

## NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Dept. of Biotechnology  
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use only

### MARINE BIORESOURCES

FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general) Ref. No.:  
(please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)

Fauna : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category : Vertebrate (Zooplankton) Fish larvae		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Laeops guentheri</i> Alcock, 1890 - Adult Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author (s)	Status
<i>Laeops guentheri</i>	Alcock	1890, 1898
	Norman	1927
<i>Scianectes macrophthalmus</i>	Jenkins	1910
Classification:		
Phylum: Vertebrata	Sub- Phylum	
Super Class : Pisces	Class : Osteichthyes	Sub- Class:
Super Order: Teleostei	Order: Pleuronectiformes	Sub Order : Pleuronectoidei
Super Family:	Family : Bothidae	Sub-Family:Bothinae
Genus : <i>Laeops</i>	Species : <i>guentheri</i>	
Authority: Alcock Reference No. Alcock, 1890. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) vi, p. 438.		
Geographical Location:		
Karwar to Quilon area (Arabian Sea)		
Latitude: 09° 57' 52" N		Place:
Longitude: 76° 07' 50" E		State:

Environment

Fresh water : Yes/ No

Brackish : Yes/ No

Salt water : Yes/ No

Habitat :

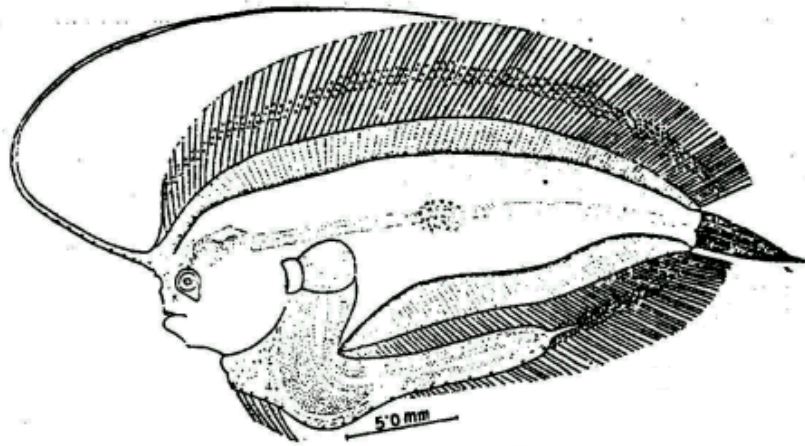
Migrations :

Depth range :

Salinity : 35 PSU

Temperature : 30°C

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



*Laeops guentheri*, Alcock, 28.9 mm, from Balakrishnan, 1963

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form- 2 (Fish / shellfish / others )  
(please answer only relevant fields ; add additional fields if you require)  
Form –1 Ref.No.:

IMPORTANCE

Landing statistics (t/y): from                      to                      Place:                      Ref . No.:  
Main source of landing: Yes/ No                      Coast: east/ west  
Importance to fisheries:  
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:

SALIENT FEATURES :

Morphological: See first column of last page

Diagnostic characteristics: - “                      “

Sex attributes:

Descriptive characters: “                      “

Meristic characteristics : Dorsal fin rays 96-102, Anal fin rays 73-81, Vertebrae 10+35

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks :

Size and age :

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

Ref. No.:

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:	Ref. No.:
Characteristics:	

The body is thin, laterally compressed when alive. The eyes are black. Ten preanal and 35 postanal vertebrae including a urostyle are present. The urostyle is straight, unlike in other species of flat fish larvae so far examined. In this species both hypurals and epurals are equally developed. The mouth is very small, having less than one and half times the diameter of the eye. The jaws are almost equal and carry small conical teeth. The intestine is very long and the loop is pushed to the posterior half of the abdominal cavity. The abdomen is very peculiar, bulges out considerably and is trailing as an appendage in between the pelvics and the anal fin and extends as far as the mid-level of the caudal portion. The distal end of the liver is drawn out into a slender process. The dorsal fin commences at the level of the left eye. The first dorsal ray is the smallest, while the second is enormously elongated and is almost equal to the length of the larva. The remaining rays of the dorsal fin are separated from this by a gap equal to the diameter of the eye. There are 96-102 dorsal and 73 –81 anal rays.

The fin radial of the left side is longer and the anterior 3 rays of the left fin are well in front of those of the right fin. No spines are seen. A cluster of black pigments with radiating branches is seen on the middle of the body on the left side occupying the space between the 20<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> vertebrae. Along the middle of all the fin rays, except the pectorals, there are black pigments along the middle of the fins. They are also found on the membranes covering the elongated dorsal fin ray and posterior basipterygial processes. Black pigments are also distributed along the dorsal and ventral body wall, along the bases of the interneural and interhaemal spines and appear as two uniform black lines.

Abundance:

Biochemical aspects:

Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash

Ref. No.

Electrophoresis:

Ref. No.

**SPAWNING INFORMATION:**

Locality:

Main Ref:

Season:

Fecundity:

Comment:

**MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):**

(include review articles, monographs, books etc.)

Balakrishnan, K.P., 1963. Fish eggs and larvae collected by the Research Vessel *Conch*. *Bull. Dept. Mar. Biol. Oceanogr. Univ. Kerala*. Vol., 1., p. 81-96.

Dileep, M.P., 1989. Studies on the larvae of a few demersal fishes of the south west coast of India. Ph.D. Thesis, Cochin University of Science & Technology, India, 271pp

Lalithambika Devi, C.B., 1999. Larvae of Bothidae (Pleuronectiformes-Pisces), Illustrated Key. Published by National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, pp. 35.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

(List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)