

**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>Paraconchoecia discophora</i> (Muller). 1906 Common Name ( if available):		
Synonyms	Author( s)	Status
<i>Conchoecia discophora</i>	Muller	1906
<i>Conchoecia discophora</i>	Deevey	1968
<i>Paraconchoecia discophora</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>Paraconchoecia</i>	Species: <i>discophora</i>	
Authority: Muller		
Reference No. Muller, G.W., 1906. Ostracoda. <i>Wiss. Ergebn Deutsch. Tiefsee-Exped.</i> , <b>8</b> : 29-154.		
Geographical Location: This species is reported as a very rare species. Recorded from Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans. There is only a single record of the species from the southern Arabian Sea.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine

Salinity : 34.8-35.9‰

Brackish : Yes/ No

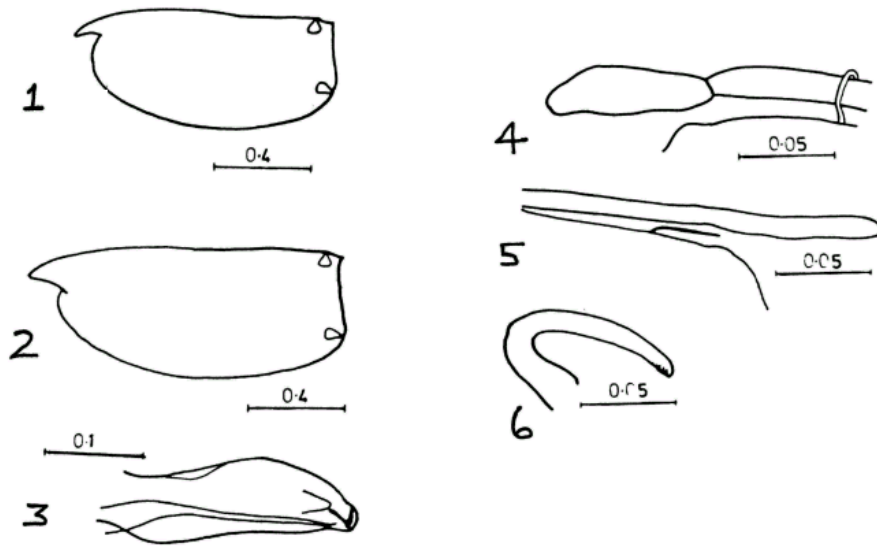
Migrations :

Temperature : 14.6-29.4°C

Salt water : Yes ✓ / No

Depth range :

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



*Paraconchoecia discophora* (Figs. 1-6)

Fig. 1. Male – carapace, lateral view

Fig. 2. Female – carapace, lateral view

Fig. 3. Male – copulatory limb

Fig. 4. Male – frontal organ

Fig. 5. Female – frontal organ

Fig. 6. Male – right clasping organ

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:

Male:- length 1.1mm and height about 45% of carapace length. Shoulder vault well developed. A minute spine present on the postero-dorsal corner of right valve. Left asymmetric gland on the usual place, but the right one shifted more dorsalwards from the postero-ventral corner.

First antenna:- Length of stem 35% and 'e' bristle 39% of carapace length. The hyaline 'a' bristle as long as the stem and extended backwards. Distal half of the 'b' bristle with 2 rows of hairs. The 'e' bristle provided with an oval plate of hairs.

Second antenna:- Length of protopodite 60% and exopodite 26% of carapace length. Endopodite with curved subequal 'a' and 'b' bristles and thin and straight 'c' and 'd' bristles. The 'f' and 'g' bristles equal in length, strongly developed with their base slightly swollen. Right clasping organ curved more proximally, with a rounded end and with 8 or 9 furrows near the tip. Left one very small as in other species.

Mandible:- Pars incisive of coxale, with 12 teeth, proximal and distal teeth lists, as in other species of the genus. Epipodite in the form of a verruciform process. First endopodite ventrally with 3 bristles, one of them reaches beyond the end segment and dorsally a single bristle. Second segment with 2 long ventrally and 1 long and 2 short bristles dorsally. End segment with 7 bristles, 2 of them are claw-like.

Maxilla:- First endopodite segment with 6 bristles anteriorly and 3 posteriorly. Of

the 5 bristles of the end segment, 2 are claw-like.

Furca:- With 8 pairs of claws gradually decreasing in size. Except the first pair, all the claws are bare. No unpaired bristle behind the claws.

Copulatory organ:- Length 3 times its breadth; tapering distalwards, it has a narrow rounded end.

Female:- Postero-dorsal corner of right valve showed variation, ending in either one, two or vary rarely without spines.

Second segment of first antenna with short dorsal bristle, second antenna with straight 'a' abd 'b' bristles. Capitulum of frontal organ reaches far beyond the stem of the first antenna.

Sex attributes:

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks:

*P. discophora* is a very rare species and Poulsen (1973) even doubts its validity. However, *P. discophora* can be separated from *P. elegans* by a longer frontal organ and shape of clasping organ, the tip of which is rounded in *P. discophora* and flattened in *P. elegans*. Dorsal bristle of first antenna in female was present in *P. discophora* and absent in *P. elegans*.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Male: 1.1 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.	
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