

**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>Megalanceola stephensi</i> (Chevreux, 1920) Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
(Lanceola)	Chevreux	1920 :4, 1935:137
(Lanceola)	Pirlot	1939:9
(Lanceola)	Shoemaker	1945a:212
-terra-novae	Pirlot	1935:2
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	
Super class:	Class: Crustacea	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub Order: Hyperidea
Super Family: Lanceolidea	Family: Lanceolidae	Sub-Family
Genus: <i>Megalanceola</i>	Species: <i>stephensi</i>	
Authority: Chevreux		
Reference No.: Chevreux , E. 1920. Revision des Lanceolidae provenant des campagnes de S. A. S. le Prince de Monaco. <i>Bull. Inst. Oceanogr. Monaco</i> , No.363, 12 pp.		
Geographical Location: Northern part of the Atlantic Ocean from Newfoundland to the Azores and Bermuda island. Chevreux (1920) and latter Shoemaker (1945a) proposed that in the illustration of the <i>Lanceola</i> sp. presented by Willemoes Suhm and reproduced by Stebbing (1888), collected by the 'Challenger' expedition from the Bandung Sea (Indonesian Sea) <i>M. stephensi</i> has been depicted.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

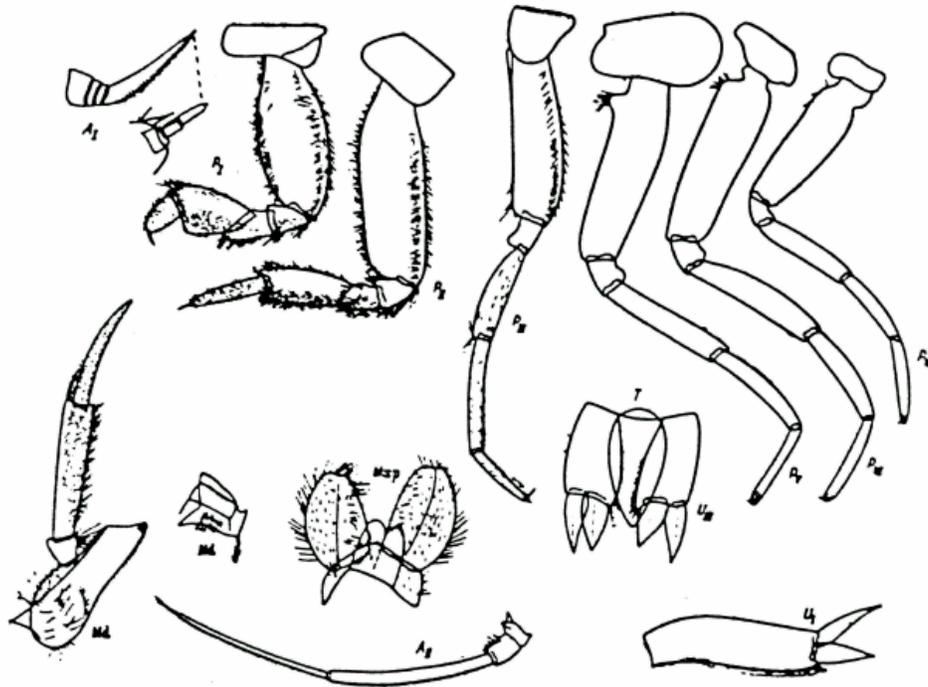
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/√/ No

Depth range :

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



*Megalanceola stephensi* (Chevreux), female  
(after Pirlot, 1939)

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 head is short, with a very small rostrum; the inter antennal lobe is fairly narrow with a concave lateral surface. The pereon lacks a dorsal keel. The mandibles have a strong palp, longer than the mandibular body. Maxillae I have short oval inner lobes; the palp has a straightly truncated distal edge. The maxillipeds have highly pubescent outer lobes.

The 5<sup>th</sup> segment of pereopods I is very slightly broadened distally in pereopods II its margins are almost parallel; the 6<sup>th</sup> segment is fairly broad, roundish-oval, less than half the length of the 5<sup>th</sup>; the claw is straight. The 6<sup>th</sup> segment of pereopods II is weakly conical, slightly shorter than the 5<sup>th</sup>. The 2<sup>nd</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> segments of pereopods I and II, both on the anterior and posterior margins and partly on the ventral surface, bear numerous fine setae. Pereopods III and IV are identical in structure with rod-shaped 4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> segment; the 4<sup>th</sup> segment is only slightly shorter than the 5<sup>th</sup> but longer than the thin 6<sup>th</sup> segment; the claws are simple and nonretractile. Pereopods V are longer than the preceding ones; the 4<sup>th</sup> -6<sup>th</sup> segments are rod-shaped, the 4<sup>th</sup> nearly equal to the 5<sup>th</sup> in length, the 6<sup>th</sup> slightly shorter; the broader 2nd segment has a typical prominence in the proximal part of the anterior margin. Pereopods VI-VII are structured as in *Lanceola*, with a small prominence in the proximal part of the anterior margin of the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment. The telson is elongated-triangular, reaching the distal end of the basiposite of uropods III.

**Sex attributes:**

Dimorphic

Male: 1<sup>st</sup> antenna well developed , female: 1<sup>st</sup> antenna reduced.

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks:

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Largest of the known lanceolids. Length of sexually mature females up to 73mm, of males up to 48mm.

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.
<b>SPAWNING INFORMATION:</b> Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
<b>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):</b> (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.) <b>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</b>  <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>	
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT:</b> (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	