

NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

MARINE BIORESOURCES

FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general)

Ref. No.: (please answer
only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)

Fauna : ✓	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category : Invertebrata (Zooplankton),Pelagic amphipod		
Scientific name & Authority : <i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (stebbing, 1888) Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Stebbing	1888: 1391
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Bovallius	1889: 221
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Chevreur	1892: 233, 1900: 139
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Vosseler	1901: 66
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Stephensen	1924: 86
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Chevreur & Fage	1925: 402
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Irie	1957: 351
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Yang	1960: 15
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Vives	1966: 19
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Yoo	1971: 56
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i>	Bowman	1973: 39
<i>-promontorii</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Stebbing	1888: 1385
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Bovallius	1889: 214
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Dakin & Colefax	1940: 207
<i>-zebui</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Stebbing	1888: 1394
<i>-bengalensis</i>	(non Giles)	(1887)
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Pirlot	1939: 35
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Hurley	1955: 137
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Reid	1955: 17
<i>Lestrignonus schizogeneios</i> (<i>Hyperia</i>)	Kane	1962: 299

Classification:

Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	SubClass:
Super class	Class: Crustacea	Malacostraca
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub Order: Hyperidea
Super Family:	Family: Hyperidae	Sub-Family
Phronimoidea	Species: <i>schizogeneios</i>	
Genus: <i>Lestrigonus</i>		

Authority. (Stebbing, 1888)

Reference No. Stebbing, T.R 1888. Report on the Amphipoda collected by H.M.S. "Challenger" during the years 1873-76. Rept. Sci. Res. "*Challenger*", Zool., vol. 29 (pt. 1-3), 1737 pp.

Geographical Location: A circumtropical species . Tropical and warm-water regions of the Atlantic Ocean from 47° N to 45° S, the Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean, and tropical and subtropical regions of the Pacific Ocean. It inhabits the upper 200 m layer. It is found everywhere on the Leptomedusae *Phialidium* and the juveniles (~ 2mm) specimens sometimes on Syphonophozae *Lensia*.

Latitude:	Place:
Longitude:	State:

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine

Salinity :

Brackish : Yes/ No

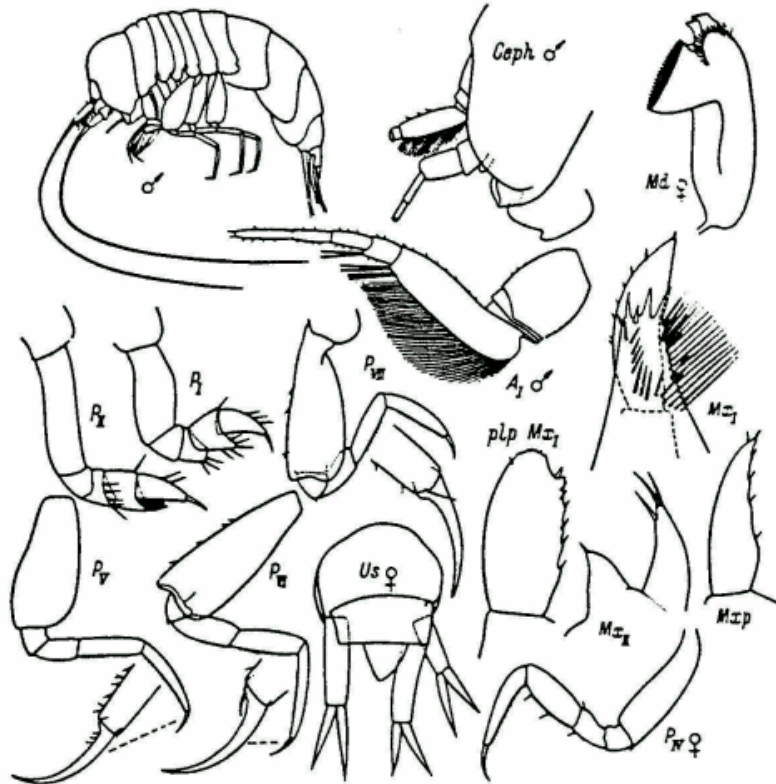
Migrations :

Temperature :

Salt water : Yes// No

Depth range :

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



Lestrigonus schizogeneios (Stebbing) (after Bowman, 1973)

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form- 2(Fish / shellfish / others) Ref.No.:
(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:

Diagnostic characteristics: The length of the head is half its height and half the length of the pereon. Somites I-III of the pereon are fused in females, somites I-II in males. The cone of the antennal gland is well discernible in females, apically acute and projects beyond the mouth cone; in males it is more obtuse and does not extend to the lower border of the mouth cone. The mandibles have eight denticles on the cutting edge and six-eight denticles on the accessory plate. The lower lobe of maxillae II has one subterminal and two terminal spines; the inner lobe has a short terminal spine. The outer lobes of the maxillipeds are conical, their length three times their width, and bear three-four spines along the inner margin.

The 2nd segment of pereopods I has fairly convex anterior margin; the 4th segment has two – three (rarely four) spines on the posterior distal angle; the distal process of the 5th segment has five-six spines; the 6th segment has two-three spines on the anterior margin. The distal process of the 5th segment of pereopods V-VII is distally broadened; the anterior margin of the 5th-6th segments is armed with a row of dense short thin setae. The 6th segment of pereopods VI-VII bears a strong spine on the distal margin. The telson in females extends to approximately 1/2 , in males 2/5 the length of the basipodite of uropods III.

Sex attributes:

Dimorphic

Male: 1st antenna well developed, female: 1st antenna reduced.

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks: The degree of ornamentation of the pereopods changes with age in these crustaceans. In the young the number of spines is less but in adults, more. Small variations have been noted in the number of spines for specimens from the Pacific versus the Atlantic Ocean the number of fused somites of the pereon also changes with age. In embryonal forms (from the brood chamber of females) all the somites of the pereon are free. According to Laval (1968a), in larvae which have just changed over to a free mode of life and at subsequent larval stages, somites I-V are fused. In females with rudimentary oostegites, somite I.IV are fused but in sexually mature females, somites I-III. In young males with an as yet unsegmented flagellum of the antennae, somites I-IV are fused but in sexually mature males, only somites I-II. As shown by Laval, the postlarval development of *L. schizogoneios* generally includes eight stages in males and six stages in females; however, the number of stages may vary. The entire cycle of development up to an adult animal takes less than three months in tropical waters, but at much lower temperatures is significantly retarded.

Size and age:

Maximum length (cm) (male / female/ unsexed) Ref. No.:

Length of sexually mature males 3.5-4.5 mm, of females
2.2-3.5 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 relational ships: Ref. No.:

Eggs and larvae: Characteristics: Abundance: Biochemical aspects: Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Electrophoresis:	Ref. No.: Ref. No.: Ref. No.:
SPAWNING INFORMATION: Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN): (include review articles, monographs, books etc.) LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.) <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> <p>Dr. K.K.C. Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014</p> <p>Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001 Email kknair@niokochi.org</p> </div>	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	