

**NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

Dept. of Biotechnology  
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:
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**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>Euconchoecia aculeata</i> (T.Scott), 1894 Common Name ( if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Halocypris aculeata</i>	Scott	1894
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:Euconchoecinae
Genus : <i>Euconchoecia</i>	Species : <i>aculeata</i>	
Authority: T.Scott		
Reference No.		
Scott, T., 1894. Report on the Entomostraca from the Gulf of Guinea, collected by John Rattray. <i>Trans. Linn. Soc.</i> , <b>6</b> : 1-161.		
Geographical Location:		
This species was recorded from the Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It was found to be the most widely distributed and the most abundant halocyprid ostracod in the northern Indian Ocean. Its wide range of tolerance in salinity seems to promote its distribution. The maximum number of 11,000/haul were observed in a station 13°03'N and 50°00'N where temperature and salinity values were respectively 16.3 to 25.3°C and 35.5 to 36‰. Seasonal variation were significant (5% level) only in Bay of Bengal, more abundant during the NE monsoon period.		
Latitude: 13°03'N and 50°00'N	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine

Salinity :31.1-37.4‰

Brackish : Yes/ No

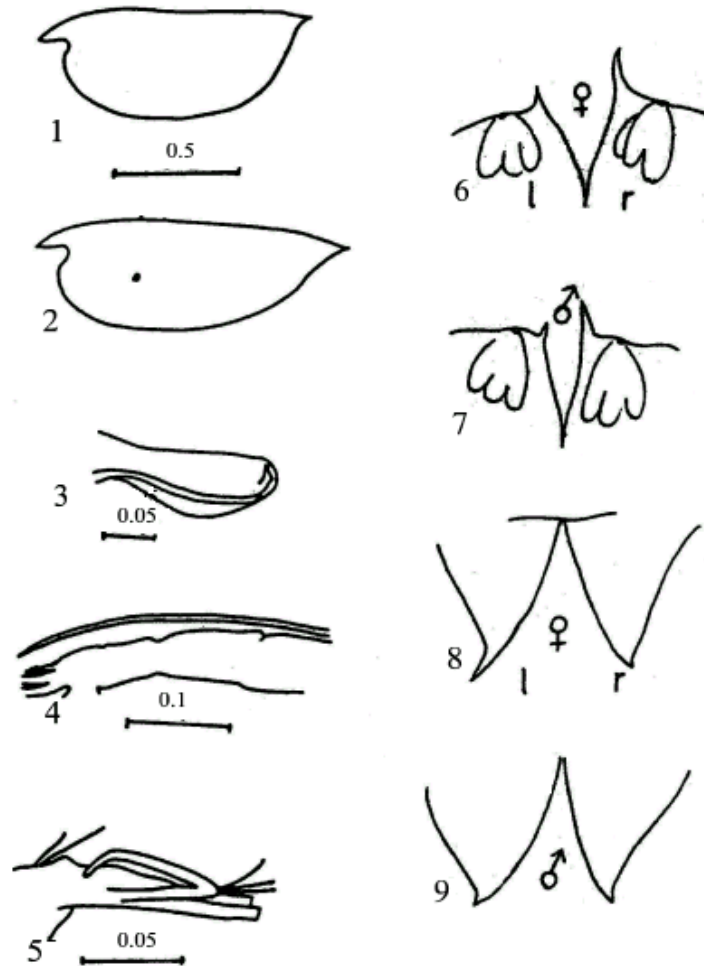
Migrations :

Temperature :10.2-30.5°C

Salt water : Yes✓/ No

Depth range :

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



*Euconchoecia aculeata* After George, 1977 ( Figs. 1-5) and Poulsen, 1969 (Figs.6-9)

1 - Male – carapace, lateral view; 2 – Female- carapace, lateral view;

3 – Male- copulatory limb; 4 – Male – frontal organ;

5 – Male – endopod of right second antenna;

6 & 7 – Dorso-posterior shell corners (ventral view)on the opened, flattened valves;

8 & 9 – Rostrum (ventral view)on the opened, flattened valves;

l – left valve; r – right valve.

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form- 2(Fish / shellfish / others ) Ref.No.: (please answer only relevant fields ; add additional fields if you require) Form –1 Ref.No.:			
IMPORTANCE			
Landing statistics (t/y) :	from	to	Place :
Main source of landing:	Yes/ No		Coast: east/ west
Importance to fisheries:			Ref . No.:
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:			
This species is very similar to <i>Euconchoecia chierchiae</i> .			
Carapace: Length 0.95 to 1.15 mm in male and 1.15 mm to 1.45 mm in female. The height of the shell in percentage of length between valves 38% in female and in males 48% and the shell is more elongate than that of <i>E. chierchiae</i> . The shape of the rostrum and the dorso – posterior corners are as shown in the figure. Both dorsoposterior corners have spines.			
First antenna: This is similar to <i>E. chierchiae</i> . The stem in male built of 7 joints with that part bearing about 25 sensory filaments at the 5 <sup>th</sup> joint. The well defined end – joint with four longer bristles and the 7 <sup>th</sup> joint. A small process dorso – proximally of 7 <sup>th</sup> joint bears a ringed bristle with short marginal hairs and is considered as the 6 <sup>th</sup> joint.			
Second antenna: The protopodite is bare. The second joint is narrow and only about 1/3 the length of the 1 <sup>st</sup> joint. From the distal margin of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> joint springs the two long f and g bristles.			
Copulatory limb: The anterior margin is straight and posterior margin convex.			
Frontal organ: It is longer than <i>E. chierchiae</i> and over – reaching the stem of the first antenna.			
Sex attributes:			
Descriptive characters:			

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks:

Longer forms of female, which according to Muller(1906) belonging to *E. aculeata* var. *elongata* were present in fair numbers. There are no morphological differences for considering it separately. Poulsen (1969) observes, that it is possible for it to exist in the female sex only.

It is interesting to compare this situation with that of *S. parthenoda*. When Muller (1906) created it he thought that it existed only in female form, and reproduce by parthenogenesis, which is evident from the name itself. Deevey (1969) and Angel (1969) described the males of *S. parthenoda* which is very close to *C. magna* with which many previous authors might have confused *S. parthenoda*.

The possibility of confusing males of *S. aculeata* var *elongata* if present with any other species is very remote. It appears this is same species with a wider range of shell length and it may be the result it may be the result of post maturity moults.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Length of male: 0.95 – 1.15 mm

Length of female: 1.15 – 1.45 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: Characteristics: Abundance:	Ref. No.:
Biochemical aspects: Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Electrophoresis:	Ref. No. Ref. No.
SPAWNING INFORMATION:	
Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
<p>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (include review articles, monographs, books etc.)</p> <p>George Jacob, 1977. Studies on planktonic ostracods of the Northern Indian Ocean. <i>Ph.D Thesis, University of Cochin</i>, 184pp.</p> <p>George, J and Vijayalakshmi Nair, R., 1980. Planktonic ostracods of the northern Indian Ocean. <i>Mahasagar-Bull. Natn. Inst. Oceanogr.</i>, <b>13</b>(1): 29-44.</p> <p>Poulsen, E. M. 1969. Ostracoda – Myodocopa Part III A. Halocypriformes – Thaumatoocypridae and Halocypridae. <i>Dana Rep.</i> <b>75</b> : 1-100.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS(Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dr. Jacob George Pulickal Soonoro Church Road Elamkulam Kochi – 682 020</li> <li>2. Dr. Vijayalakshmi R. Nair HB/50, “Vijaya” South Bridge Avenue, Panampilly Nagar, Kochi - 682036 Tel: 0484 - 2316999 Fax: 0484 - 2324972 e – mail: <a href="mailto:vijayalakshmi40@hotmail.com">vijayalakshmi40@hotmail.com</a></li> </ol>	

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