

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 remipes</i> (Barnard, 1932) Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Megalanceola remipes</i>	Barnard	1932:255
(Lanceola)	Barnard	1932:255
(Lanceola)	Vinogradov	1964:114
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata	
Super class:	Class: Crustacea	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub Order: Hyperiiidea
Super Family: Lanceolidea	Family: Lanceolidae	Sub-Family
Genus: <i>Megalanceola</i>	Species: <i>remipes</i>	
Authority: Barnard		
Reference No.:		
Barnard, K.H. 1932. Amphipoda. <i>Discovery Rept.</i> , vol. 5, 326 pp.		
Geographical Location: Known from two records-in the South Atlantic (41°43'S, 42°20W) and in the Indian Ocean (3°11'N,67°-2E) from the total catches at depths of over 2,000m to the surface.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

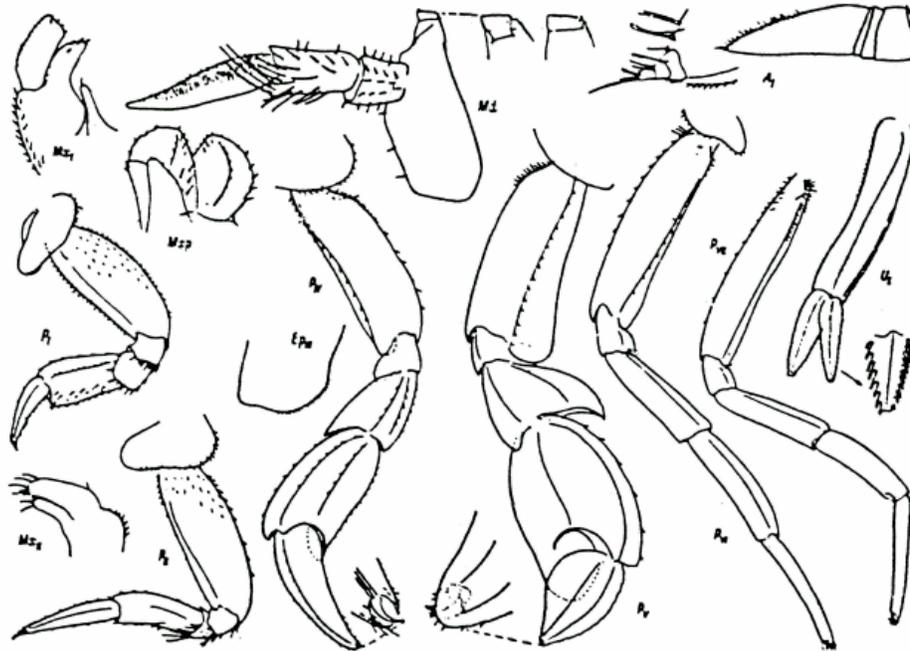
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/ No

Depth range :

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



Megalanceola remipes (Barnard)
(after Vinogradov, 1964)

DATA ENTRY FORM:	Form –2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others)	Ref. No.:
No.:		
(Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)		
Form- 1 Ref. No.:		
IMPORTANCE		
Landing statistics (t/y): from	to	Place:
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 has a small straight rostrum. The eyes are well developed the pereon has a dorsal keel.		
The mandibular palp is strong, longer than the body of the mandible. Maxillae I have very narrow inner lobes, bearing an apical seta each; the palp is broad, with a straightly truncate distal edge. The inner lobes of maxillae II are slightly shorter and narrower than the outer lobes. The inner lobes of the maxillipeds are more than half the length of the broad outer lobes.		
The 5 th segment of pereopods I is almost not broadened distally, its maximum width 2/3 its length; the 6 th segment is narrowly conical , slightly shorter than the 5 th ; the claw is very small and straight. All the segments are armed on the posterior margin with short strong setae, while the 2 nd , 5 th , and 6 th segments bear such setae on the distal surface also. The nearly linear 5 th segment of pereopods II is slightly shorter than the narrowly conical 6 th ; together they are slightly shorter than the 2 nd segment. Pereopods III and IV are similar in structure; their 3 rd , 4 th and 5 th segments are flat, highly broadened distally, so that the maximum width of the 4th segment is only slightly less than its length while that of the 5 th segment is 2/3 its length; the conical, distally sharply tapering 6 th segment is equal to the 5 th in length; the claw is very small, slightly curved, and retractile.		
All the segments of pereopods V are even more broadened and flattened; the 2 nd -4 th segments are broadened distally; the 4 th is particularly more sharply broadened, triangular, its maximum width more than its length; the 5 th segment is only slightly less wide than long ,with a depression in lower posterior part into which fits the posterior proximal part of the 6 th segment; the 6 th segment; is oval, sharply narrows distally and 2/3 the length of the 5 th segment; the claw is very small and retractile. Pereopods VI and VII are structured as in the <i>Lanceola</i> ; their 2 nd segment in the proximal part of the anterior margin has a small prominence, as in <i>M. stephensi</i> .		

The uropods have highly denticulate rami. The telson reaches the distal end 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:

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

The only known sexually mature specimen (male) is 40mm long.

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)	