

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Brackish : Yes/ No

Salt water : Yes✓/ No

Habitat :

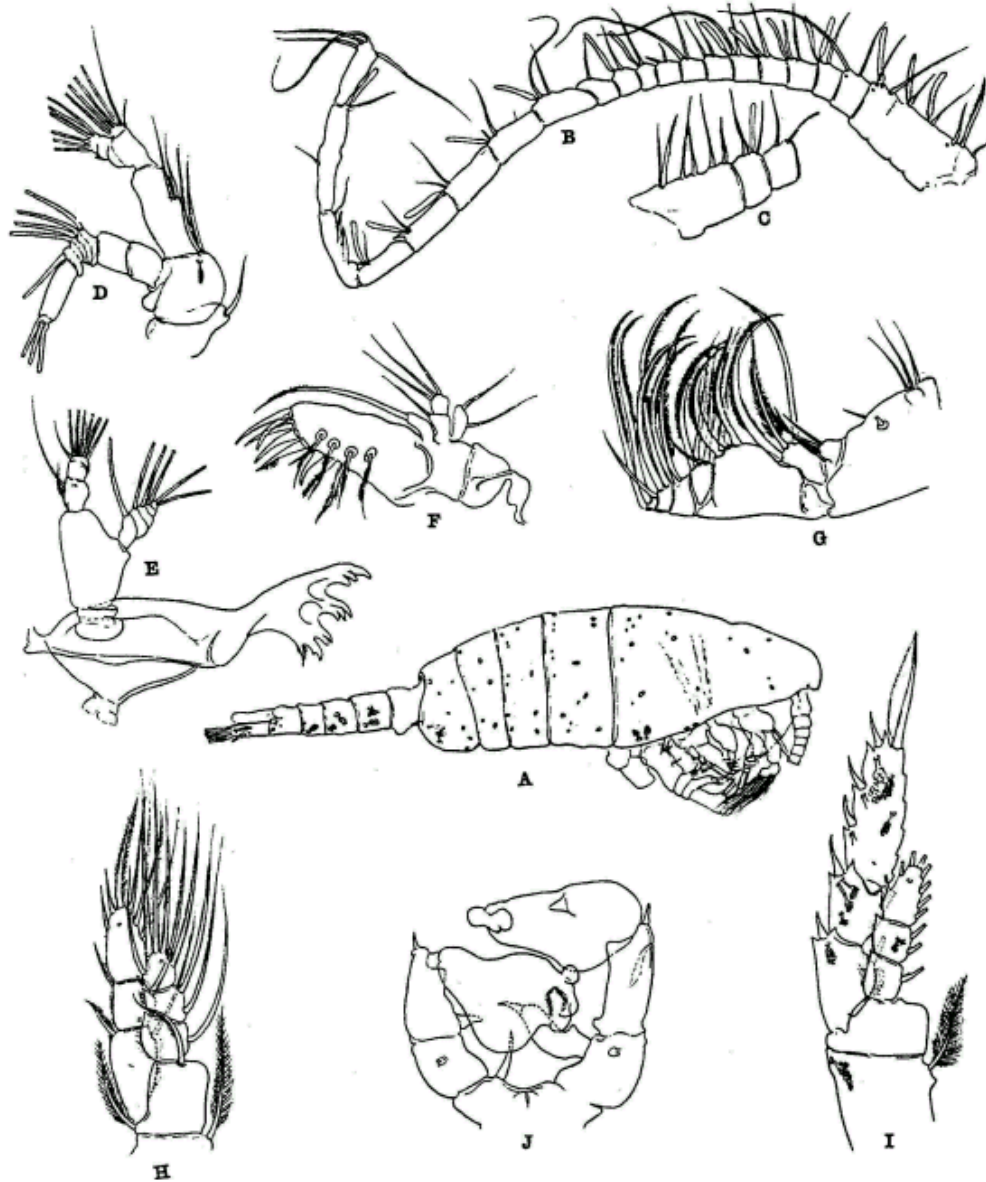
Migrations :

Depth range : 1500-0 m

Salinity : >35‰

Temperature :

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



Phyllopus muticus (After Sewell, 1947)

Male: A – lateral view; B – 1st antenna, left side; C – proximal segments of 1st antenna, right side; D – 2nd antenna; E – Mandible; F – 1st maxilla; G – 2nd maxilla; H – 1st leg; I – 3rd leg; J – 5th pair of legs.

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:	
<p>Male: The proportional lengths of the cephalothorax and abdomen are as 63 to 37. The forehead is somewhat truncated and the posterior margins of the 5th pedigerous segment are also truncated. The furcal rami and furcal setae agree exactly with Sar's description, the 2nd furcal seta on the left side being about half as long again as the other setae, and the corresponding seta on the right side as much as 2½ times their length.</p> <p>The body is plentifully provided with the openings of numerous cutaneous glands, that appear to be of two kinds, first, comparatively large multicellular glands that open by large apertures, and second, small glands composed of only one or two cells, that open by small pores.</p> <p>The 1st antenna is comparatively short, not reaching as far as the posterior pedigerous margin. The 1st segment on the right side clearly shows traces of segmentation into three portions. In the left grasping antenna the 1st and the 2nd segments are fused together, beyond the hinge-joint there are three separate joints, the first composed of the fused 19th and the 20th segments, the second of the fused 21st to 23rd segments and the terminal portion of the fused 24th-25th segments respectively.</p> <p>The 2nd antenna: A gland opens on the inner side of the 2nd basal segment near the origin of the marginal setae; and a smaller aperture is situated about the middle of the length of the 1st segment of the endopod opposite the original of the two marginal setae arising from that segment.</p> <p>In the mandible the biting ramus agrees exactly with that of the female.</p> <p>The maxillae and the maxillipeds agree with those of the female.</p> <p>The 1st swimming leg: A gland opens on the 3rd segment of the exopod near the origin of the 1st marginal spine, and a similar gland opens on the 3rd segment of the endopod.</p> <p>The 2nd, 3rd and 4th swimming legs are plentifully supplied with glands.</p> <p>The 5th pair of legs has the same general character as the males of other species.</p>	
Sex attributes:	
Descriptive characters:	

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks:

Size and age:

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

Male: 5.03 mm

Female: 4.80 mm

Ref. No.:

Sewell, 1947

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: Characteristics: Abundance:	Ref. No.:
Biochemical aspects: Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Electrophoresis:	Ref. No. Ref. No.
SPAWNING INFORMATION:	
Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (include review articles, monographs, books etc.)	
Stephen, R., and T.S.S. Rao. 1980. Distribution of the Bathypelagic family <i>Arietellidae</i> (Copepoda: Calanoida) in the upper 200 m in the Indian Ocean. <i>Journal of Plankton Research</i> 2 (4).	
Madhupratap, M. and P. Haridas, 1986. Epipelagic calanoid copepods of the Northern Indian Ocean. <i>OCEANOLOGICA ACTA</i> , 9 (2): 105-117.	
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