

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 decipiens</i> (Muller), 1906 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms	Author(s)	Status
<i>Conchoecia decipiens</i>	Muller	1906
<i>Paraconchoecia decipiens</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>decipiens</i>	
Authority: (Muller)		
Reference No. Muller, G.W., 1906. Ostracoda. <i>Wiss. Ergebn Deutsch. Tiefsee-Exped.</i> , 8 : 29-154.		
Geographical Location: Reported from the tropical parts of Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is distributed throughout the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine

Salinity : 32.3 – 37.4‰

Brackish : Yes/ No

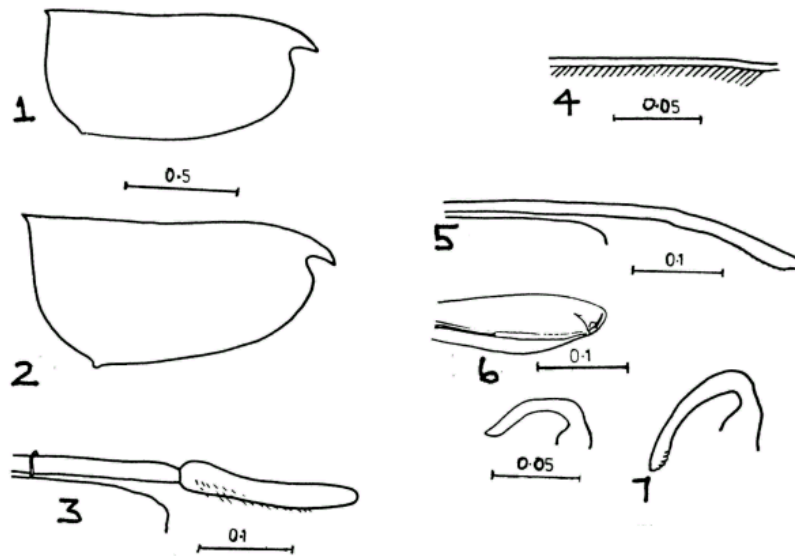
Migrations :

Temperature : 10.2 – 30.3°C

Salt water : Yes ✓ / No

Depth range :

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



Paraconchoecia decipiens (Figs. 1-7)

Fig. 1. Male – carapace, lateral view Fig. 2. Female – carapace, lateral view

Fig. 3. Male – frontal organ

Fig. 4. Male – armature of 'e' bristle of first antenna

Fig. 5. Female – frontal organ

Fig. 8. Male – copulatory limb

Fig. 6. Male – left and right clashing organs

<p>DATA ENTRY FORM: Form- 2(Fish / shellfish / others) (please answer only relevant fields ; add additional fields if you require) 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 1.15 –1.30 mm in male and 1.35 – 1.60 mm in female. Height 50% of length. Shoulder vaults well developed. Dorsal half of the posterior margin somewhat straight, postero-ventral corner strongly rounded. Postero-dorsal corner of right valve with a small spine. Right asymmetric gland opens on the ventral margin more anteriorly than in the other species of the genus.</p>			
<p>First antenna:- The ‘e’ bristle in male with 30 rows of spines increasing in length proximally.</p>			
<p>Second antenna:- Male – Endopodite of second antenna with straight and subequal ‘e’ and ‘b’ bristles. The ‘g’ bristle, 4 times as long as ‘h’, ‘i’ and ‘j’ bristle. The more curved right clasping organ and the smaller left clasping organ with a pointed lip, but the tip of the right clasping organ is not much pointed.</p>			
<p>Mandible:- Proximal tooth list with about 10-12 teeth. Ventral margin of the first endopodite segment with 2 bristles.</p>			
<p>Maxilla:- First endopodite segment with 6 bristles on its anterior margin, 3 on its posterior margin and one laterally.</p>			
<p>Fifth, 6th and 7th limbs are of usual type.</p>			
<p>Caudal furca:- Claws gradually decreasing in length and with fine hairs, unpaired bristle absent.</p>			
<p>Frontal organ:- Shaft reaches level with the first antenna. Capitulum with more or less uniform thickness and with a rounded end. In female, even though the shaft and capitulum are fused together, the differentiation is more visible. Tip of capitulum is rounded in female also.</p>			
<p>Sex attributes:</p>			
<p>Descriptive characters:</p>			

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks: *P. decipiens* is very much similar to *P. procera* morphologically, but can be distinguished by the shape of the carapace, frontal organ and by the armature of 'e' bristle. The ventral margin of the first endopodite segment of mandible has a single long bristle in *P. procera* but 2 in *P. decipiens*.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

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.) 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.	
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