

## A note on the deep-sea shrimp *Glyphocrangon investigatoris*



*Glyphocrangon investigatoris* Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891, is a deep-sea shrimp belonging to the family Glyphocrangonidae (Smith, 1884), order Decapoda, and the genus *Glyphocrangon* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881), which comprises 101 species with a global distribution (WoRMS). Twenty-one female specimens were collected from the commercial fishing trawlers at Sakhikulangara Fisheries Harbour Kollam, Kerala during May 2025. The specimens exhibited a total length ranging from 43.43 to 102.98 mm. Carapace length varied between 19.52 and 43.06 mm, with a mean of  $37.19 \pm 5.08$  mm. Body weight ranged from 0.62 to 18.17 g, with an average of  $7.61 \pm 3.77$  g. Among the 21 females examined 16 were berried. Absolute fecundity ranged from 44 to 108 eggs, while relative fecundity varied from 4.83 to 7.5. The entire carapace and abdomen, excluding the rostrum, are densely covered with tubercles, giving the body a thick and rigid appearance. The rostrum

is dorsoventrally compressed and bears two pairs of lateral teeth—one pair situated medially and the other at the base. Rostrum is immovably fused to the carapace, shorter in length than the carapace, and curves downward. A well-developed median carina extends along its length. The carapace features a distinctly marked cervical groove. Both the orbital and branchiostegal spines are well developed and prominently visible. Carapace and thorax firmly interlocked. The carinae on the dorsal surface of the carapace are composed of tubercles, while those along the lateral margins are ridge-like in form. The sub-median carina of the carapace bears 6 blunt or broad tubercles anteriorly and 4 posteriorly. The lamina of the anterior fourth lateral carina relatively small, strongly divergent and weakly curved laterally. The antennal scale is broadly oval. The upper branchial region has about 30 blunt tubercles arranged in three rows. 2-4 supra-orbital

tubercles present. The abdomen is prominently curved dorsally, with the median gastric region exhibiting a row of approximately 10 tubercles. An anteriorly directed sub-acute tooth is present on the median carina of the first abdominal somite. Second to fourth somites possess a well-developed median carina. The fifth somite has a posteriorly directed tooth on the median carina. The pleura of the second to fifth abdominal segments each end in two recurved spines, while the pleura of the sixth segment terminates in a single spine. The telson bears three ridges, sharp dorsolateral and ventrolateral ridges, covered with tubercles, with the median ridge extending only up to one-fourth of its length. Appendix interna on the second pleopod of female well developed.

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