

**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 acuminata</i> (Muller), 1906. Common Name ( if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Pyrocypris acuminata</i>	Muller	1906 and 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>acuminata</i>	
Authority: Muller		
Reference No.		
Muller, G.W. 1906. Ostracoden der Siboga Expedition. <i>Siboga Exped.</i> , <b>30</b> : 1-40.		
Geographical Location:		
Reported earlier from the Indonesian Sea. In the IIOE material this species was obtained only from a single station off Bombay, where the salinity was 35.6‰. No data on temperature was available.		
Latitude: 20°00'N	Place:	
Longitude: 71°45'E	State:	

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine

Salinity : 35.6‰

Brackish : Yes/ No

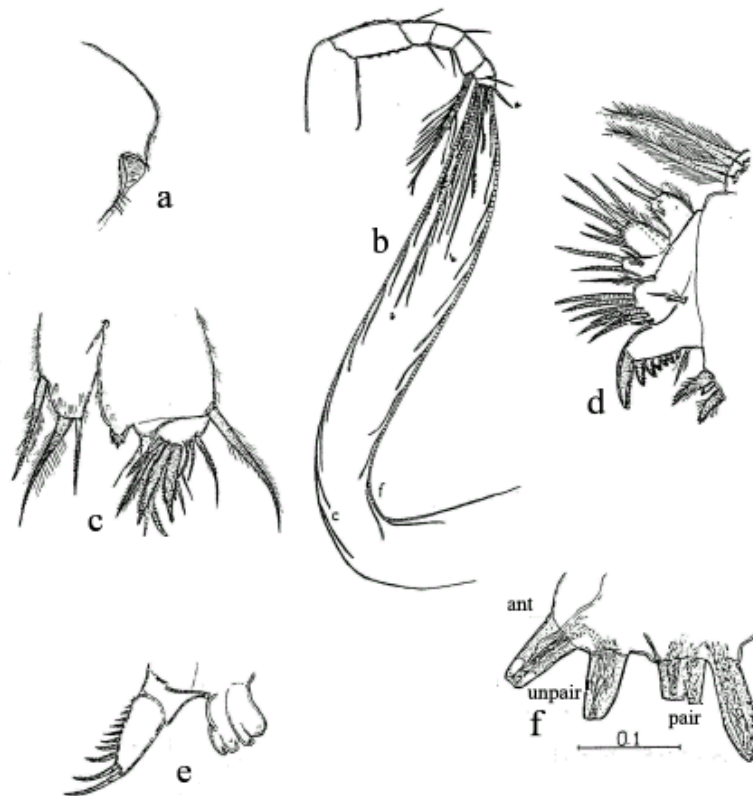
Migrations :

Temperature :

Salt water : Yes✓/ No

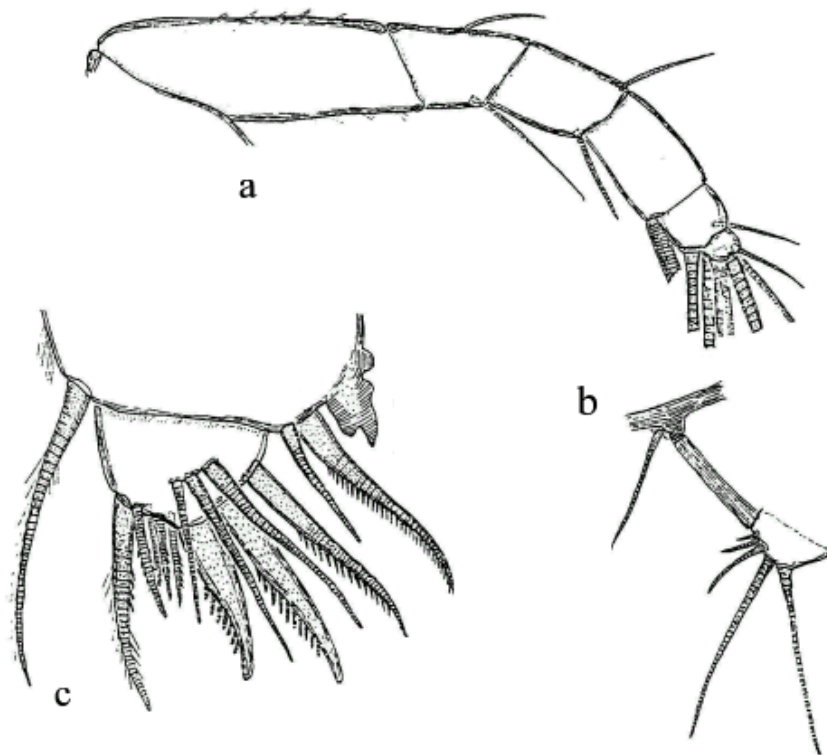
Depth range :

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



*Cypridina acuminata* (After Poulsen, 1962)

Male: a – anterior part of shell, lv x 80; b – first antenna;  
c – distal part of maxilla, x 375; d – end joints of fifth limb, x 375;  
e – furca and copulatory limbs; f – upper lip seen from left, x 375.



*Cypridina acuminata* (After Poulsen, 1962)  
Female: a – stem of first antenna; b – second antenna endopodite, x 375;  
c – maxilla, distal part of endopodite, x 375.

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.:			
<b>IMPORTANCE</b>			
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:
<b>SALIENT FEATURES :</b>			
<b>Morphological:</b>			
<b>Diagnostic characteristics:</b>			
<p>Mature females measure 1.8-2.1 mm and the height of the shell is about 55% of the length. Mature males measure 1.9 to 2.3 mm. The rostrum is rounded antero-dorsally and pointed inferiorly, the tip may carry 1-2 minute teeth. Medially across the rostrum is a row of 4-6 bristles and close to its tip 4 more. At the bottom of the incisur is one larger and one shorter bristle. On the shell margin just below the incisur are 4 long hairs.</p>			
<p>First antenna: Female: The second joint has short transverse rows of small spines along the dorsal and ventral margins. The third joint is long and one bristle each in dorsal part and ventral side. The fifth joint is also large with 7 filaments, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> joints are only weakly separated. The ‘a’ bristle of the 7<sup>th</sup> joint is short and bare while ‘f and ‘g’ bristles have about 10-12 filaments.</p>			
<p>Male: Male antenna has very long ‘c’ and ‘f’ bristles. The stem is similar to that of female but the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> joints are well separated. The sensory bristle has 8 long proximal and 2-3 shorter distal filaments. The ‘a’ bristle of the 7<sup>th</sup> joint is bare and stouter than in the female. The ‘b’ bristle has one larger sucker on the 1<sup>st</sup> filament, the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> filaments have each spines.</p>			
<p>Second antenna: This does not show any sexual dimorphism. The protopodite has a rather long medio-distal bristle. The endopodite is reduced to an unsegmented bulge, proximally it has about 3-4 bristles. Exopodite basal spines on the 3-8 joints are weak. The 9<sup>th</sup> joint has two long natatory bristles and a short bare dorsal bristle.</p>			
<p>Mandible: The coxale-endite is densely covered by long hairs arranged in groups; distally are two broad spines with a few marginal teeth. Basal has dorsally 3 unusual bristles. The exopodite is a little shorter than the 1<sup>st</sup> endopodite joint and with wreath of long hairs. The exopodite is a little shorter than the 1<sup>st</sup> endopodite joint; its dorsal margin being bare.</p>			
<p>Maxilla: The 3 endites are immovable processes from the protopodite; the 1<sup>st</sup> endite has 8 bristles, the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> each 5 bristles.</p>			

Furca: Each lamella has 9 or 10 claws., decreasing gradually in length dorsally; they are all separated from the lamellae.

Upper lip: This has two unpaired anterior processes and the two paired processes.

The lateral eyes and the median eye are well developed.

Frontal organ: This is pear shaped.

Sex attributes:

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks:

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Length of male: 1.9 – 2.3 mm

Length of female: 1.8 – 2.1 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.	
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