

**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 : Invertebrata (Zooplankton)Pelagic amphipoda		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Eupronoe armata</i> Claus, 1879b Common Name ( if available) : Synonyms: Author(s) Status <i>Eupronoe intermedia</i> Stebbing 1888, p.1517, pl.188 <i>Eupronoe armata</i> Stephensen 1927, p.159		
Classification: Phylum: Arthropoda Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata Super class: Class: Crustacea Sub- Class: Malaccostraca Super Order: Peracarida Order: Amphipoda Sub Order: Hyperiiidea Super Family: Platysceloidea Family: Pronoidae Sub-Family: Genus: <i>Vibila</i> Species: <i>armata</i> Authority: Claus, 1879b Reference No: Claus, C.1879b. Die Gattungen und Arten der Platyscelida in systematischen Übersicht. <i>Arb. Zool. Inst. Wien</i> , vol. 2, pp. 5-43, 147-198.		
Geographical Location: A surface warm-water, apparently circumtropical species. It is known from the Atlantic (south of 43°N), Indian (environs of Madagascar, Zanzibar), and Pacific (Kuroshio, Hawaiian Islands, eastern tropical part) oceans. Latitude: Place: Longitude: State:		

Environment

Fresh water : Yes/ No

Brackish : Yes/ No

Salt water : Yes/No

Habitat :

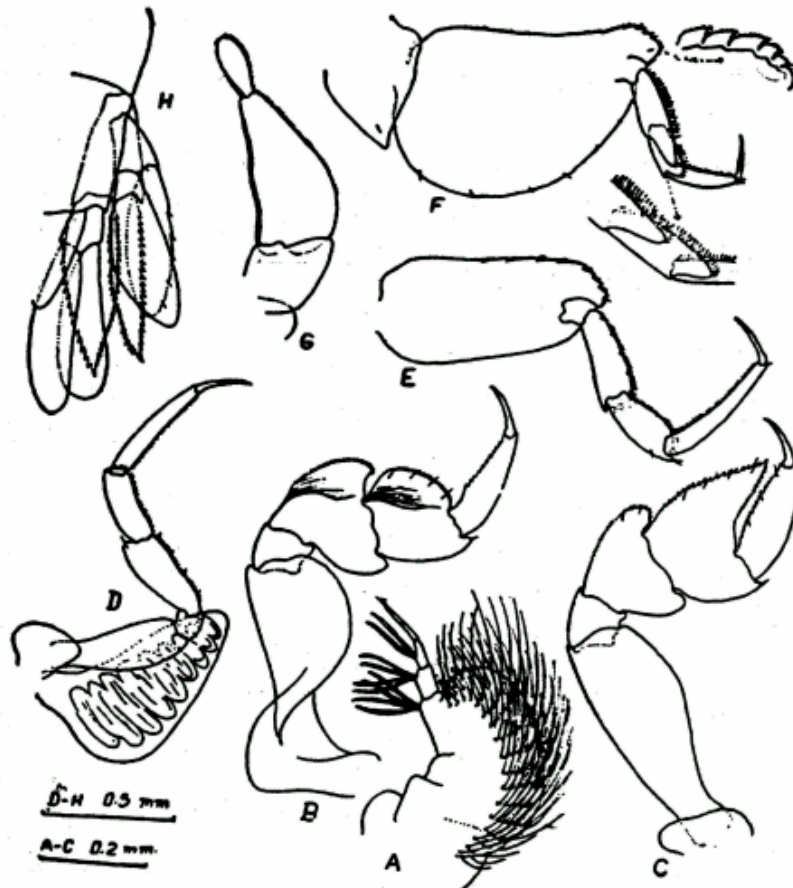
Migrations :

Depth range :

Salinity :

Temperature :

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



*Eupronoe armata*

A: Antenna; B: Peraeopod 1; C: Peraeopod 2; D: Peraeopod 4;  
E: Peraeopod 5; F: Peraeopod 6; G: Peraeopod 7; H: Uropods and telson.

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:

First antenna of the male is comparatively stout ,first segment of the flagellum is distally swollen and the rest of the flagellum is therefore shifted to the lower distal part . Second segment of the peraeopod is rather thin and characteristically twisted, third segment is small, fourth and fifth segments are highly flattened with their inner border closely serrated, sixth segment has its inner border sparsely serrated, seventh segment is long and slender. Second peraeopod is quite different from the first, its fourth segment is exactly like that of the first peraeopod but the inner distal part of the fifth segment is produced into a large conical process with serrate border almost reaching the tip of the sixth segment ,sixth and seventh segments resemble those of the first peraeopod . Third and fourth peraeopods are sub similar, with a short second segment, inner border of segments four to six minutely spiny. Second segment of fifth peraeopod is oblong, with a few broad serrations along the upper distal part of its border, its inner border of segments four to six is spiny. Second segment of sixth peraeopod is highly expanded, its dorsal border is nearly straight and the dorsal distal part is expanded and cut into broad teeth and overhangs the third segment, segments four to six have their inner border armed with prominent spines and the distal inner part of the fourth and fifth segments is produced forwards into a large apically rounded, internally spiny lobe. Seventh peraeopod is reduced to a two–segmented lamina, its distal segment is very small, inner border of both segments is spiny.

Telson is triangular, with blunt apex. Peduncle of the first uropod is only about half the length of the inner ramus, rami are nearly subequal in length, with serrate borders, inner ramus is nearly twice as broad as the outer. Second uropod has a very short peduncle, rami are laminate and elliptic, inner ramus is broader than the outer, outer border of outer ramus has about five setae. Third uropod is sub-similar to the second, with short peduncle and laminate rami, the rami increase in width

distalwards and their outer border is characteristically concave .All uropods overreach the telson .

Sex attributes:

Dimorphic

Male: 1<sup>st</sup> antenna well developed , female: 1<sup>st</sup> antenna reduced.

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics :

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks : According to Barnard (1930) *E. intermedia* Stebbing is synonymus with *E. armata* Claus. The present specimens are in perfect agreement with those described by Stebbing.

Size and age :

Maximum length (cm) (male / female/ unsexed ) 7.4mm 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 relational ships:

Eggs and larvae: Characteristics: Abundance: Biochemical aspects: Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Electrophoresis:	Ref. No.    Ref. No. Ref. No.
<b>SPAWNING INFORMATION:</b> Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
<b>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):</b> (include review articles, monographs, books etc.)  <b>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</b> Dr.K.K.C.Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014  Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695001  <b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:</b> (List of persons who contributed , modified or checked information)	

