

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 felina</i> Bovallius, 1885 Common Name (if available): Synonyms: Author(s) Status <i>Lanceola felina</i> Bovallius 1885b:7 <i>Lanceola felina</i> Vinogradov 1960a:204 <i>Lanceola felina</i> Woltereck 1909:159 (<i>var. longipes</i>).- <i>curticeps</i> Bovallius 1885b:8 -(?) <i>murrayi</i> Norman 1900:135		
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>felina</i> Authority: Bovallius Reference No.: Bovallius, C. 1885b. On some forgotten genera among the amphipods <i>Crustacea. Kgl. Svenska Vat.-Akad. Handal.</i> , Vol. 10, No. 14, 17 pp.		
Geographical Location: A circumtropical species. In the Pacific and Indian Oceans confined to the warmest waters between 28° N and 30° S, but in the Atlantic Ocean distributed quite extensively from Tristan de Cunha Island in the south to 46° N. It inhabits surface waters and has never been reported in deep catches. Among the Lanceolidae, the above three species are regularly found at the surface. This is evidently due to the fact that, compared to other species of <i>Lanceola</i> , the eyes in <i>L. sayana</i> and <i>L. felina</i> 2 have retained crystalline prisms (Woltereck, 1909), which have disappeared from the other representatives of the family that almost never ascend to the surface layers. Latitude: Place: Longitude: State:		

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

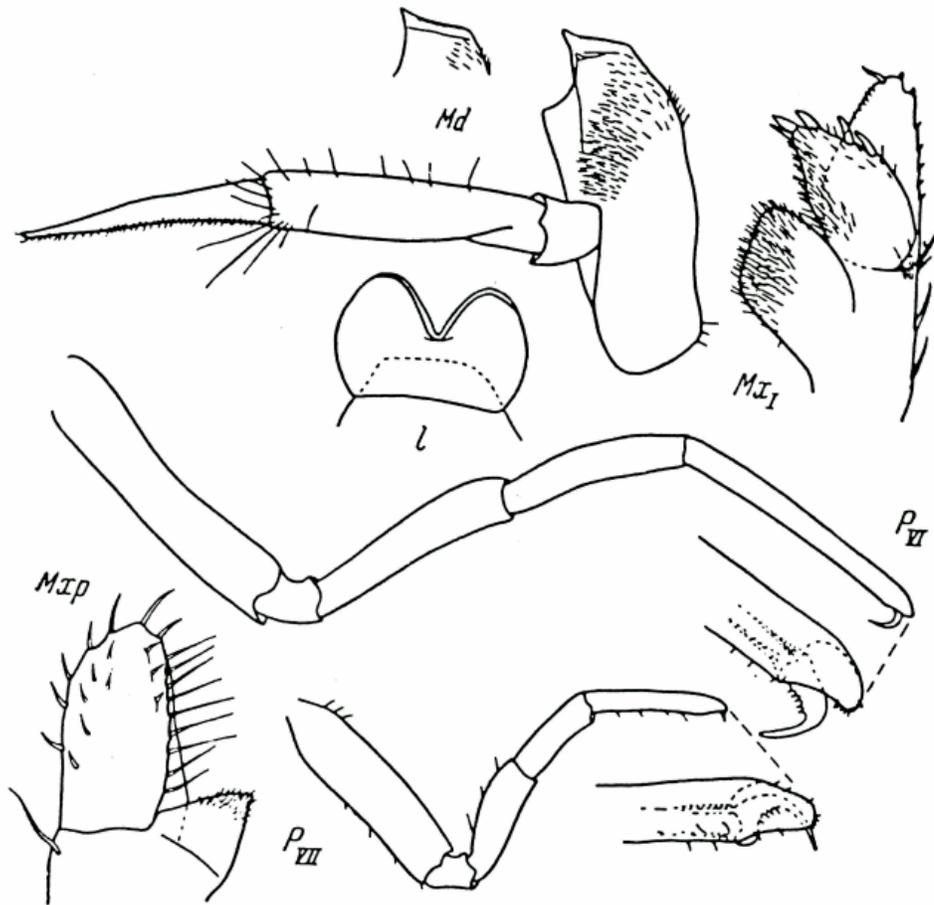
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

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



Lanceola felina Bovallius, sexually immature specimen
(after Vinogradov, 1960a)

<p>DATA ENTRY FORM: Form –2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others) Ref. No.:</p> <p>(Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)</p> <p>Form- 1 Ref. No.:</p>			
<p>IMPORTANCE</p> <p>Landing statistics (t/y): from to Place: Ref . No.:</p> <p>Main source of landing: Yes/ No Coast: east/ west</p> <p>Importance to fisheries:</p> <p>Main catching method:</p> <p>Used for aquaculture: yes/ never/ rarely</p> <p>Used as bait: yes/no/ occasionally</p> <p>Aquarium fish: yes/ no/ rarely</p> <p>Game fish: yes/ no</p> <p>Dangerous fish: poisonous/ harmful/ harmless</p> <p>Bioactivity: locally known/ reported/ not known Details:</p> <p>Period of availability: Throughout the year – yes/ no If no, months:</p>			
<p>SALIENT FEATURES:</p> <p>Morphological:</p> <p>Diagnostic characteristics:</p> <p>The integument is weakly faceted. The body has no keel. The head has a short, slightly bent, blunt rostrum. The eyes are relatively large, oval, with crystalline cones, as in <i>L. sayana</i>.</p> <p>The 1st segment of the flagellum of antennae I is broad, with a bulging posterior margin; the distal segment are not fused; the apical segment is longer than the two preceding segments together, flat, with a rounded apex and bears two or three setae, of which one is very stout and much longer than all the distal segment together.</p> <p>The mandibles have a relatively broad cutting edge which is nevertheless narrower than the mandibular body; the palp is larger than the mandibular body. The lobes of maxillae II are equal in width. The outer lobes of the maxillipeds are elongated-oval, the inner lobes small, as in <i>L. intermedia</i>.</p> <p>The 5th segment of pereopods I is distally weakly broadened. The spoon-shaped formation and retractile claws on pereopods V-VII are well developed. Pereopods VI are relatively shorter than those in <i>L. sayana</i>, equal in length to the pereon, or slightly longer or shorter than it.</p> <p>The uropods are short and broad. The telson is equal to the basipodite of uropods III in length, or slightly shorter, equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ its length.</p>			
<p>Sex attributes:</p> <p>Dimorphic</p> <p>Male: 1st antenna well developed , female: 1st antenna reduced.</p> <p>Descriptive characters:</p>			

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks: The form identified by Woltereck (1909)-*L. felina f.longipes*-differs from the typical form in several of the usual variations of characters (length of pereopods VI and telson).

Bovallius (1885b, 1887b) in describing *L. felina*, neither considered the structure of the mouthparts nor illustrated them. Pirlot (1935, 1939) did not have access to the data on the structure of the mandibles of this species and based on the presence of fairly large oval eyes and the slightly broadened 5th segment of pereopods I, proposed that *L. felina* Bovallius should be included under the genus *Megalanceola*. However, an examination of the structure of the mandibles of this species revealed that Pirlot's assumptions are not reliable and that *L. felina* undoubtedly belongs to the genus *Lanceola*.

This species is close to *L. sayana* and *L. intermedia*. It differs from them primarily in the shape of the distal segments of the flagellum of antennae I, still shorter rostrum and pereopods VI, which are shorter than in *L. sayana* but longer than in *L. intermedia*.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Sexually mature female reach upto 33 mm.

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)	