structures in clusters (Fig. 2), which are presumptive toomts of Amyloodinium spp. In addition, clusters consisting of 2-16 spherical forms were also observed (Fig. 3). Similar structures were reported in silver pompano, Trachinotus blochii (Kumar et al., 2015 Indian J. Fish., 62 (1): 131-134).

The infected fishes were shifted to quarantine facility and treated with formalin dip (10 ppm) followed by freshwater bath treatment for ten minutes with vigorous aeration. All fishes recovered from the infection after the treatment. However, avoiding potential source of infection is recommended for successful maintenance of healthy ornamental fishes in marine aquariums.

**Record of double operculum in silver conch**

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*Lentigo lentiginosus* Linnaeus, 1758 is a caenogastropod belonging to the family Strombidae. The species is found in coral reefs and shallow parts of lagoon and widely distributed across Indo-Pacific region. The shells are moderately large, solid with a characteristic deep stromboid notch, and a flared, very thick and posteriorly expanded outer lip with a pinkish cream aperture and glossy parietal wall. Size of the shell varies from 55 to 104 mm in length and used in shell crafts industry. A medium sized silver conch, *L. lentiginosus* with an anomaly (double operculum) was observed during sampling at Kavaratti Island, Lakshadweep in January 2018. The silver conch had two operculums attached to the muscular foot. It and collected at a depth of 1.5 meter by skin diving. Morphometric
measurements were recorded. The total length (TL) of the specimen was 72.21 mm with width of 44.66 mm and length of the aperture canal was recorded as 49.03 mm. The natural operculum was 18.57 mm in total length with width of 5.10 mm and the additional operculum was 10.94 mm in total length with the width of 3.75 mm. The probable explanations for the anomaly could be genetic, pollution or repair due to injury. Reports of such anomaly in strombs is very rare.

A brief note on the ribbonfish *Tentoriceps cristatus* from the southwest coast of India

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*Tentoriceps cristatus* (Klunzinger, 1884) commonly called as crested hair tail is a monotypic genus of cutlassfish family Trichiuridae. During the experimental fishery survey conducted by FV *Silver pompano* on 28 September 2016, specimens were obtained in the trawl net operated off Alappuzha (09° 21'N, 75° 56'E and 09° 21'N, 76° 18' E) at a depth of 50-60 m along with other fishes and crustaceans. Length and weight of the specimens ranged between 57.1 - 73.1 cm and 84.4 - 142 g respectively. The distinguishing morphological characteristics included an elongate body silvery in colour, profile of head convex, front teeth without barbs, pectoral fins short, not reaching the lateral line and pelvic fin represented by a pair of scalelike structures inserted below 9-12th dorsal fin ray. Biological analysis revealed 87% were male. 13% were female with mature (Stage V) gonads. The egg diameter ranged from 0.3 - 0.9 mm. Most of the fishes had empty stomachs (97%) or half full stomach with semi digested fish. Voucher specimen (GB 31.153.9.5) was deposited in the National Designated Repository (NDR) of ICAR-CMFRI, Kochi. This is the first report of the species from the south-west coast of India.

Fig. 1. *Tentoriceps cristatus*

Red-toothed triggerfish emerges as the popular live bait for handline based yellowfin tuna fishery in Lakshadweep

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Live-bait is an integral part of pole and line tuna fisheries of Lakshadweep waters. Nearly 14 species belonging to families Dussumieriidae, Apogonidae, Caesiodidae, Pomacentridae, Emmelichthyidae and Atherinidae are collection island to island and seasonal variations in species dominance. *Spratelloides* spp., *Apogon* spp., *Archamia* spp, *Ceasio* spp., *Pteroceasio* spp., *C caeruleus*, *L. tapainosoma* and *Spratelloides delicatulus* are the most dominant live-bait species across atolls.