



Environment

Fresh water: Yes/No

Brackish : Yes/No

Habitat : Marine

Migrations : Perform vertical migrations.

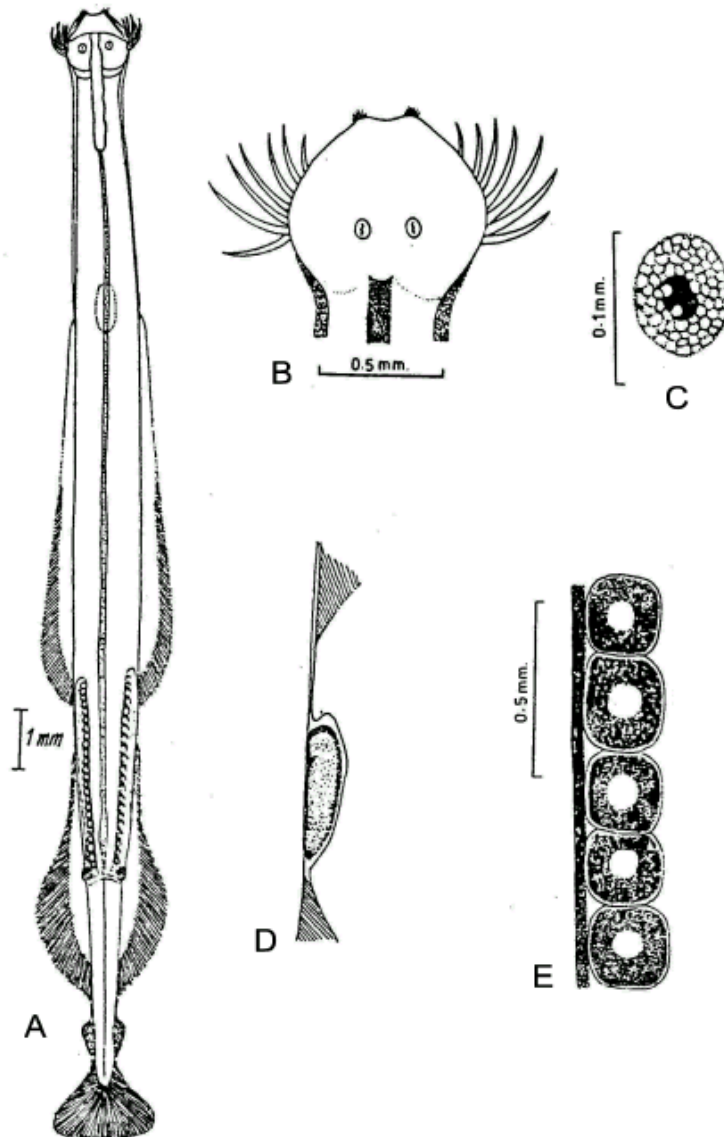
Salinity :

Temperature :

This can be diurnal in relation to size/stage of maturity, light intensity or otherwise

Salt water : Yes ✓/ No Depth range: 0-200 m. Seldom below 250 m.

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



*Sagitta pulchra*

A – Dorsal view; B – Head; C – Eye; D – Seminal vesicle;  
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><b>IMPORTANCE</b></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><b>SALIENT FEATURES :</b></p> <p>Morphological:</p> <p>Diagnostic characteristics:</p> <p>Body is highly transparent, elongated, slender, firm and not flexible. Trunk widest at about midlength. Longitudinal muscles are thin and light. Lateral fields are wide. Intestinal diverticula are absent.</p> <p>Head is small and neck is not well marked. Tail segment varies from 17 - 21 per cent of total length. Eyes are small and roundish. Pigmented region is at the centre with three short and thick branches, two being shorter than the other. Ventral ganglion is situated at the origin of the anterior lateral fins. Collarette well developed at neck region and extends one third of distance to ventral ganglion and it appears also in seminal vesicle region. Corona ciliata long, extending between eyes to about one third to one half of the distance between head and ventral ganglion. Anterior fins are longer and narrower than posterior fins and they originate from the middle of ventral ganglion and broadest at posterior part. Anterior part is sparsely rayed while posterior part is rayed leaving the interior zone rayless. Posterior fins are broader in shape, beginning close to posterior end of anterior fins and extend close to seminal vesicles. They are rayed at the outer most part, whereas the internal and most anterior parts rayless. More than 50 per cent of the fins are seen on the trunk segment.</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 slender and in fully mature specimens ovaries never grow beyond ventral ganglion. Ova roundish and arranged in ovary in two dorsoventral rows. Seminal vesicles are apart, but close to posterior end of posterior fins and touch tail fin. The anterior part of the seminal vesicles are broader and they break open along the anterolateral margins through which the sperms are liberated.</p>			

Meristic characteristics:

Hooks are strong and curved at the tip and their number on each side vary from 6 to 7. Anterior teeth number between 5 and 9 at each side while posterior teeth between 10 and 15.

Feeding habit: Active, well armed, voracious animals.

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

Feeding type : Carnivore.

Additional remarks:

Size and age:

Size at maturity 23 – 24 mm.

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

Ref. No.:

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

Ref. No.:

Range and average length: 18-24 (av. 22) 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.
<b>SPAWNING INFORMATION:</b>	
Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
<b>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):</b> (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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