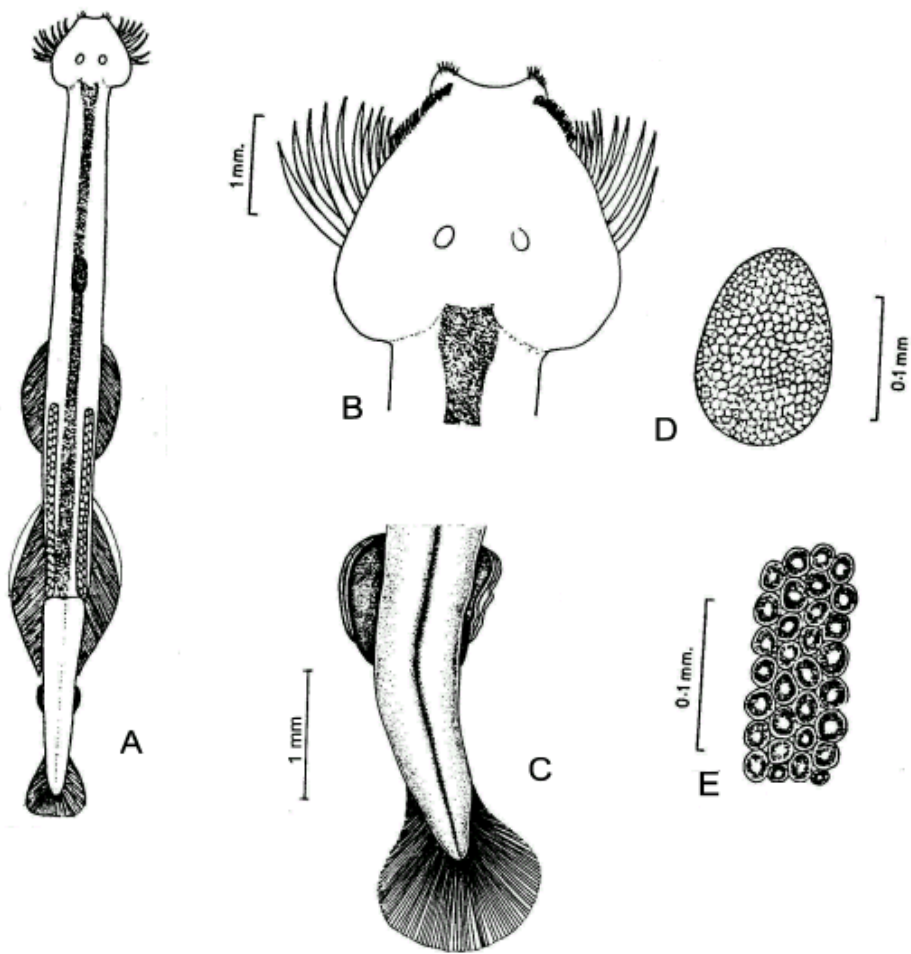


Environment		
Fresh water: Yes/ No	Habitat : Marine	Salinity :
Brackish : Yes/ No	Migrations : Perform Vertical migrations.	Temperature :
	This can be diurnal in relation to size/stage of maturity, light intensity or otherwise	
Salt water : Yes ✓/ No	Depth range: Northern region	- 1000 - 500 m.
	South of Equator	- 500 - 250 m.
	South of subtropical convergence	- 250 - 125 m.

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



Sagitta macrocephala

A – Dorsal view; B – Head;
 C – Details of posterior part of tail and seminal vesicles (dorsal view);
 D – Eye; E – Arrangement of ova in the ovary.

<p>DATA ENTRY FORM: Form- 2(Fish / shellfish / others) (please answer only relevant fields ; add additional fields if you require) Form –1 Ref.No.:</p>			
<p>IMPORTANCE</p> <p>Landing statistics (t/y) : from to Place : Ref . No.:</p> <p>Main source of landing: Yes/ No Coast: east/ west</p> <p>Importance to fisheries:</p> <p>Main catching method :</p> <p>Used for aquaculture : yes/ never/ rarely</p> <p>Used as bait : yes/no/ occasionally</p> <p>Aquarium fish : yes/ no/ rarely</p> <p>Game fish : yes/ no</p> <p>Dangerous fish : poisonous/ harmful/ harmless</p> <p>Bioactivity : locally known/ reported/ not known Details:</p> <p>Period of availability : Throughout the year – yes/ no If no, months:</p>			
<p>SALIENT FEATURES :</p> <p>Morphological:</p> <p>Diagnostic characteristics:</p> <p><i>Sagitta macrocephala</i> is fairly large in size, but smaller as compared to temperate waters. Body is robust and firm due to strong longitudinal muscles. Intestinal diverticula are absent and intestine is bright red in colour.</p> <p>Head large prominent and bigger than body with conspicuous neck. Tail segment forms 30 to 34 per cent of total length and there is a clear constriction at the tail septum. Eyes large and oval shaped without pigment. Collarette is absent. Ventral ganglion is situated roughly 1/3 distance from anterior end of animal. Anterior fins are smaller and narrower than posterior fins. It begins far behind ventral ganglion and are without a rayless zone. Posterior fins are larger and wider than anterior fins and about the same length on trunk as on tail segment. Posterior fins covered by rays except for a small rayless zone at anterior outer margin.</p>			
<p>Sex attributes:</p> <p>Hermaphrodite. Male gonads being located in the tail segment, the female in the posterior part of the trunk. Though hermaphrodite cross – fertilization by copulation is the rule.</p> <p>Descriptive characters:</p> <p>Ovarian tubes are long and in fully mature specimens reach to the level of ventral ganglion. Ova usually arranged in a few rows. At top of ovary there is one ovum followed by two in the next row, three in the next and in following lines, four rows of ova around seminal receptacle. Seminal receptacles are oval and located closer to the posterior lateral fins, and they open along the lateral margins, through which the sperms are liberated.</p>			

Meristic characteristics:

Hooks large and number 10 to 12 at each side. Anterior teeth range from 6 to 10 at each side while posterior teeth 20 to 28.

Feeding habit: Active, well armed, voracious animals.

Main food : Crustaceans, hydromedusae, other chaetognaths, fish larvae.

Feeding type : Carnivore.

Additional remarks:

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Length 16 to 20 mm at maturity.

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

Ref. No.:

Range and average length: 6-20 (13.0) mm

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.)	
Vijayalakshmi Nair, R. 1977. Chaetognaths of the Indian Ocean. <i>Proc. Symp. Warm Water Zoopl. Spl. Publ. UNESCO/NIO</i> . 168-195.	
Vijayalakshmi Nair, R. 1978. Bathymetric distribution of chaetognaths in the Indian Ocean. <i>Indian J. Mar. Sci.</i> 7: 276-282.	
Srinivasan, M. 1979. Taxonomy and ecology of Chaetognatha of the west coast of India in relation to their role as indicator organisms of watermasses. <i>Zool. Surv. India, Tech. Monogr.</i> No. 3. 1-47.	
Pierrot – Bults, A.C and Vijayalakshmi Nair, R. 1991. Distribution patterns in Chaetognaths. <i>In: The Biology of Chaetognaths</i> . Q.Bone, H. Kapp and A. C. Pierrot – Bults (Eds.). Oxford Science Publications, Oxford University Press, Oxford, New York, Tokyo. 86-116.	
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