

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 longidactyla</i> Vinogradov, 1964 Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Lanceola longidactyla</i>	Vinogradov	1964 :112
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	
Super class:	Class: Crustacea	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub Order: Hyperiiidea
Super Family: Lanceoloidea	Family: Lanceolidae	Sub-Family
Genus: <i>Lanceola</i>	Species: <i>longidactyla</i>	
Authority: Vinogradov		
Reference No.: Vinogradov, M.E. 1964. Hyperiiidea Physosomata severnoi chasti Indiiskogo okeana [Hyperiiidea Physosomata from the northern part of the Indian Ocean]. <i>Tr. In- ta Okeanol. ANSSR</i> , vol, 65, PP. 107-151.		
Geographical Location: Indian Ocean (19°09' S, 63°07'E) in catches from 0-2,700m.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

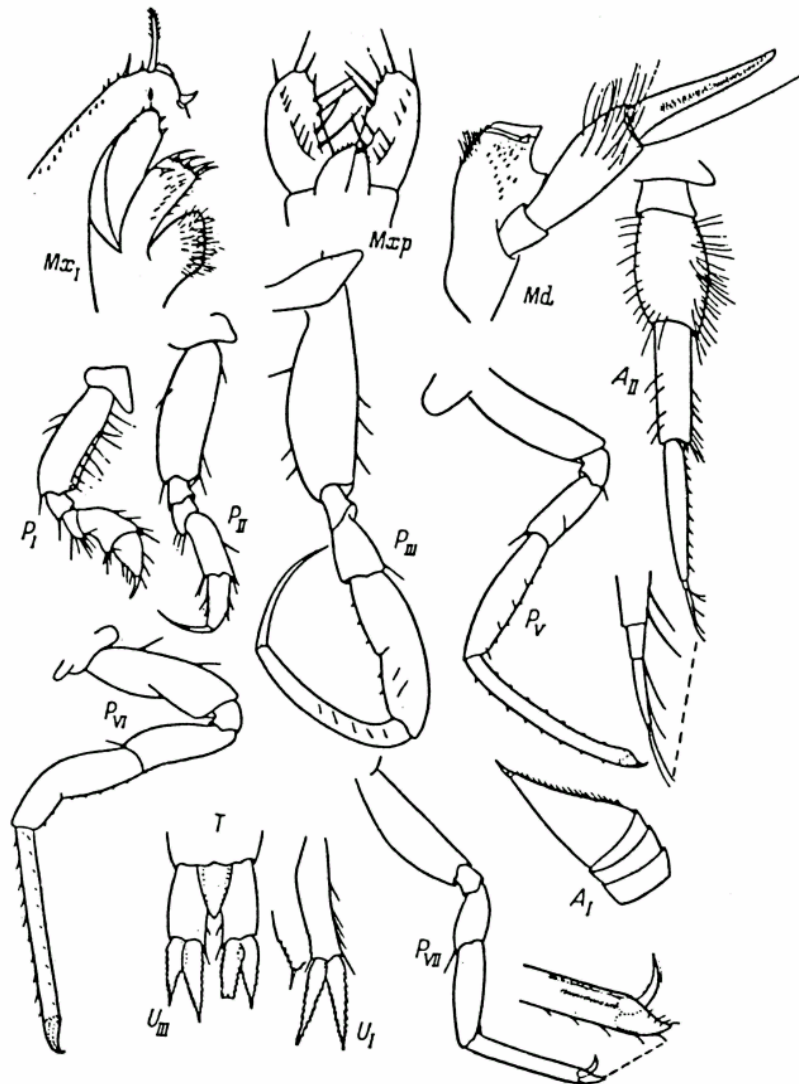
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/√/ No

Depth range :

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



Lanceola longidactyla Vinogradov, female
(after Vinogradov, 1964).

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form –2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others) (Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require) Form- 1 Ref. No.:	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: <p>The body is smooth with a thin integument. The pereon is broad, the pleon is relatively short. A rostrum is absent. The eyes are small and poorly noticeable.</p> <p>The flagellum of antennae I has an elongated-conical, weakly pubescent in antennae II has a flat, broad, and oval 4th segment that is slightly shorter than the 5th segment but twice broader than it; the flagellum is 1.5 times longer than the 5th segment of the peduncle.</p> <p>The mandibles have a broad cutting edge and an accessory plate reduced to a spine. The palp is almost twice longer than the mandibular body, its 2nd segment broadened distally. Maxillae I and II and the maxillipeds are the same as in <i>L. clausi</i>.</p> <p>Pereopods I and II have long claws which, in pereopods II, are only slightly shorter than the 6th segment. The 5th segment of pereopods I is longer than the 6th, its maximum width 1.5 times its length. Pereopods II are longer than pereopods I; the elongated 5th segment is slightly broadened distally; the conical and slightly curved 6th segment is slightly shorter than the 5th segment. Pereopods III and IV are similar in structure. In pereopods III the 4th segment is only slightly longer than the 3rd and nearly 1/3 the length of the 5th, which in turn is equal to the 6th; the claw is nearly straight, thin, and usually long, just less than 2/3 the 6th segment. Pereopods V are slightly shorter and weaker than pereopods IV; the 5th article is nearly equal to the 2nd, twice longer than the 4th but somewhat shorter than the rod-shaped 6th article. The strong pereopods VI are very slightly longer than the pereopods V and have roughly the same length ratio of segment. In pereopods VII the 6th article is equal to the 2nd in length and slightly longer than the 5th. The claws on pereopods V-VII are not long, as in <i>L. clausi</i>. The uropods are relatively short and broad, as in <i>L. clausi</i>. The telson is narrowly triangular, slightly longer than half the length of the basipodite of uropods III.</p>	

Sex attributes:

Dimorphic

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

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks: *L. longidactyla* distinctly differs from *L. clausi* in the shape of the 4th segment of antennae II, stronger mandibular palp, very long claws of the first four pairs of pereopods, and relatively longer 6th segment of pereopods V-VII.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Known from a lone sexually mature female 8mm in length.

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)	