

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

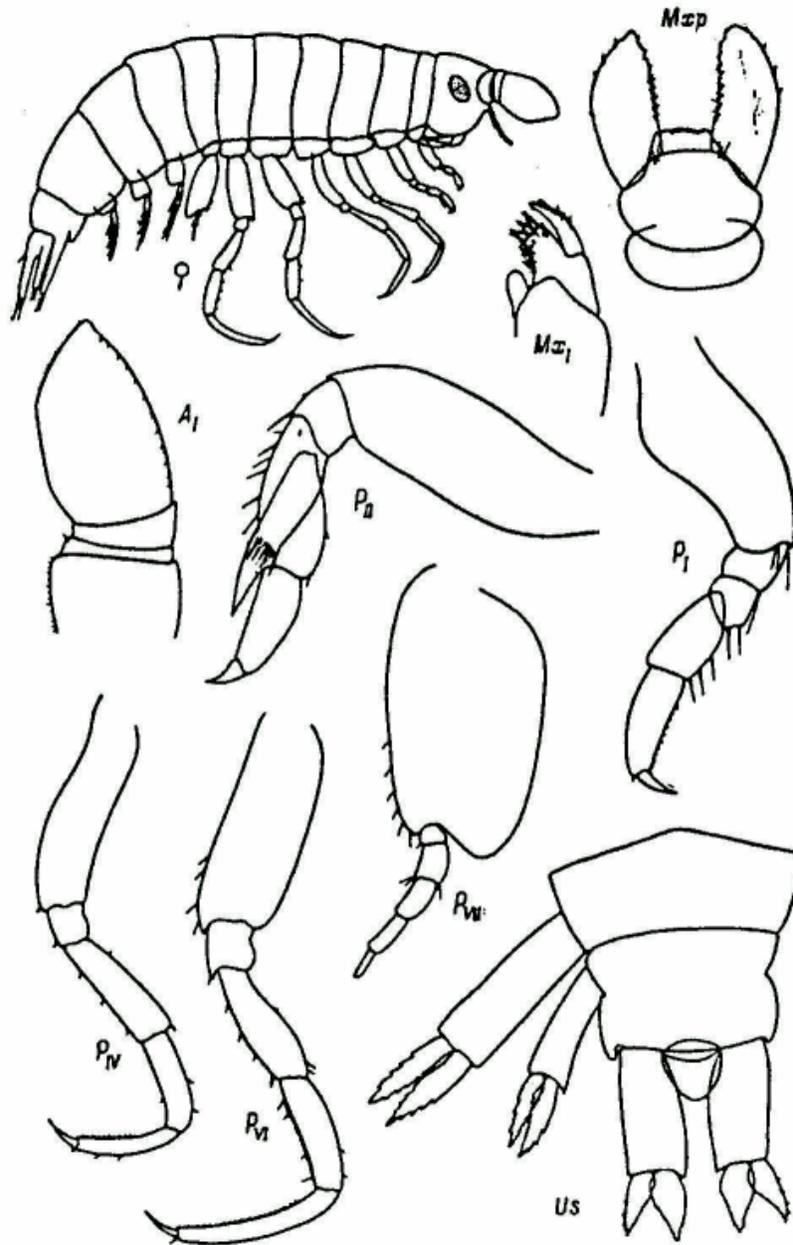
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes✓/ No

Depth range :

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



Vibilia chuni Behning and Woltereck (after Behning, 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:

The head is without a rostrum, its height more than its length, and equal to the length of the first two somites of the pereon. In males the head sometimes projects roundly over the base of antennae I. The eyes are small, in males occupying up to $\frac{1}{4}$ the lateral surface of the head, but in females less. The base of antennae I is short; the 1st segment of the flagellum is broad, its width more than half the height of the head, the upper and lower margins parallel; the flagellum is obliquely truncated anteriorly; the highly reduced 2nd segment of the flagellum is situated apically in a notch and bears two setae. Antennae II in females are five-segmented and shorter than antennae I; in males they are seven-segmented and equal to antennae I in length. The maxillipeds have lanceolate outer lobes, each with three-four spinules along the outer margin and eight-nine spinules on the surface; the medial lobe is low, not extending to the middle of the outer lobes; the distal margin is straight and in males has a central prominence.

Somite I of the pereon is half the length of somite II, while somites IV-VII are about equal in length. The 2nd segment of pereopods I is equal in length to the rest of the leg and its anterior margin convex in the middle; the 5th and 6th segments are equal in length, the posterior margin of the 6th segment is straight and denticulate; the claw is half the length of the 6th segment. Pereopods II are barely longer than pereopods I; the 2nd segment is equal in length to the rest of the leg; the 5th segment is longer than the 6th and its process extends to the middle of the 6th segment; six strong setae occur in the distal part of the posterior margin of the 4th segment; the posterior margin of the 6th segment and the margins of the process facing it are denticulate. Pereopods III-IV are identical except that the IV are slightly longer. The 2nd segment of pereopods III has barely convex margins. In pereopods IV the 2nd segment is almost linear; the 4th segment is equal to the 6th in length, the 5th segment slightly shorter; the 6th segment has very minute setae along its posterior margin; the claw is

strong, almost straight, and 1/3 the length of the 6th segment. Pereopods V-VI are longer than the preceding pairs due to the greater length of the 6th-7th segments; the 5th segment of pereopods VI bears spines anteriorly; the 6th segment of both pairs is finely denticulate in the middle of both margins. The structure of pereopods VII readily distinguishes this species from others; they are relatively shorter and do not extend to the distal end of the 5th segment of pereopods VI. The 2nd segment is broad with convex margins, the round lobe if its posterior margin reaches the middle of the 4th segment, and the segment per se is notably longer than the other segments together. The 4th segment is square; the 5th and 6th segments equal in length, each being respectively 2nd and 2.5 times longer than wide; the last segment is narrow, finger-shaped, and shorter than the preceding one.

In the pleon, somite III is the longest and the urosome is shorter than it. The lateral notches marking the fused urosomites II and III are very small. The geminate urosomite is approximately equal in length to urosomite I and its posterior lateral angles are slightly stretched backward and acute. The basipodites of the uropods are longer than the rami. The rami of uropods I-II are coarsely denticulate along the margins. The outer margin of the exopodite of uropods III is smooth, while both margins of the endopodite and the inner margin of the exopodite are finely denticulate. Sexually dimorphism is distinctly expressed in the structure of uropods III: in males the endopodite is notably broader than the exopodite, longer, and apically rounded. The telson is roundish triangular, not extending to the middle 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 up to 7.5 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 relationships:

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.) Dr. K.K.C. Nair Scientist-In-Charge R.C. of NIO, Post Box-1616 Kochi – 682 014 Email kkcnair@niokochi.org Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001 ACKNOWLEDGMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	