

<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>			
Landing statistics (t/y) :	from	to	Place :
Main source of landing:	Yes/ No		Coast: east/ west
Importance to fisheries:			Ref . No.:
Main catching method :			
Used for aquaculture :	yes/ never/ rarely		
Used as bait :	yes/no/ occasionally		
Aquarium fish :	yes/ no/ rarely		
Game fish :	yes/ no		
Dangerous fish :	poisonous/ harmful/ harmless		
Bioactivity :	locally known/ reported/ not known		Details:
Period of availability :	Throughout the year – yes/ no		If no, months:
<p>SALIENT FEATURES :</p>			
<p>Morphological:</p>			
<p>Diagnostic characteristics:</p>			
<p>Body is long, thin, slender, highly transparent and flaccid. The width is almost uniform from head to caudal septum. Longitudinal muscles are thin and weak. Lateral fields are wide. Intestinal diverticula are absent.</p>			
<p>Head regular in shape appearing more elongated when teeth are expanded and wider when they are pleated together. Neck is well defined. Tail segment constitutes 30 to 40 per cent of total length. Constriction of the tail septum is very clear. Ventral ganglion located about midway between head and caudal septum. Eyes oval with longest axis being almost perpendicular to longitudinal axis of head. Eyes have a central pigmented region which has three branches. Collarette absent. Ventral ganglion is situated roughly at the middle region between the head and the tail septum. Lateral fins originated at about a point between two thirds and one half the distance between ventral ganglion and caudal septum. Fins extent to seminal vesicles. More than 60 per cent of fins are found on the tail segment. Fins are very broad, semicircular in shape and fin rays are sparsely found only at the outer margin of the fins. Tail fin spatula shaped and totally covered by rays except for a small part at base of fin close to seminal vesicles.</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 short and stout reaching anterior end of paired fins in mature specimens. Ova round or oval and a few in number. Ova distributed in two rows. Number of ova is almost constant and 12 in number per ovary. Seminal vesicles are elongated and located between the paired fins and tail fin. They are not very conspicuous and break open along the anterolateral margin, through which the sperms are liberated.</p>			

Meristic characteristics:

Hooks are wide, thin and transparent. Hooks vary from 6 to 9 per side. Teeth shaped like isosceles triangles with small side as the base. Number of teeth ranges from 10 to 13.

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.:

Body length reaches 12 to 16 mm at maturity

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

Ref. No.:

Range and average length: 10-16 (av. 12) 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.)	
<p>Furnestin, M. L. 1959. Resultats scientifiques des campagnes de la “ Calypso”. Campagne 1956 dans le golfe de Guinee et aux iles Principe, San Tome et Annobon. Chaetognathes. <i>Ann. Inst. Oceanogr.</i> 37(8): 219-233.</p> <p>Vijayalakshmi Nair, R. 1977. Chaetognaths of the Indian Ocean. <i>Proc. Symp. Warm Water Zoopl. Spl. Publ. UNESCO/NIO.</i> 168-195.</p> <p>Vijayalakshmi Nair, R. 1978. Bathymetric distribution of chaetognaths in the Indian Ocean. <i>Indian J. Mar. Sci.</i> 7: 276-282.</p> <p>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.</p>	
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