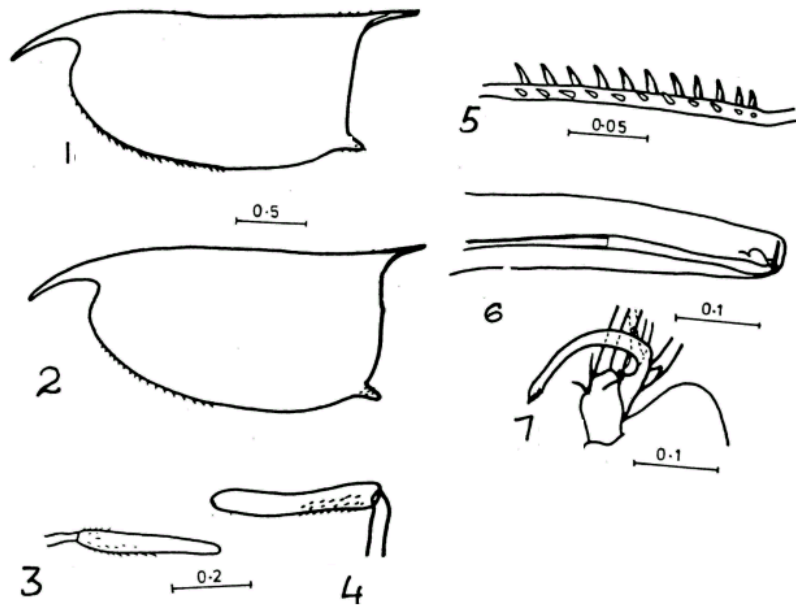
Brackish : Yes/ No

Migrations : Temperature : 12.8-28.7 °C

Salt water : Yes ✓ / No

Depth range :

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



Conchoecissa imbricata (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

<p>DATA ENTRY FORM: Form- 2(Fish / shellfish / others) (please answer only relevant fields ; add additional fields if you require) Form –1 Ref.No.:</p>			
<p>IMPORTANCE</p> <p>Landing statistics (t/y) : from to Place : Ref . No.:</p> <p>Main source of landing: Yes/ No Coast: east/ west</p> <p>Importance to fisheries:</p> <p>Main catching method :</p> <p>Used for aquaculture : yes/ never/ rarely</p> <p>Used as bait : yes/no/ occasionally</p> <p>Aquarium fish : yes/ no/ rarely</p> <p>Game fish : yes/ no</p> <p>Dangerous fish : poisonous/ harmful/ harmless</p> <p>Bioactivity : locally known/ reported/ not known Details:</p> <p>Period of availability : Throughout the year – yes/ no If no, months:</p>			
<p>SALIENT FEATURES :</p> <p>Morphological:</p> <p>Diagnostic characteristics:</p> <p>Carapace:- Length 2.2 mm in male and 2,2-2.4 mm in female. Rostrum long and symmetrical. Postero-dorsal corner of each valve produced with long processes of which left one is longer. Postero-ventral processes are short and blunt. Carapace is distinctly sculptured, in the form of rectangular blocks. Antero-ventral margin is more spinous.</p> <p>First antenna:- Male: Armature of ‘e’ bristle consists of 11 pairs of pointed spines, the middle ones slightly alternating.</p> <p>Second antenna:- Male: The ‘a’ and ‘b’ bristles are bare. One bristle (‘c’ or ‘d’) of 2nd endopodite segment is exceptionally long. Clasping organs resemble that of <i>C. symmetrica</i> (Skogsberg, 1920). The ‘f’ bristle is sword-shaped distally. The ‘h’, ‘i’ and ‘j’ bristles with shafts and at the joint of the shaft ‘h’ bristle is swollen. In female ‘h’, ‘i’ and ‘j’ bristles with spines proximally.</p> <p>Frontal organ:- Both male and female capitulum are long and slender. Capitulum is separated from the shaft and with a rounded end. The proximal spines on ventral margin of female capitulum are larger.</p> <p>The setations of appendages are about the type described for <i>C. symmetrica</i> (Skogsberg, 1920).</p>			
<p>Sex attributes:</p> <p>Descriptive characters:</p>			

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks:

This species can be identified by the characteristic shape of having long processes. The presence of long processes are very rare among halocyprids.

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.</p> <p>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS(Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: (List of persons who contributed , modified or checked information)</p>	