

3.2 **FAMILY SEPIADARIIDAE** Naef, 1912

SEPI

FAO Names : En - Bottletail squids
Fr - Sépiolettes
Sp - Sepiolillas

Diagnostic Features : Mantle margin fused to head dorsally; ventral margin of mantle permanently fused with base of funnel on both sides, therefore no locking apparatus; tentacle stalk held in a deep sheath or web between bases of arms III and IV; restricted to the Indo-Malayan region. Left ventral arm (IV) of male hectocotylyzed; arm suckers in 2 rows proximally, 4 rows on distal third. Gladius absent.

Sepiadarium kochii Steenstrup, 1881

SEPI Sepiad 1

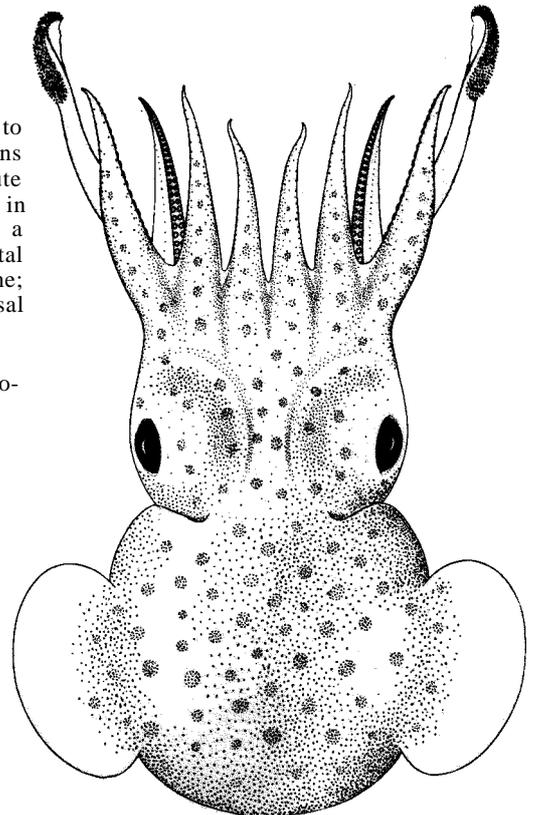
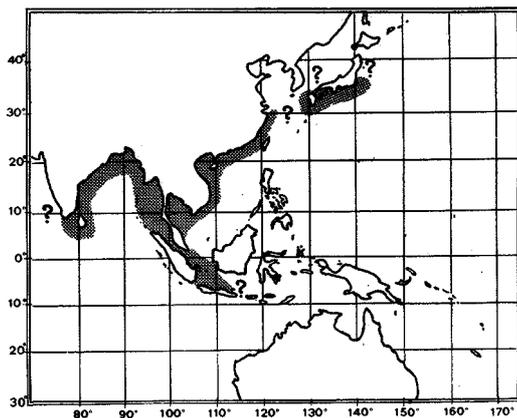
Sepiadarium kochii Steenstrup, 1881, K.danska Vidensk.Seisk. Skrifter, 1881:218.

Synonymy : Sepiadarium malayense Robson, 1932.

FAO Names : En - Bottletail squid
Fr - Sépiolette
Sp - Sepiolilla

Diagnostic Features : Mantle nearly round in outline, fused to head dorsally and to base of funnel on both sides ventrally. Fins lobate, widely separated. Tentacular clubs broad with 8 minute suckers in transverse rows; tentacular stalk slender, sheathed in pocket between arms III and IV. Left arm IV hectocotylyzed by a single series of folds or laminae across the oral surface of its distal half; its ventral side bordered with a broad, crenulate membrane; some suckers on arms of males enlarged. Colour: entire dorsal surface with irregular orange spots.

Geographical Distribution : From Japan through the Indo-Malayan region to India.



dorsal view

Habitat and Biology : Found in coastal waters to 60 m depth.

Size : Maximum mantle length 2 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Undetermined.

Local Names :

Literature : Voss & Williamson (1971, Hong Kong).