Parhyale Odian

Source: DTE

Why in News?

Researchers from **Odisha's Berhampur University** discovered a new species of **marine** <u>amphipod</u> in **Chilika Lake**. It has been named **Parhyale Odian** after Odisha's native language, Odia.

What are Amphipods?

- Amphipods are a diverse group of malacostracan crustaceans, meaning they share some features with crabs, lobsters, and shrimp.
- They have a laterally compressed body, meaning they are flattened from side to side, and a curved body shape.
 - The **whale lice** found on the bodies of whales and dolphins are actually a type of amphipod.
- Amphipods, including those of the genus Parhyale, play a vital role in the marine ecosystem.
 - They contribute to the marine food chain and serve as indicators for studying the impact of <u>climate change</u> and the health of coastal ecosystems.
- In 2023, researchers discovered three new marine amphipods: Quadrivisio chilikensis and Demaorchestia alanensis in Chilika Lake and Talorchestia buensis on the West Bengal coast.

What are the Characteristics of Genus Parhyale and Parhyale Odian?

- Genus Parhyale:
 - The genus Parhyale, first reported in 1899 from the Virgin Islands (US), comprises 15 species globally.
 - The present contribution has added one more species to the genus *Parhyale*, raising the global species number in the group to 16.
 - These amphipods inhabit both marine and brackish water environments.
 - They are cosmopolitan, found in intertidal and littoral environments across tropical and warm temperate regions.
 - They are commonly found **underneath stones with attached vegetation** or in the burrows of isopods.

Parhyale Odian:

- It is a shrimp-like crustacean of the genus Parhyale.
- It is brown in colour, approximately 8 millimetres in length, and possesses 13 pairs of legs.
- The first pair of legs is specialized for capturing prey and feeding.
- Unlike the other 15 known species in the genus, Parhyale Odian stands out due to a stout robust seta- a spine-like structure on the surface of the male gnathopod (first pair of legs).



Note: <u>Chilika Lake</u> is the largest brackish water lagoon in Asia and the second-largest coastal lagoon in the world.

- It is located on the east coast of India, at the mouth of the Daya River, which flows into the Bay of Bengal.
- Due to its rich biological diversity, Lake Chilika was the first Indian wetland of international importance to be designated under the <u>Ramsar Convention in 1981</u>.
- The unusual hydrological diversity gives Lake Chilika the characteristics of a lake, estuary and lagoon.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question:

Q. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of a food chain? (2014)

- (a) Diatoms-Crustaceans-Herrings
- (b) Crustaceans-Diatoms-Herrings
- (c) Diatoms-Herrings-Crustaceans
- (d) Crustaceans-Herrings-Diatomsol
- Ans: (a)

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