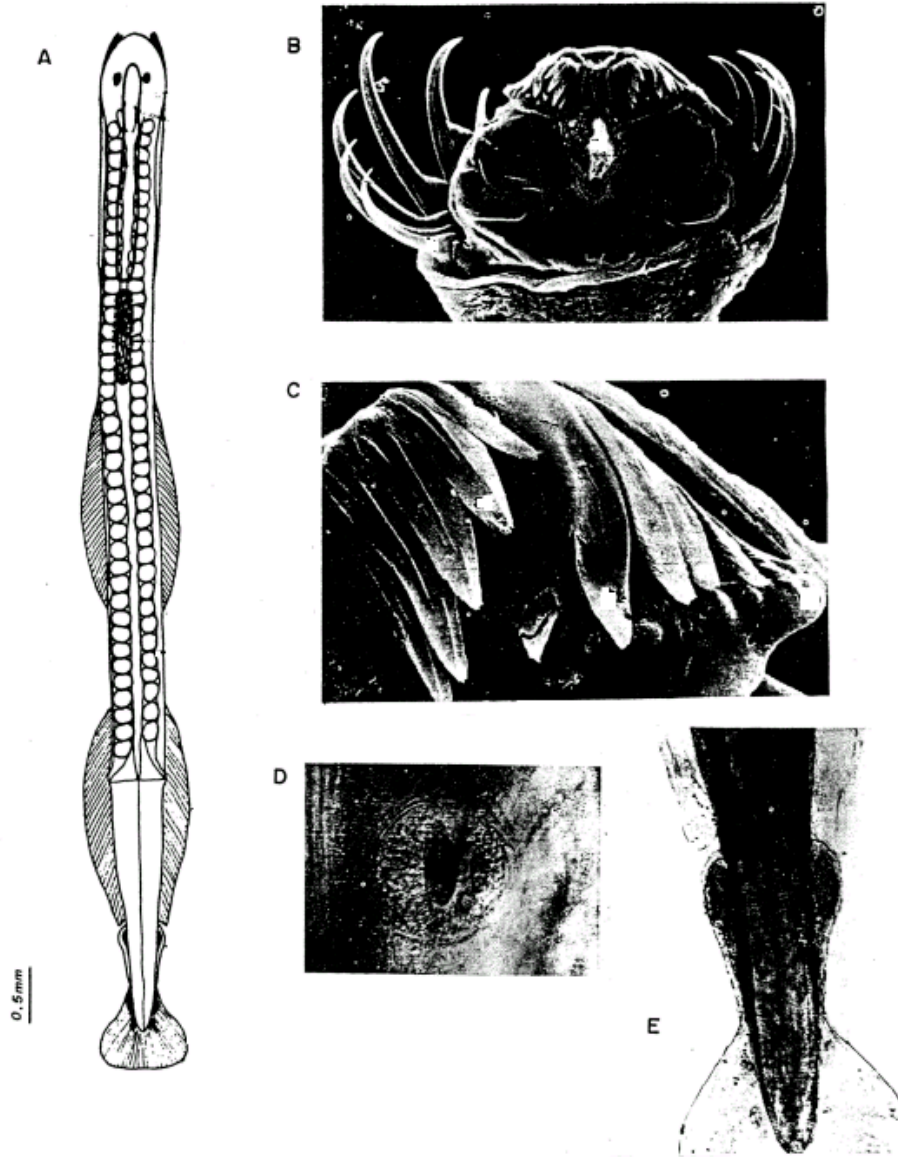


Environment		
Fresh water: Yes/ No	Habitat : Marine	Salinity :
Brackish : Yes/ No	Migrations :	Temperature :
Salt water : Yes ✓/ No	Depth : 3.5 m	

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



Sagitta madhupratapi After Casanova and Nair, 1999
 A – Dorsal view; B – SEM photograph of ventral side of head;
 C – SEM photograph showing details of teeth;
 D – Right eye; E – Seminal vesicles

<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>Body firm and almost uniform width from head to tail septum. Lateral fields narrow.</p> <p>Head elongated resembling that of a snake. Tail segment 24.5 to 28.8 per cent of total length. Vestibular organs are regularly festooned. Eyes rounded with pigment cell constituted of three branches, the internal one is shorter and the two others end as a small fork. Some sensory cells, coloured – grey, are in contact with internal side of pigment cell. Collarlette extends from neck to beginning of ventral ganglion and reappears on anterior part of tail fin. Corona ciliata stretches from end of cerebral ganglion to slightly anterior to extremity of ventral ganglion. A pair of conspicuous intestinal diverticula seen in neck region. Both lateral and caudal fins are entirely covered with rays. Anterior fins begin slightly after the posterior end of ventral ganglion. Posterior fins are roughly equal to anterior fins and do not touch seminal vesicles. Posterior fins extend more on the tail than on the trunk and the ratio of T/C (part on trunk/part on caudal segment or tail) = 0.46 to 0.65. Space between anterior and posterior fins varied between 8.2 and 9.8 per cent of body length.</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>Ovaries are long, reaching the level of neck, with ova arranged dorsoventrally in one row. Seminal vesicles are slightly separated from posterior fins and touch the tail fin. Each vesicle consists of a swollen subrectangular anterior part and a narrower but longer posterior sperm reservoir.</p>			

Meristic characteristics:

Hooks bent at their tip are smooth and range from 6-7. Anterior teeth 4-6 at each side. Posterior teeth vary from 8-10.

Feeding habit: Active, well armed, voracious animals.

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

Feeding type : Carnivore.

Additional remarks:

This is a new species recorded from the Agatti atoll, Laccadive Archipelago.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Total length varied from 6.6 to 9.5 mm.

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

Ref. No.:

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.)	
Casanova, J.P. and Vijayalakshmi Nair, R. 1999. A new species of the genus <i>Sagitta</i> (Phylum Chaetognatha) from the Agatti lagoon (Laccadive Archipeago, Indian Ocean) with comments on endemism. <i>Indian J. Mar. Sci.</i> 28 (2): 169-172.	
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: (List of persons who contributed , modified or checked information)	