

NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

MARINE BIORESOURCES

FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general)

Fauna: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton) Pelagic amphipod		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Lanceola intermedia</i> Vinogradov, 1960. Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Lanceola intermedia</i>	Vinogradov	1960a: 200, 1964: 110
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	
Super class:	Class: Crustacea	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub Order: Hyperiidea
Super Family: Lanceoloidea	Family: Lanceolidae	Sub-Family:
Genus: <i>Lanceola</i>	Species: <i>intermedia</i>	
Authority: Vinogradov		
Reference No.: Vinogradov, M. E. 1960a. Hyperiidea Physosomata tropicheskikh raionov Tikhogo okeana [Hyperiidea Physosomata of the tropical regions of the Pacific Ocean]. <i>Tr. In-ta Okeanol. ANSSR</i> , vol. 41 , pp. 198-247.		
Geographical Location: Equatorial and southern regions of the tropical part of the Pacific Ocean and Arabian Sea. It inhabits mostly surface waters but also descends to deeper layers, being reported from catches at depths of 1,000-2,000m.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

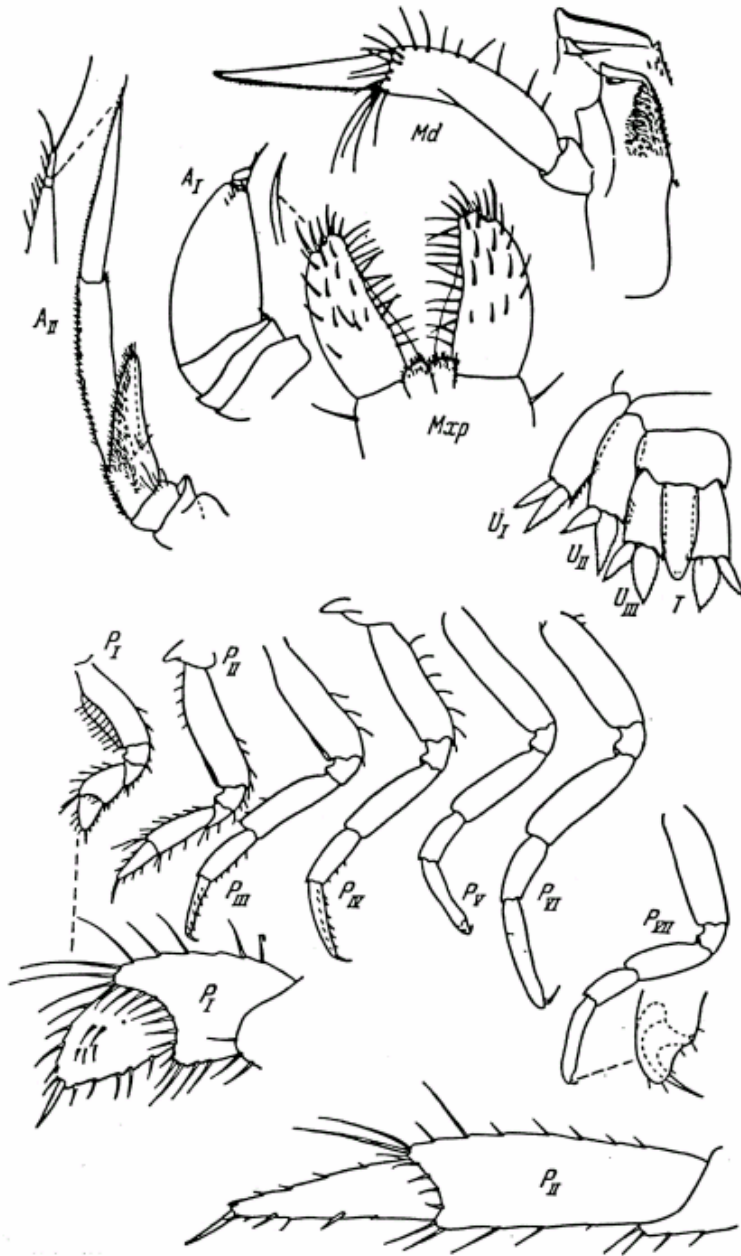
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Lanaceola intermedia Vinogradov, sexually immature specimen
(after Vinogradov, 1960a)

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form -2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ 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 integument is dense and finely faceted. The body is smooth, without keels and spines. The head has a short, broad, slightly bent, overhanging rostrum. The eyes are relatively large and oval.

In antennae I the flagellum comprises a broad short proximal segment and three short, unfused, flat distal segment, their width much greater than their length; the apical sea is roughly equal in length to the three distal segments together. Antennae II are much longer than antennae I, the 4th segment of the peduncle distally extends into a flattened lobe of variable length, longer than the 4th segment and reaching $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the 5th; the 1st segment of the flagellum is only slightly shorter than the 5th segment of the peduncle.

The mandibles have a broad cutting edge and a small spinous accessory plate; the mandibular palp is stout, longer than the body of the mandible. The lobes of maxillae II are equal in width. The outer lobes of the maxillipeds are elongated-oval and well armed; the inner lobes, compared to most other species of the genus, are small.

The 5th segment of pereopods I barely broadens distally so that the distal margin is only slightly broader than the base of the oval-conical 6th segment. The 5th segment of pereopods II has nearly parallel margins and is much longer than the narrowly conical 6th segment. Pereopods III and IV are identical in structure and nearly equal in length. Pereopods V are shorter than IV. Pereopods VI are shorter than the pereon. The length ratios of pereopods V,VI, and VII are 1:1. 1:0:9. The rami of the uropods are broadly lanceolate. The telson is longer than the basipodite of uropods III, and apically rounded.

Sex attributes:

Dimorphic

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

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks: This species is close to *L.sayana* but differs from it primarily in the shape of the distal segments of the flagellum of antennae I, the presence of lobes on the 4th segment of the peduncle of antennae II and much shorter pereopods V-VII.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Sexually mature individuals are not known.

The size of the specimens examined varies from 6 to 15mm.

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 relation ships:

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</p> </div>	
ACKNOWLEDGMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	