

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>Alacia alata</i> (Muller), 1906 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms	Author(s)	Status
<i>Conchoecia alata</i>	Muller	1906
<i>Alacia alata</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>Alacia</i>	Species: <i>alata</i>	
Authority: Muller		
Reference No. Muller, G.W., 1906. Ostracoden der Siboga Expedition. <i>Siboga Exped.</i> , 30 : 1-40.		
Geographical Location: Recorded from the tropical zones of all oceans (Poulsen, 1973). In the IIOE collections the species occurs in the Persian Gulf regions, off Arabian coast, south-west coast of India and west coast of Ceylon.		
Latitude:		Place:
Longitude:		State:

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine Salinity : 34.8-36.9 ‰

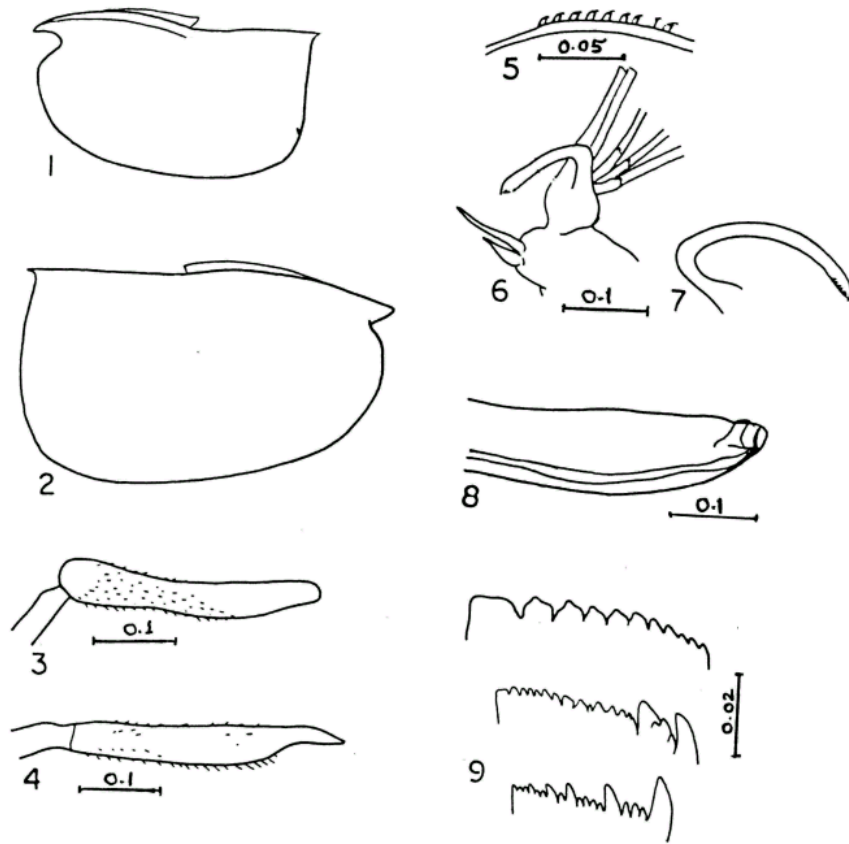
Brackish : Yes/ No

Migrations : Temperature : 13.3-30.4 °C

Salt water : Yes ✓ / No

Depth range :

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



Alacia alata (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 – armature of ‘e’ bristle of first antenna

Fig. 6. Male – endopod of left second antenna

Fig. 7. Male – right clasping organ

Fig. 8. Male – copulatory limb

Fig. 9. Male – tooth-lists of mandible

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 1.8 –2.0 mm in male and 2.0-2.4 mm in female. In male height is more or less uniform, about 56% of length. In female height increases posteriorly to about 61% of length. Shoulder vaults produced into wing-like expansions, laterally ending in a point. Both right and left valves have poster-dorsal spines. Asymmetric glands in the usual places. Lateral glands present, one postero-dorsally and 2 postero-ventrally on both valves. Dorso-median glands present in male only.

First antenna:- Antenna of male 'e' bristle consists of about 22 pairs of plates twisted in the form of a 'T'.

Second antenna:- Male – The 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'd' bristles bare, 'h' 'i' and 'j' bristles with shafts having spines. Right clasping organ uniformly curved and long. Left one more or less straight after the basal bent, the distal ends ridged and a small process present at the tip.

Mandible:- Toothed edge with 11 teeth. Distal tooth list with 2 large and 12-14 smaller teeth. Proximal list with 16-18 teeth of which 4-5 are larger.

Copulatory limb:- Anterior margin somewhat straight and posterior margin slightly convex, tapering to a narrow end.

Furca:- Posterior claw is bare. Unpaired bristle present, double the length of posterior claw.

Frontal organ:- Frontal organ of male with bare distal part and rounded end. Frontal organ of female also separated into shaft and capitulum. Distal part is very narrow with pointed tip, strong spines up to about $\frac{3}{4}$ ventrally, only very few spines present dorsally and laterally.

Sex attributes:

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks:

Poulsen (1973) pointed out that *A. alata* Muller differs from *A. alata major* Rudjakov, 1962 and *A. alata minor* McHardy 1964 in having larger points or spines on the postero-dorsal corner and posterior points on wing-like shoulder vaults. But absence of spines on poster-dorsal corners and variation in the shape of female frontal organ have been observed in a few specimens.

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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