NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

MARINE BIORESOURCES
FORMS DATA ENTRY**:** Form- 1(general**)**

Fauna: √ Flora Microorganisms

General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton) Pelagic amphipoda

Scientific name &Authority: *Lanceola serrata* Bovallius, 1885
Common Name (if available):

Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
Lanceola serrata	Bovallius	1885b:7,1887b:34
-suhmi	Stebbing	1888; 1313

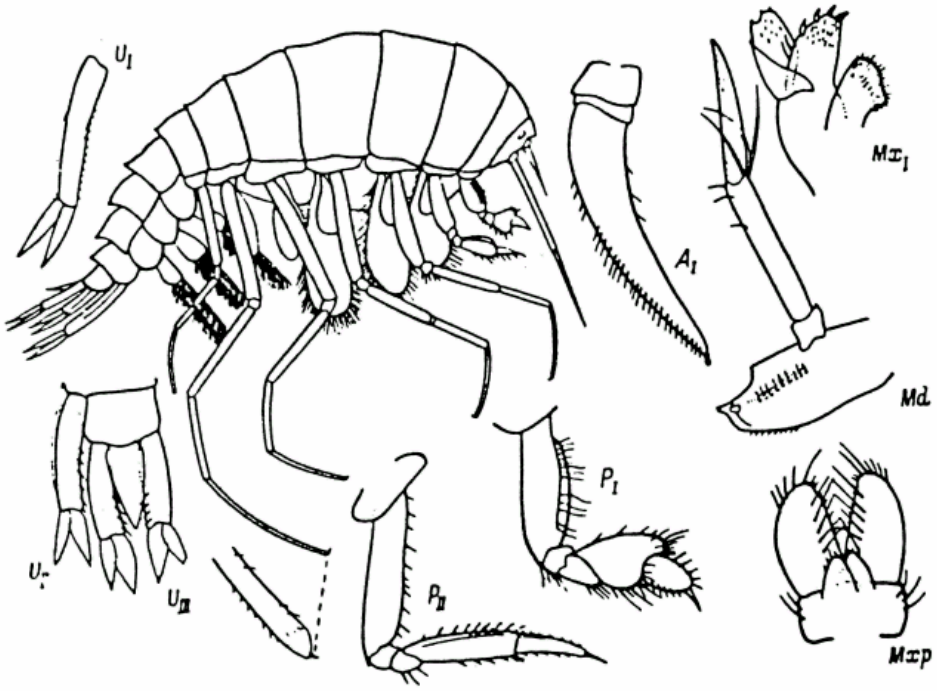
Classification:
Phylum: Arthropoda Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata
Super class: Class: Crustacea Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super Order: Peracarida Order: Amphipoda Sub Order: Hyperiidea
Super Family: Lanceoloidea Family: Lanceolidae Sub-Family:
Genus: *Lanceola* Species: *serrata*
Authority: Bovallius
Reference No.: Bovallius, C. 1885b. On some forgotten genera among the amphipods *Crustacea. Kgl. Svenska Vat.-Akad. Handal.,* Vol. 10, No. 14, 17 pp.

Geographical Location: Atlantic Ocean from 64° N to 52° S, but found more rarely in tropical regions than in the boreal. In the Pacific this species is common in the northern boreal regions, in the Sea of Okhostk, and the Bering Sea; it is never found in the tropics. The southernmost catches in the Pacific Ocean are: 38°36' N, 142°55' E and 33° 11' N. 143°56' E. It is rarely found in the tropical (north of the equator) regions of the Indian Ocean. It inhabits a wide range of depths, from 300-400m (in the tropical region – 1,000m) to 2,000m but is more commonly found at depths of 750-1,500m.
Latitude
Longitude State: Place:

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 serrata Bovallius, female, general view
(after Bovallius, 1887b).

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 integument is thin and finely faceted. Pereon somites V-VII, pleon somites, and somite I of the urosoma have well-developed dorsal denticles, especially large on the pleon somites. The head is small and high with a poorly developed, obtuse, overhanging rostrum that is sometimes absent. The eyes are small, oval and bulging.

Antennae I are longer than pereon somite I; the proximal segment of the flagellum is long and narrow, slightly curved. Antennae II are equal (in females) in length to three-four sometimes of the pereon together.

The mandibles have a relatively narrow cutting edge (as in *L. loveni*) and a longer palp, more than 1.5 the length of the mandibular body. Maxillae II are equal in length and width, with relatively broader lobes. The maxillipeds have narrowly oval outer lobes with long setae; the inner lobes have fairly short setae.

Pereopods I have a slightly broadened 2nd segment; the 5th segment is large, highly broadened distally, and its maximum width equals its length; the base of the 6th segment occupies only about half the distal margin of the 5th segment; the 6th segment is narrow, conical; the claw is straight,. Pereopods II are much longer (about 1.5 times) than pereopods I; the long, distally weakly broadened 5th segment is less than twice longer than the narrowly conical 6th segment; the claw is straight. Pereopods III and IV are almost similar in length and identical in structure; their 2nd segment is shorter than the 4th and 5th together; the 4th segment is somewhat longer than the 5th, which in turn may be shorter than, equal to, or longer than the distally narrowed 6th segment; the claws are thin, almost straight. Pereopods V are longer than IV and exceed the pereon in length; their 2nd segment is much shorter than the 4th and 5th together, the 4th segment is longer than the rod-shaped 5th and the latter longer than the thin 6th segment. Pereopods VI are longer and shouter than V, their 2nd segment is roughly equal to the 4th, which in turn is somewhat longer than or equal to the 5th

but shorter than the thin. Slightly curved 6th segment. Pereopods VII are roughly half as long as V; their 4th segment is nearly half the 2nd but somewhat longer than the 5th; the thin 6th segment is 1.5 times longer than the 5th. The retractile claws of pereopods V-VII are thin and curved.

The uropods have narrowly lanceolate rami. The narrowly triangular acute telson reaches or nearly 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.:
Length of sexually mature males 28-34mm, females 33-34mm.
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: Ref. No.
Characteristics:
Abundance:
Biochemical aspects:
Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Ref. No.
Electrophoresis: Ref. No.

SPAWNING INFORMATION:
Locality: Main Ref:
Season:
Fecundity:
Comment:

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):
(Include review articles, monographs, books etc.)

LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)

Dr.K.K.C.Nair
Scientist-In-Charge
R.C. of NIO,
Post Box-1616
Kochi – 682 014

Dr. N. Krishna pillai
"Radhika"
65- Champaka Nagar
Bakery Junction
Trivandrum-695 001

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