

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>Vibilia jeangerardi</i> Lucas, 1845 Common Name (if available): <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Synonyms:</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Author(s)</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Vibilia jeangerardi</i></td> <td>Lucas</td> <td>1845: 56</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Vibilia jeangerardi</i></td> <td>Bovallius</td> <td>1887b: 47</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Vibilia jeangerardi</i></td> <td>Chevreur</td> <td>1900: 125</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Vibilia jeangerardi</i></td> <td>Behning</td> <td>1912: 212</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Vibilia jeangerardi</i></td> <td>Chevreur & Fage</td> <td>1925: 383</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-speciosa</td> <td>Costa</td> <td>1853: 61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-mediterranea</td> <td>Claus</td> <td>1872: 335</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status	<i>Vibilia jeangerardi</i>	Lucas	1845: 56	<i>Vibilia jeangerardi</i>	Bovallius	1887b: 47	<i>Vibilia jeangerardi</i>	Chevreur	1900: 125	<i>Vibilia jeangerardi</i>	Behning	1912: 212	<i>Vibilia jeangerardi</i>	Chevreur & Fage	1925: 383	-speciosa	Costa	1853: 61	-mediterranea	Claus	1872: 335
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Geographical Location: The species was described from the Mediterranean Sea and is mainly found in the Atlantic Ocean; it has been detected in the Indian Ocean also, northeast of Madagascar. Latitude: _____ Place: _____ Longitude: _____ State: _____																										

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Brackish: Yes/No

Salt Water: Yes/No

Habitat: Marine

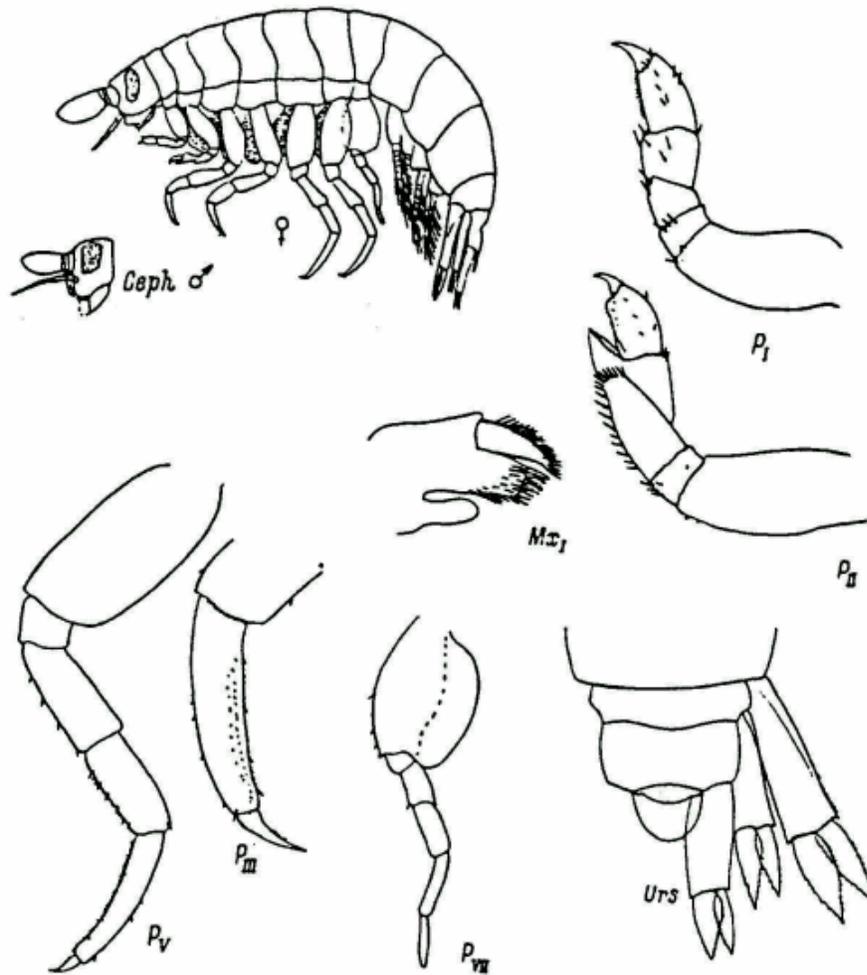
Migrations:

Depth range :

Salinity:

Temperature:

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



Vibia jean gerardi Lucas (P_I-m P_V' U_s- after Bovallius, 1887b;
rest- after Chevteux and Fage, 1925)

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:		
<p>The body is cylindrical with a thick integument. The height of the head slightly exceeds the length; the rostrum is very short. The eyes are very dark and small; in males they are larger than in females, oblong-oval, broadened above; the peripheral ocelli are larger than the inner ocelli. Antennae I have a massive base, the basal segment being longer than the remaining two segments together. The Ist segment of the flagellum is very broad, bulging, oval, twice as long as the base; two-three rudimentary segments are present apically, well discernible only in young individuals. Antennae II of females are five-segmented and shorter than antennae I of males seven-to nine-segmented and the same length as antennae I, or slightly longer; the 3rd-4th antennal segments are the longest, the distal segments short, equal in length, and with fine setae.</p> <p>Somite I of the pereon is shorter than somite II; somite V is the longest. The lower posterior angle of the 4th segment of pereopods I projects weakly; the process of this segment does not reach the middle of the 5th segment; the 5th segment is shorter than the 6th, the lower margin finely denticulate and distally armed with several strong setae; the posterior margin of the 6th segment is straight, highly denticulate, and bent toward the base of the claw, the claw is strong, weakly bent, denticulate posteriorly and half the length of the 6th segment. The lobe of the 4th segment of pereopods II broadens distally and is armed along the margin with long strong spiniform setae; the posterior distal angle of the 5th segment has a process which is denticulate long the margins and is $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the 6th segment; the 6th segment is broad, equal in length to the preceding segment, highly denticulate along the posterior margin and at the base of the claw; the claw is less than half the length of the 6th segment, with a highly denticulate posterior margin. Pereopods III-IV are similar in length; the 4th segment is slightly longer than the 5th segment and is not bulged; the 6th segment is</p>		

longer than the 5th and highly denticulate posteriorly; the claw is curved, less than 1/3 the length of the 6th segment, and has a few teeth of the posterior margin. Pereopods V-VI are almost equal in length the 2nd segment is quite broad and oval; the 4th segment is smooth, somewhat longer than the 5th; the 5th segment is shorter than the 6th and both segments have a finely denticulate anterior margin; the claw is very short, less than 1/4 the length of the 6th segment. Pereopods VII are relatively long (ratio of their length to that of pereopods VI, 7:9); the 2nd segment is broadly oval, its length slightly more than width; the finger-shaped 7th segment is approximately the same length as the preceding one or slightly shorter.

The pleon is longer than the last four somites of the pereon. The rami of the peopods comprise 12-13 segments. Urosomite I is longer than the fused urosomite II and III, urosomite II being the shortest. The posterior angles of the last urosomite are round and not stretched backward. The basipodite of the uropods is much longer than the rami and has parallel margins. The basipodite of uropods I is finely denticulate from the outer side. The rami of all uropods are equal in length and in uropods I-II are finely denticulate on both side. The exopodite of uropods III is smooth from the outer side. The telson is broad, semicircular, of the same length as urosomite III and extends to the middle of the basipodite of uropods III. Sexual dimorphism is hardly expressed in the structure of this pair of uropods.

Sex attributes:

Dimorphic

Male: 1st antenna well developed, female: 1st antenna reduced.

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks: The species is closet to *V. propinqua* but is distinguished by the short claws of pereopods V-VI, absence of distinct sexual dimorphism in the structure of uropods III and by a round telson.

Size and age:

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

Ref. No.:

Length of adult crustacean up to 11 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 Email kkcnair@niokochi.org</p> <p>Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001</p> </div> <p>ACKNOWLEDGMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)</p>	