



Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No  
Brackish : Yes/ No

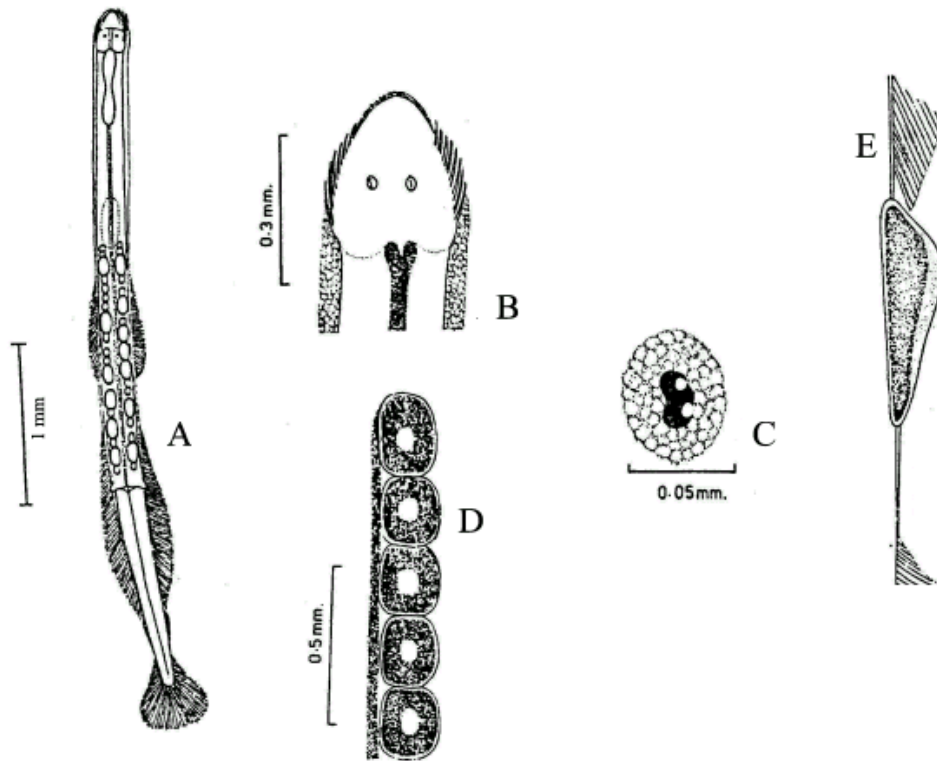
Habitat : Marine

Salinity :

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: 0-200 m. Often extended below 250 m  
north of 20° S.

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



*Sagitta regularis*

A – Dorsal view; B – Head; C – Eye; D – Arrangement of ova in the ovary;  
E – Seminal vesicle

<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 regularis</i> is the smallest species of the phylum Chaetognatha. Body is firm, opaque, brittle and rigid due to strong muscles. Body is of uniform size from head to tail septum. Intestinal diverticula are present.</p> <p>Head is small and pointed at top. Neck is not well marked. Tail attains 33 to 34 per cent of total length. Constriction at tail septum is not very prominent. Eyes are bigger compared to head size. Pigmented region in the shape of an anchor. Collarette is thick, well developed, completely covering head and goes behind to anterior fins and goes down to tail segment as a thin layer. Corona ciliata clearly visible and extends in a waved oval shape halfway from neck to ventral ganglion. Ventral ganglion is comparatively bigger in size and situated at ¼ distance from anterior end. Anterior fins shorter and narrower than posterior fins, begin little behind the posterior end of ventral ganglion and are fully rayed. Posterior fins originate close to the end of anterior fins. They lie less than one fourth of their length on trunk and reach the seminal vesicles. The fins are completely covered by rays.</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, wide and in mature specimens reach up to posterior end of ventral ganglion. Ova are large, oval and compactly arranged in ovary in a single row. Seminal vesicles oval and elongated with anterior part larger than posterior part. They touch the posterior end of posterior fins and are apart from caudal fin. They open along lateral edge towards dorsal side. Space between seminal vesicles and tail fin is filled with collarette tissue.</p>			

Meristic characteristics:

Hooks small, slightly curved and number varies from 8 to 11 at each side. Anterior teeth range from 3 to 5 while posterior teeth varies between 5 and 7 on either side.

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.:

Reach a length of 5 to 6 mm, when fully mature

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

Ref. No.:

Range and average length: 3 - 6 (4.3) 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.	
<b>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS</b> (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.) Dr. Vijayalakshmi R. Nair HB/50, “Vijaya” South Bridge Avenue, Panampilly Nagar, Kochi - 682036 Tel: 0484 - 2316999 Fax: 0484 - 2324972 e – mail: <a href="mailto:vijayalakshmi40@hotmail.com">vijayalakshmi40@hotmail.com</a>	
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