

NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

MARINE BIORESOURCES

FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general)

Fauna: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton) Pelagic amphipod		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Scina pubera</i> Wagler, 1926 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Scina pubera</i>	Wagler	1926: 354
<i>Scina pubera</i>	Vinogradov	1964: 134
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super class:	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperidea
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family:
SuperFamily: Scinoidea	Family: Scinidae	
Genus: <i>Scina</i>	Species: <i>pubera</i>	
Authority: Wagler, 1926 Reference No. : Wagler, E. 1926. Amphipoda, 2: Scinidae . Erg. Dtsch. <i>Tiefse-Exped.</i> "Valdivia" 1898-1899, vol 20, No. 6, pp. 317-446.		
Geographical Location: Equatorial and southern parts of the Atlantic Ocean and the northern part of the Indian Ocean (Zanzibar, southern part of the Arabian Sea and east of Sri. Lanka). It is found only in total catches from depths of not more than 1,000m to the surface.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

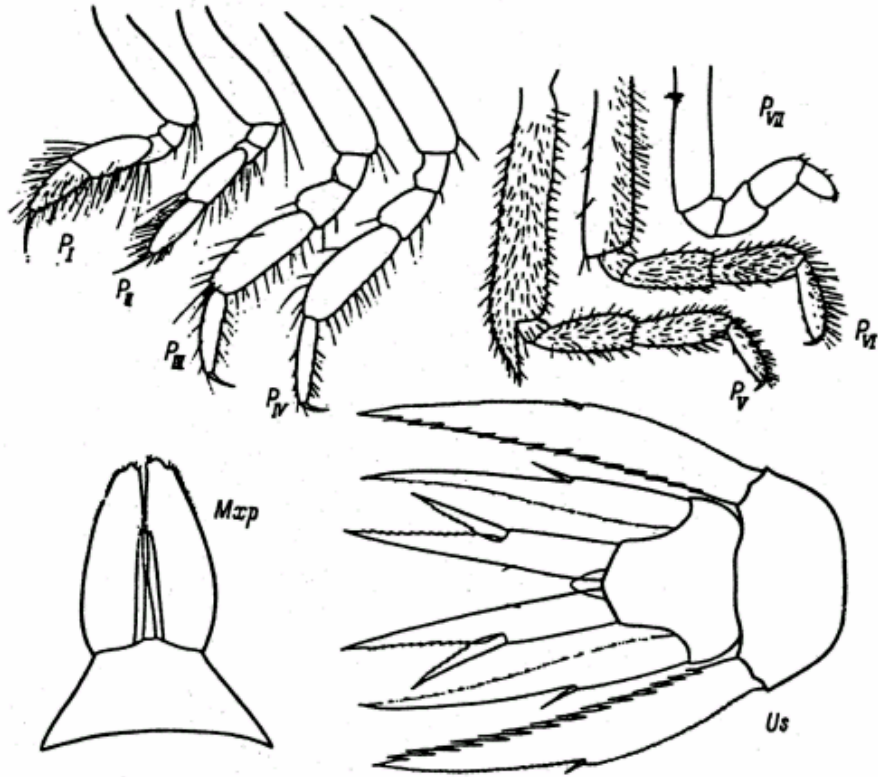
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes✓/ No

Depth range :

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



Scina pubera Wagler, male (after Wagler, 1926).

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form –2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others) Ref. No.:
 (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:

The body, as in *S. spinosa*, is thickset. The mouth cone is large. Antennae I are strong, shorter than the pereon. The eyes are small.

The maxillipeds have oblong-oval outer lobes weakly tapering distally; the long inner lobes are more than half the length off the outer lobes. i.e., their relative length is more than in any other species of *Scina*.

The pereopods are short and strong. In pereopods I and II the 5th and 6th segments are equal in length; the claw is long (equal to half the length of the 6th segment) and slightly curved. In pereopods III and IV the 4th segment is short; unlike in *S. spinosa*, it is considerably-at least 50% -shorter than the 5th segment and differs little in length from the 3rd segment; the 6th segment is notably weaker (narrower) and shorter than the 5th; the claw is long and slightly curved. The 2nd segment of pereopods V is denticulate on the anterior margin (more coarsely) and posterior margin (finely), with a long distal process with a denticle on the anterior margin; the 4th and 5th segments are equal in length; the 6th segment is shorter than either of them; the claw is short and curved; the surface of all the segments is covered with a large number of fine setae. Pereopods VI are roughly the same length as pereopods V, and have roughly the same segment length ratios although the 2nd segment is somewhat shorter, and the 6th segment is longer than in pereopods V; as in pereopods V, the surface of the segments is covered with a large number of fine setae. Pereopods VII are strong and slightly shorter than pereopods VI, the distal segments are short and broad; the 5th segment is somewhat longer than the almost mutually equal 4th and 6th segments; the claw is short and uncinately curved.

Uropods I bear long, slightly curved spines on the posterior margin and are finely denticulate on the entire anterior margin. Uropods II are smooth on the anterior margin and finely denticulate on the posterior margin. The posterior margin of

uropods III is smooth; the anterior margin of the basipodite is smooth and the posterior margin denticulate. The telson is oblong-oval with an acute tip.

Sex attributes: Dimorphic

Male: 1st antenna well developed , female: 1st antenna reduced.

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 known specimens does not exceed 8.5mm; sexually mature specimens have not been found.

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 relation ships:

Eggs and larvae: Characteristics: Abundance: Biochemical aspects: Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Electrophoresis:	Ref. No. Ref. No. Ref. No.
SPAWNING INFORMATION: Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.) LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.) <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Dr. K.K.C. Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014 Email kkcnair@niokochi.org</p> <p>Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001</p> </div>	
ACKNOWLEDGMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	