

**NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

Dept. of Biotechnology  
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:
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**MARINE BIORESOURCES**

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

Fauna: ✓	Flora	Microorganisms																					
General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton) Pelagic amphipod																							
<p>Scientific name &amp; Authority: <i>Lycaea serrata</i> Claus, 1879                  Common Name (if available):</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Synonyms:</th> <th>Author(s)</th> <th>Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Lycaea serrata</i></td> <td>Claus</td> <td>1879b: 39, 1887: 63</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Lycaea serrata</i></td> <td>Stephensen</td> <td>1925a: 168</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Lycaea serrata</i></td> <td>Shoemaker</td> <td>1945a: 243</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-<i>stebbingi</i></td> <td>Bovallius</td> <td>1887a: 33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-<i>globosa (Metalycaea)</i></td> <td>Stephensen</td> <td>1925a: 183</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-sp.</td> <td>Spandl</td> <td>1927: 212</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status	<i>Lycaea serrata</i>	Claus	1879b: 39, 1887: 63	<i>Lycaea serrata</i>	Stephensen	1925a: 168	<i>Lycaea serrata</i>	Shoemaker	1945a: 243	- <i>stebbingi</i>	Bovallius	1887a: 33	- <i>globosa (Metalycaea)</i>	Stephensen	1925a: 183	-sp.	Spandl	1927: 212
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<p>Geographical Location: A circumtropical species, known from the Atlantic (tropical zone, region of Bermuda, near the equator), Indian (eastern part), and Pacific (equatorial zone) oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea.:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Latitude:</td> <td>Place:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Longitude</td> <td>State:</td> </tr> </table>			Latitude:	Place:	Longitude	State:																	
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Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

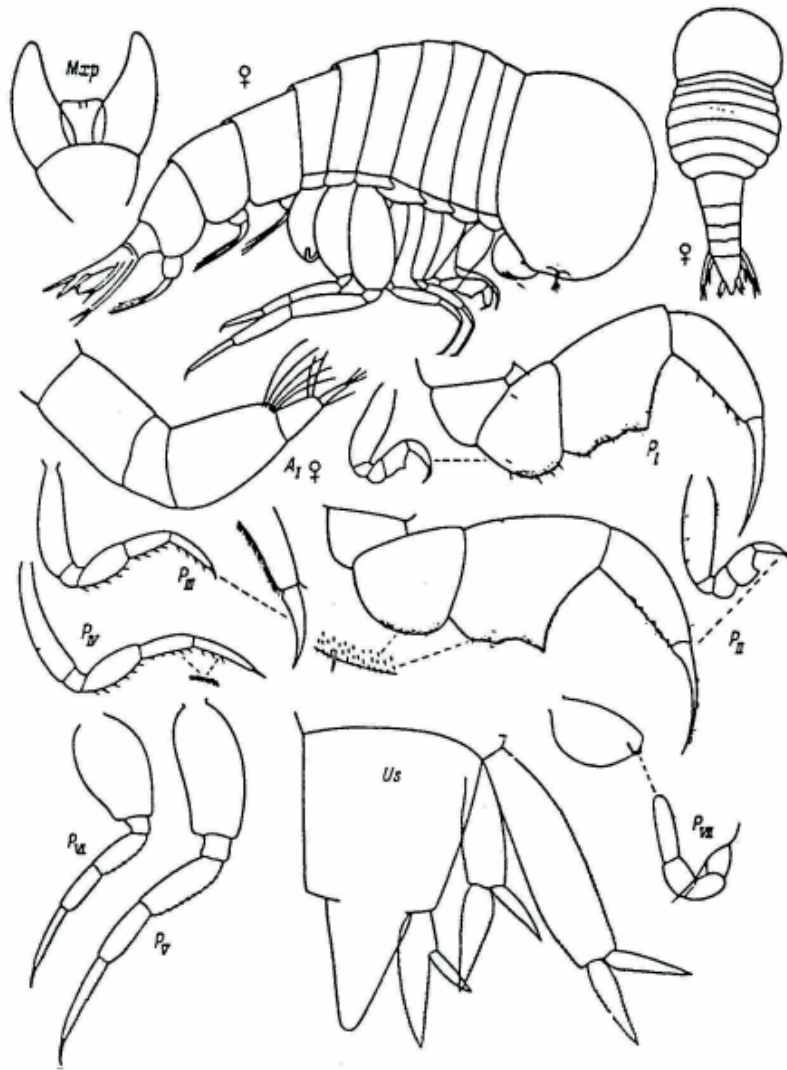
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/ No

Depth range :

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



*Lycaea serrata* Claus

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 anteriorly smoothly rounded and its height more than its length; in females its length is equal to the first five somites of the pereon, in males somewhat shorter. The pereon in females is high and dorsally dolioform, in males still narrower. The last somites of the pereon and one or two somites of the pleon may have an upcurved posterior margin. In antennae I the 1st segment of the flagellum in males has a posterior distal projection, almost equal in length to the 2 <sup>nd</sup> segment.	
In coxal plates III-V the anterior distal angles project forward and form processes with a rounded tip. Pereopods I and II are identical in structure and have a subchela; the length of the 5 <sup>th</sup> segment along the anterior margin exceeds its width and is equal to the distal margin; the posterior distal angle of the 5 <sup>th</sup> segment (without extended tip) is more than 120° and the tip stretched and pointed; the 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> segments are armed along the posterior margin with numerous very small marginal and submarginal spines; the margins of the subchela are not denticulate; the claw is generally longer than 2/3 the length of the 6 <sup>th</sup> segment. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods V has barely bulged margins and is twice longer than wide; on the 4 <sup>th</sup> segment the denticles are smoothed and sparse, on the 5 <sup>th</sup> and 6 <sup>th</sup> segments the denticles are smoothed and sparse, on the 5 <sup>th</sup> and 6 <sup>th</sup> segments somewhat dense and pointed. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods VI is shorter and broader than in pereopods V. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods VII is large and strongly broadened; the distal segments together are ¼ the length of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> segment; the claw is often absent.	
The basipodite of uropods I is 2-2.5 times longer than the rami; its anterior margin denticulate throughout its length, and the posterior margin either smooth or with denticles in the distal part. The basipodite of uropods II may have denticles in the distal part of the posterior margin; the endopodite is not shorter than the basipodite. The endopodite of uropods III is usually fused with the basipodite. The last urosomite is equal in length or slightly shorter than its maximum width. The telson is thin, 1.5 times longer than its width at the base, and 2/3 the length of the last urosomite.	
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.:

Length sexually mature females up to 10.5 mm, of males up to 8 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.
<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>	
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">             Dr. K.K.C. Nair              Scientist-In-Charge              R.C. of NIO,              Post Box-1616              Kochi – 682 014              Email <a href="mailto:kkcnair@niokochi.org">kkcnair@niokochi.org</a> </p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">             Dr. N. Krishna pillai              “Radhika”              65- Champaka Nagar              Bakery Junction              Trivandrum-695 001           </p>	
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT:</b> (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	