

**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>Cypridina dentata</i> (Muller), 1906. Common Name ( if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Pyrocypris dentata</i>	Muller	1906 & 1912
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum	
Super Class :	Class : Crustacea	Sub- Class: Ostracoda
Super Order:	Order: Myodocopa	Sub Order : Cypridiniformes
Super Family:	Family : Cypridinidae	Sub-Family: Cypridininae
Genus : <i>Cypridina</i>	Species : <i>dentata</i>	
Authority: Muller		
Reference No.		
Muller, G.W. 1906. Ostracoden der Siboga Expedition. <i>Siboga Exped.</i> , <b>30</b> : 1-40.		
Geographical Location:		
Poulsen (1962) reported this species from southern Bay of Bengal and Malayan Archipelago. In the IIOE material this was the most abundant species in the Arabian Sea. Often swarming of <i>C. dentata</i> is observed in the Laccadive atolls (Tranter and George, 1969), off Cochin (George, Purushan and Madhupratap, 1975) and off Maharashtra (Nair, 1978). In the Bay of Bengal it was present only in a few stations.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine

Salinity : 30.1-37.4‰

Brackish : Yes/ No

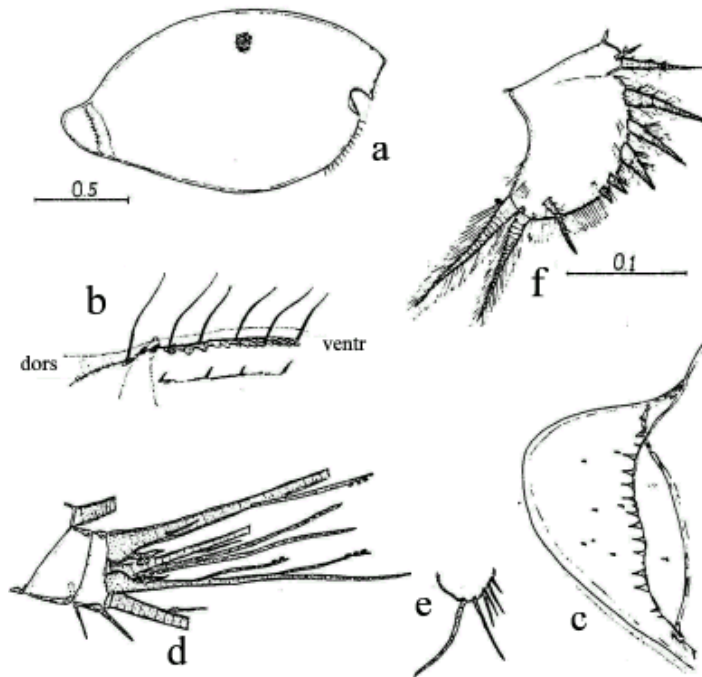
Migrations :

Temperature : 10.1-30.4 °C

Salt water : Yes✓/ No

Depth range :

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



*Cypridina dentata* (After Poulsen, 1962)

Male: a – shell, x 50; b – anterior margin of shell below incisor, mv x 375;  
c – posterior right shell process, mv x 375; d – distal part of 1<sup>st</sup> antenna, x 235;  
e – endopodite of 2<sup>nd</sup> antenna, x 375; f – 6<sup>th</sup> limb, x 375.

<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>			
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:
<p>SALIENT FEATURES :</p>			
<p>Morphological:</p>			
<p>Diagnostic characteristics:</p>			
<p>Carapace: Length varies from 1.6-2.0 mm. Shell is characterized by prominent, rounded, anterior corner and the dorsal anterior corner of rostrum is very conspicuous, acute and the posterior process is broader and shorter. The serrature of the anterior margin below the incisur is caused by a number of plates along the edge of the shell and these plates are rectangular with rounded angles. Medially on rostrum are 4-5 bristles. The ridge in front of the posterior process is almost straight, it has a row of 14-16 spines on the right shell and 12-13 on the left.</p>			
<p>First antenna: It has very long ‘c’ bristles and ‘f’ bristles. The sensory bristle has 9 long proximal and 2-3 shorter distal filaments. The a-bristle of the 7<sup>th</sup> joint is very short. The ‘b’ and ‘c’ bristles have a globular bulge just proximally of the 1<sup>st</sup> filament; this is stout and pointed and bears one large sucker. On the ‘b’ bristle the next two filaments are long and slender each with 2-3 very small suckers. The 2<sup>nd</sup> filament of the ‘c’ bristle is small and bare, the 3<sup>rd</sup> is long with small suckers.</p>			
<p>Second antenna: The exopodite has a total of 6 bristles. The 1<sup>st</sup> exopodite joint has rows of short spines along its inner margin, the bristle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> joint is short, only reaching the 6<sup>th</sup> joint, it has only 4 marginal spines.</p>			
<p>Mandible: The basale of the mandible is characterized by the great length of the distal ‘c’ bristle which is almost as long as the long ‘d’ bristle with short hairs.</p>			
<p>Furca: The lamellae have each 9 claws decreasing gradually in length dorsally; the 2<sup>nd</sup> is united with the lamellae. The claws are long, slender and curved; the three largest have a dense clothing of small, thin hairs along the convex margins.</p>			
<p>No pigment was observed on the shell or on the limb.</p>			
<p>Sex attributes:</p>			
<p>Descriptive characters:</p>			

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks:

Poulsen observed one epipodial bristle on sixth limb for this species. Present material showed variation of having one or two bristles in different specimens or sometimes single specimen having one bristle on one side and two on the other side.

Muller (1890 and 1906) has described a number of species belonging to his genus *Pyrocypris*, descriptions being incomplete and in many cases referring to classification and pigmentation of the carapace. These characters would be of little use when dealing with specimens preserved in formalin for a long time. This state of matters has created a little bit uncertainty in the identification of this species. However a careful examination of the IIOE material does not show any marked disagreement with the description of *C. dentata* (Poulsen, 1962 and Muller, 1906), eventhough the remote possibility of it being *C. chierchiae*, an incompletely described species cannot be totally ruled out.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Carapace length varies from 1.6 – 2.0 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.
<b>SPAWNING INFORMATION:</b>	
Locality:	Main Ref:
Season:	
Fecundity:	
Comment:	
<b>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):</b> (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> , <b>13</b> (1): 29-44.	
Poulsen, E. M. 1962. Ostracoda – Myodocopa Part I. Cypridiniformes – Cypridinidae . <i>Dana Rep.</i> <b>57</b> : 1-414.	
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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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:**

(List of persons who contributed , modified or checked information)