

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) Copepoda		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Canthocalanus pauper</i> (Giesbrecht, 1892)		
Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Calanus pauper</i>	Giesbrecht	1892
<i>Canthocalanus pauper</i>	A.Scott	1909
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum	
Super class	Class: Crustacea	
	Sub- Class: Copepoda (Milne Edwards 1840)	
Super Order: Gymnoplea	Order: Calanoida (Sars 1903)	
Super Family:	Family: Calanidae	
	Sub-Family	
Genus: <i>Canthocalanus</i>	Species: <i>pauper</i>	
Authority: Giesbrecht		
Reference No.:		
Giesbrecht., 1892. Systematik und Faunistik der pelagischen Copepoden des Colfes von Neapel. <i>Fauna Flora Gulf Neapel</i> , 19 .		
Geographical Location:		
This species is distributed in all the three Oceans.		
Latitude: 25°N to 40°S	Place: Indian Ocean	
Longitude: 20°N to 120°E	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity: >30‰

Brackish: Yes/No

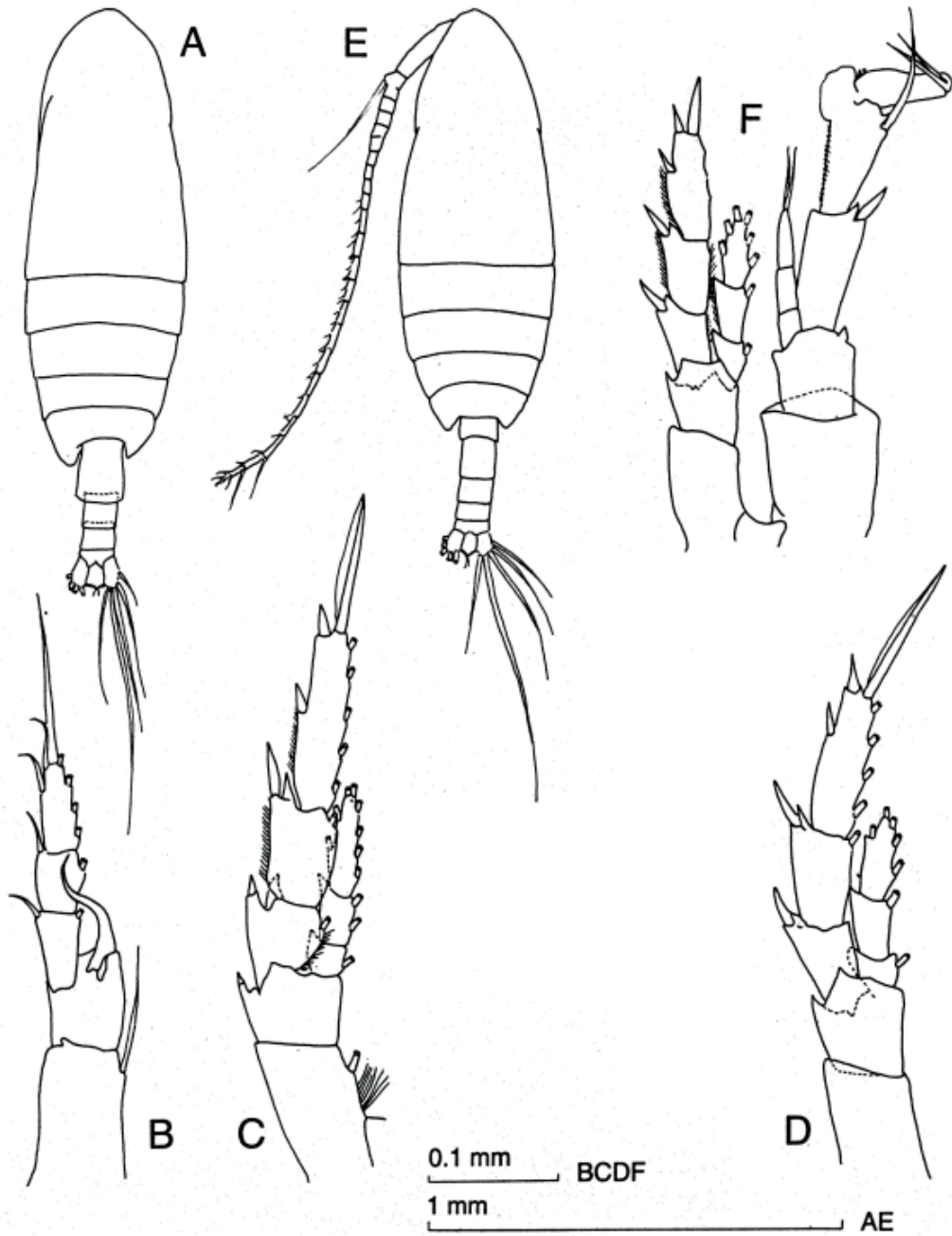
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes ✓ / No

Depth range : Epipelagic

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



Canthocalanus pauper (After Bradford-Grieve, 1994)

Female: A – dorsal view; B – leg 1; C – leg 2; D – leg 5.

Male: E – dorsal view; F – leg 5.

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: Prosome and pedigerous segment 1 fused. Mouthparts similar in both sexes; maxilla 2 with 4 setae on inner lobe. Leg 1 basipod 1 anterior margin terminates in a well-defined projection; basipod 2 with a distal seta on the anterior surface modified into a proximally thickened spine appearing as a notch. Legs 2-4 without modification or ornamentation. Leg 5 with the inner border of basipod 1 naked in both sexes. Female leg 5 endopod with 7 setae. Male leg 5 with both rami 3- segmented hardly modified on the right; left endopod with only 2 terminal setae (Bradford and Jillett 1974). Female: The posterior metasomal corners are asymmetrical in dorsal view. Leg 1 basipod 2 with inner marginal seta thickened with a short extension at its base (Mori 1937). Male: Leg 5 right exopod with out inner marginal setae, left endopod with 2 terminal setae, left exopod segments elongated with elongated outer distal setae on segments 2 and 3.	
Sex attributes: Descriptive characters:	

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks:

Size and age:

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

Females : 1.3-1.6mm

Males : 1.3-1.5mm.

Ref. No.:

Bradford-Grieve, 1994

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:
<p>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.)</p> <p>Sewell, R.B.S., 1947. The Free swimming Planktonic Copepoda. Systematic Account. <i>The John Murray Expedition 1933-1934</i>, Scientific Reports. Vol.VIII, No.1.</p> <p>Krishnaswamy, S. 1953 a. "Pelagic Copepoda of the Madras Coast". <i>J. Madras Univ. B.</i> Vol XXIII, No.2, 107-144.</p> <p>Saraswathy, M. 1961. Plankton Studies. Qualitative and Quantitative Estimations of Copepods. <i>M.Sc Thesis. Univ. of Kerala.</i> 1-171.</p> <p>Kasturirangan, L.R., 1963. Key to the identification of the more common pelagic copepods of the Indian coastal waters. <i>C.S.I.R.Publ.</i> No.2, INCOR 1-128.</p> <p>Rosamma Stephen, 1984. Distribution of Calanoid Copepods in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. <i>Mahasagar</i> 17(3): 161-171.</p> <p>Madhupratap, M.and P. Haridas, 1986. Epipelagic calanoid copepods of the Northern Indian Ocean. <i>OCEANOLOGICA ACTA</i> Vol. 9, No.2.</p> <p>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</p> <p>Dr. Rosamma Stephen Scientist, National Institute of Oceanography Regional Centre, Kochi – 682 014 Phone: 390814, Res – 203087 Email rosa@niokochi.org</p> <p>Dr. M.Madhupratap Scientist BOD, National Institute of Oceanography</p>	

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