

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 : Invertebrata (Zooplankton),Pelagic amphipod		
Scientific name & Authority : <i>Vibiliodes alberti</i> Chevreux, 1905 Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Vibiliodes alberti</i>	Chevreux	1905b: 1; 1935; 176
<i>Vibiliodes alberti</i>	Stephensen	1916:56
<i>Vibiliodes alberti</i> (<i>Vibilia</i>)	Bowman & Gruner	1973:8
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub Class: Malacostraca
Super class	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperiidea
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family
Super Family: Vibilioidea	Family: Vibiliidae	
Genus: <i>Vibiliodes</i>	Species: <i>alberti</i>	
Authority: Chevreux, 1905 Reference No.: Chevreux, E. 1905a. Liste des Scinidae de la "Princesse Alice" et description d' une espece nouvelle. <i>Bull. Inst. Oceanogr. Monaco</i> , No. 37, 5. pp.		
Geographical Location: This species has only been found in the Atlantic Ocean: in the southern part of the Bay of Biscay, environs of the Canary and Azore islands, and vicinity of Rio-de-Janerio. The deep-water nature of <i>V. alberti</i> was presumed (Chevreux,1905) because most of the findings occurred in catches at a depth of 1,000 m or more. However, the largest specimens (17 and 19 mm) were caught in the sub-surface zone from Indian Ocean (33° S 45° E) . (Vinogradov 1990 a,b). Latitude: Place: Longitude: State:		

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine

Salinity :

Brackish : Yes/ No

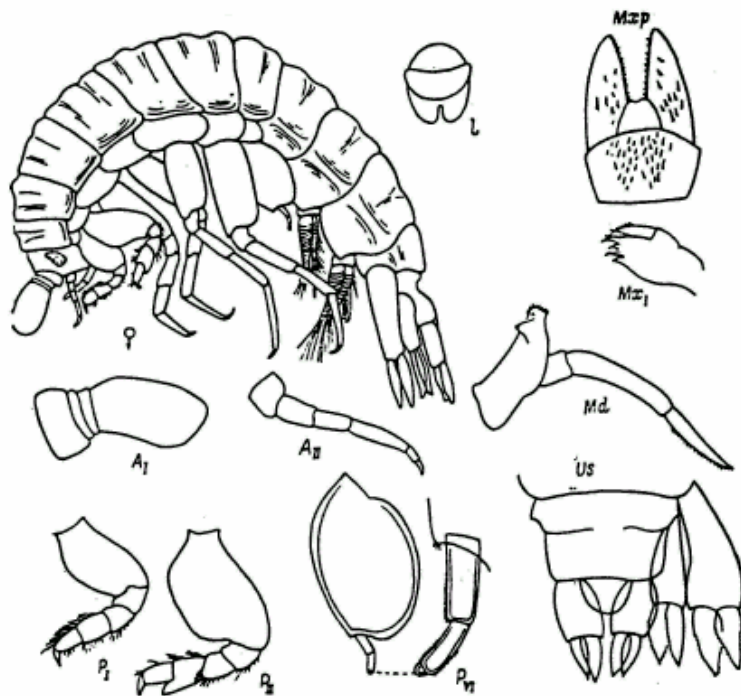
Migrations :

Temperature :

Salt water : Yes/ No

Depth range :

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



Vibilloides alberti Chevreux (after Chevreux,1935).

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.:

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 integument has transverse constrictions on each somite of the pereon and the pleon, such that their dorsal surface appears tubercular. The head is approximately equal to or slightly shorter than somite I of the pereon and its height markedly more than its length. The eyes in fixed specimens look like irregularly triangular yellow spots, narrowed dorsally, and with no trace of ocelli. Antennae I are equal in length to the head and somite I of the pereon; the base is short; the 1st segment of the flagellum is elongated-oval with a rounded anterior end. Antennae II are shorter than antennae I, six-segmented, with the 4th segment the largest. In the mandibles the palp is strong, with elongated segments, the 2nd segment much longer than the 3rd. In maxillae I the outer lobe bears six spines. The maxillipeds have a low medial lobe extending to 1/3 the height of the outer lobes.

The lower lateral sides of the somites of the pereon project above the base of the coxal plates in the form of a pecten, similar to the longitudinal crest, which modifies on the lateral sides of the pleon and urosomite I into a longitudinal ridge. The pereon is longer than the pleon and urosome together; somite II is just slightly longer than somite I and equal to somite VII; somites IV-VI are the largest and almost equal; in size. The coxal plates have a more or less pronounced anterior lobe. The 2nd segment of pereopods I is broadened, with a convex anterior margin, and is somewhat shorter than the rest of the leg; the 5th segment is slightly elongated; the 6th segment is equal to the 5th in length but narrower; the posterior margin of the 4th -6th and anterior margin of the 5th-6th segments are pubescent and have short setae; the claw is strong and about about 1/3 the length of the 6th segment. The 2nd segment of pereopods II is highly broadened, with a semicircular anterior margin, barely convex posterior margin, and 1.8 times longer than wide, exceeding the length of the rest of the leg; the 5th segment is slightly longer than the 4th; the process of the chela hardly extends to the middle of the 6th segment; the 6th segment is equal to the 5th in length; the claw is about half the length of the 6th segment; the sides of the chela facing each other and posterior margin of the claw are finely denticulate. The 2nd segment of

pereopods III-IV is equal in width to the maximum width of the analogous segment in pereopods II and V, and its length is approximately twice its width; the 6th segment in pereopods III is slightly longer, in pereopods IV, 1.5 times longer than the 5th segment; the claw is $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ the length of the 6th segment in pereopods III and IV respectively. The 2nd segment of pereopods V is twice longer than wide; the 4th and 5th segments are equal in length and three times longer than wide; the 4th and 5th segments are equal in length and three times longer than wide; the 6th segment is narrower than the 5th and 1.5 times longer; the claw is about $\frac{1}{6}$ the length of the 6th segment. The 2nd segment of pereopods VI is broader and longer than in pereopods V, its length twice its width; the 6th segment is barely shorter than the 5th; the claw is about $\frac{1}{5}$ the length of the 6th segment; the anterior margin of the 6th segment in pereopods V-VI is finely denticulate. Pereopods VII have a characteristic shape: the 2nd segment is as broad as in pereopods VI, the same length as in pereopods V, and proximally very convex anteriorly; the posterior margin is uniformly convex with small round distal lobe not quite extending beyond the base of the 3rd segment; the 3rd-5th segments together are $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the 2nd segment; the 3rd segment is the largest and the 5th segment bud-shaped and without ornamentation; the anterior margin of the 3rd and all margins of the 4th segment bear minute spinules; a group of similar spinules occurs in the distal angle of the 2nd segment.

The pleon is equal in length to somites IV-VII of the pereon. Somite III of the pleon is the most massive. The posterior distal angles of the eqpimeral plates are acute but not somites of the pleon; urosomites II and III are almost completely separated, the border absent only in the middle of the dorsal side; moreover, urosomites III is almost equal in length to urosomite I, urosomite II somewhat shorter; the posterior lateral angles of the urosome do not project backward. The telson is broadly rounded, its length slightly less than its width at the base. The uropods are relatively short; uropods I and III terminate at the same level while uropods II are barely shorter; uropods I and III terminate at the same level while uropods II are barely shorter. The basipodite of uropods I broadens distally, is twice longer than wide, and in the distal half of the outer margin finely denticulate; the rami are equal in length, $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the basipodite, their margins finely denticulate (except the proximal most parts). The basipodite of uropods II extends to the end of the basipodite of uropods I and is twice longer than wide; the rami are equal in length; the exopodite has finely denticulate margins except for the outer. The basipodite of uropods III is slightly broadened distally, has convex margins, and is as long as its maximum width; the endopodite is slightly longer than the exopodite, its length equal to that of the basipodite; the margins of the rami are very finely denticulate.

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.:

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.:
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="margin-left: 40px;"> <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>	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	

