

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>Metalanceola chevreuxi</i> Pirlot, 1931 Common Name (if available): | | |
| Synonyms: | Author(s) | Status |
| <i>Metalanceola chevreuxi</i> | Pirlot | 1931:1,1939:13 |
| <i>Metalanceola chevreuxi</i> | Vinogradov | 1960a: 210 |
| Classification: | | |
| Phylum: Arthropoda | Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata | |
| Super class: | Class: Crustacea | Sub- Class: Malacostraca |
| Super Order: Peracarida | Order: Amphipoda | Sub Order: Hyperiidea |
| Super Family: Lanceolidea | Family: Lanceolidae | Sub-Family |
| Genus: <i>Metalanceola</i> | Species: <i>chevreuxi</i> | |
| Authority: Pirlot | | |
| Reference No.: Pirlot, J. –M. 1931. <i>Metalanceola chevreuxi</i> genre et espece nouveaux d' Amphipodes Hyperides. <i>Bull. Inst. Oceanogr. Monaco</i> , No. 572, pp. 1-14. | | |
| Geographical Location: Tropical part of the Pacific Ocean (between the equator and 23°30' S), Indian Ocean (between 5° S and the equator), and Atlantic Ocean (maderia and Bermuda islands). It has been found in catches from depths of 985-2,000, 1,900-3,300m and in total catches from depths of more than 1,800m to the surface. | | |
| Latitude: | Place: | |
| Longitude: | State: | |

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

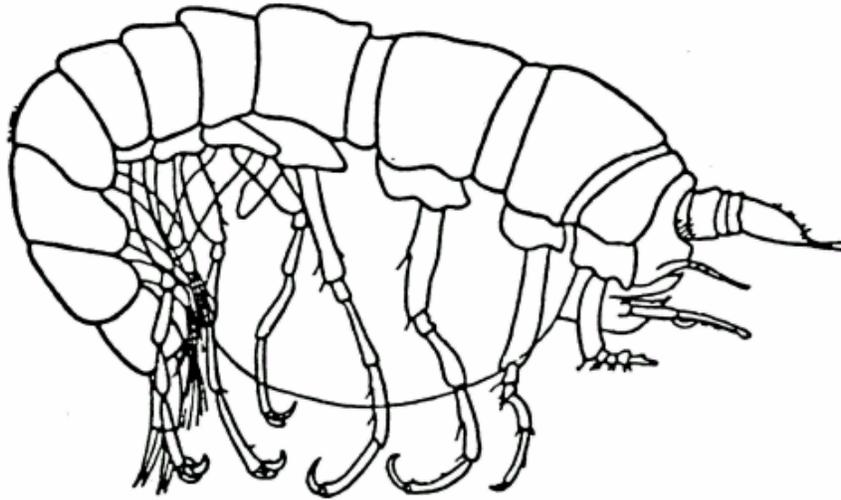
Migrations:

Temperature:

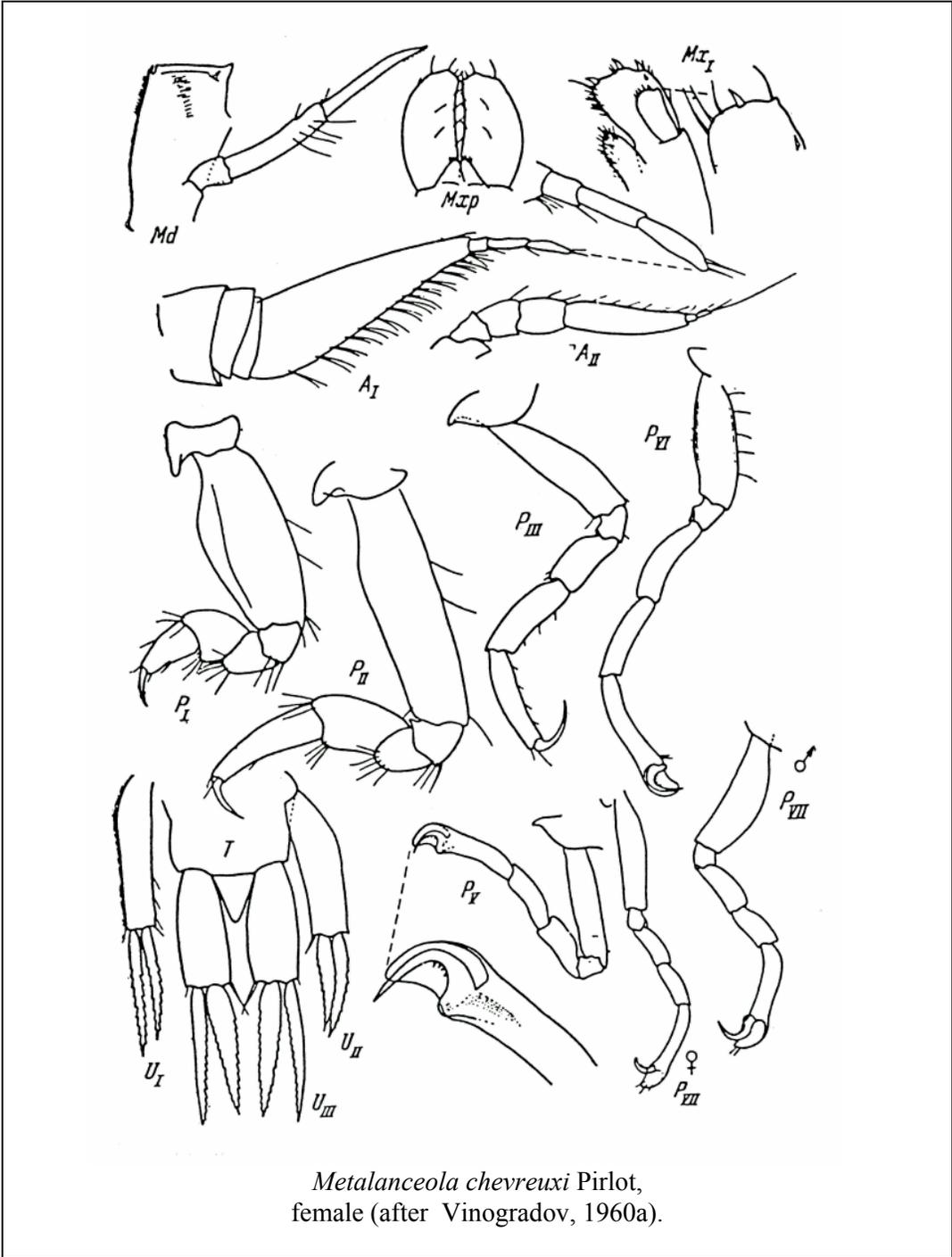
Salt Water: Yes✓/ No

Depth range :

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



Metalanceola chevreuxi Pirlot,
male (after Pirlot, 1939)



Metalanceola chevreuxi Pirlot,
female (after Vinogradov, 1960a).

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: 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 body is lanceolate, with a thin integument, and without keels and spines. The head is short and without a rostrum. The eyes are small, oval, carmine-red in unfixed specimens, and not noticeable in fixed specimens.

In antennae I the peduncle consist of short broad segments; the proximal segment of the flagellum is conical, with a convex inner margin. The segments of the peduncle and the proximal segment of the flagellum are much wider in males than in females (ratio of maximum width of proximal segment to its length in females 1:3, in males 1:2 .5). Antennae II in females are only barely shorter but in males roughly half the length of antennae I; the peduncular segments are short; so that the length the peduncle is equal to that the flagellum.

The mandibles have a broad cutting edge and the accessory plate is reduces to a spinule; the palp is weakly armed and thin; its length is less than twice the length of the mandibular body. The palp of maxillae I is half as long as the outer lobe; the outer lobe has a straightly truncated distal edge bearing three spinules (and five as in the genera of the family Lanceolidae considered thus far); the inner lobe is narrowly oval. The maxillipeds have an oval, weakly armed outer lobe and a very small tubercle-shaped inner lobe.

Pereopods I and II are small, weakly armed; pereopods I have a slightly broadened 2nd segment, a distally broadened, almost triangular 5th segment an longer than the 5th segment; and conical 6th which, unlike in other lanceolids, is longer than the 5th segment; the claw is small and slightly curved pereopods II are longer than pereopods I; the 5th segment is only slightly broadened distally, much shorter than the narrowly conical 6th segment. Pereopods III and IV are unusually long, their 2nd segment equal to the 4th and 5th together; the 4th segment is much shorter than the 5th,

which in turn is slightly shorter than the narrower 6th segment; the claw is strongly curved and half as long as the 6th segment. Pereopods V are shorter than pereopods III or IV; the 2nd segment is only slightly longer than the 6th but shorter than the 4th and 5th together. Pereopods VI are the longest of all; the 2nd segment is equal to the 6th but shorter than the 6th or the 4th and 5th together. In males pereopods VII are stronger than in females. The hypertrophy of the spoon shaped formation on the tip of the 6th segment of pereopods V-VII is noteworthy; the distal end of these segments bulges and a cup-shaped depression occurs into which the strong falcate claw retracts.

The uropods have narrowly lanceolate, highly denticulate rami. The telson is triangular with a rounded tip and does not reach half 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:

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

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:

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|--|--|
| 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) | |