

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>Halocypris brevirostris</i> (Dana), 1849 Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Conchoecia brevirostris</i>	Dana	1849
<i>Conchoecia inflata</i>	Dana	1849
<i>Halocypris concha</i>	Claus	1891
<i>Halocypris pelagica</i>	Claus	1891
<i>Halocypris inflata</i>	Muller	1906
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum	
Super Class :	Class : Crustacea	Sub- Class: Ostracoda
Super Order:	Order: Myodocopa	Sub Order : Halocypridina
Super Family:	Family : Halocyprididae	Sub-Family: Halocypridinae
Genus : <i>Halocypris</i>	Species : <i>brevirostris</i>	
Authority: Dana		
Reference No.		
Dana, J.D., 1849. Conspectus Crustaceorum quae in Orbis Terrarum circumnavigationae, Carolo Wilkes e classe Reipublicae Foederate Duce, Lexit et descripsit J. D. Dana. Pars. II. <i>Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. Sci.</i> , 2: 9-61		
Geographical Location:		
Reported earlier from all the tropical parts of all the oceans. They were encountered in the western Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal in the equatorial region.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine

Salinity : 32.1-36.1‰

Brackish : Yes/ No

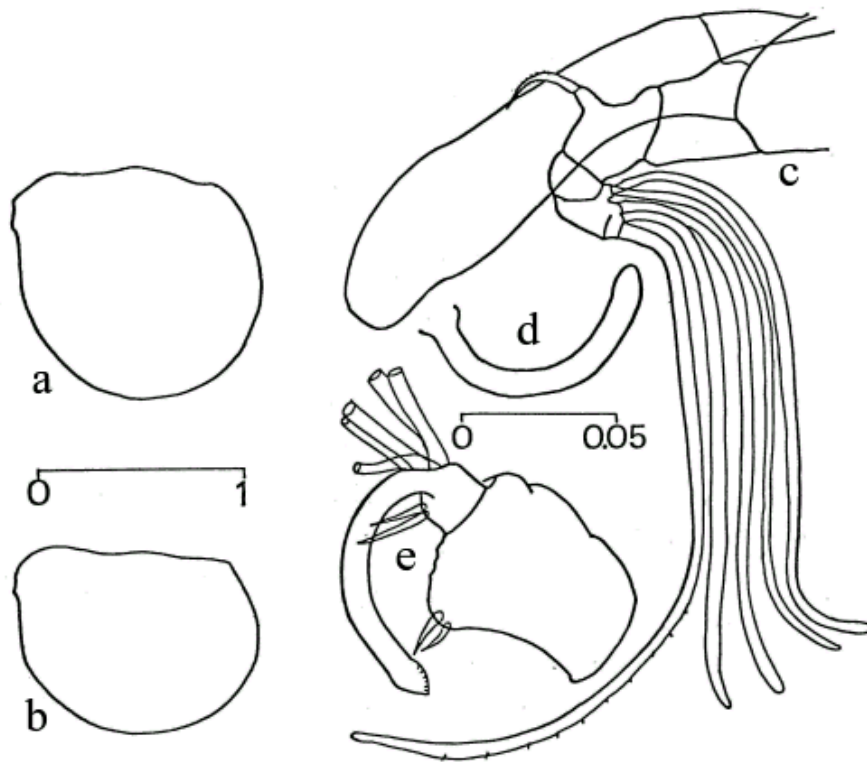
Migrations :

Temperature : 11.9-30.3°C

Salt water : Yes✓/ No

Depth range :

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



Halocypria brevirostris (After Deevey, 1968)

a – Female, lateral view; b – Male, lateral view;

c – Female, frontal organ and first antenna;

d – left clasp organ of male;

e – endopodite of male right second antenna (setae and filaments cut off)

All scales in mm.

<p>DATA ENTRY FORM: Form- 2(Fish / shellfish / others) Ref.No.:</p> <p>(please answer only relevant fields ; add additional fields if you require)</p> <p>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>In males, length varies from 1.4 – 1.5 mm, height about 70% of its length. In female, length varies from 1.4 – 1.6 mm with height more than 80%. The species is characterized by the lack of a distinct rostrum. The shell of the male differs from that of female by its more straight, in cases even slightly concave dorsal margin. The masticatory pad is almost lacking and is never developed into leaf like processes found in other genera and species; also the hairs around it are much reduced both in number and in size.</p> <p>Frontal organ: This organ is similar in both sexes, flattened structure, which is curved at the tip.</p> <p>First antenna: This is also similar in both sexes.</p> <p>Second antenna: The endopodite of the male right second antenna with the right second antenna with the right clasping organ is shown in figure.</p>			
<p>Sex attributes:</p> <p>Descriptive characters:</p>			

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks:

Morphologically this species has close resemblance to *H. globosa*. Furcal lamellae has only 7 pairs of claws against 8 in *H. globosa*.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

In male length varies from 1.4 – 1.5 mm.

In female length varies from 1.4 – 1.6 mm

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.)	
Deevey, G. B., 1968. Pelagic ostracods of the Sargasso Sea off Bermuda. <i>Bull. Peabody. Mus. Nat. Hist.</i> 26 : 1-125.	
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.	
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