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 amphipod

Scientific name &Authority: *Chuneola major* Vinogradov, 1957
Common Name (if available):

Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
Chuneola major	Vinogradov	1957:201, 1964:118.

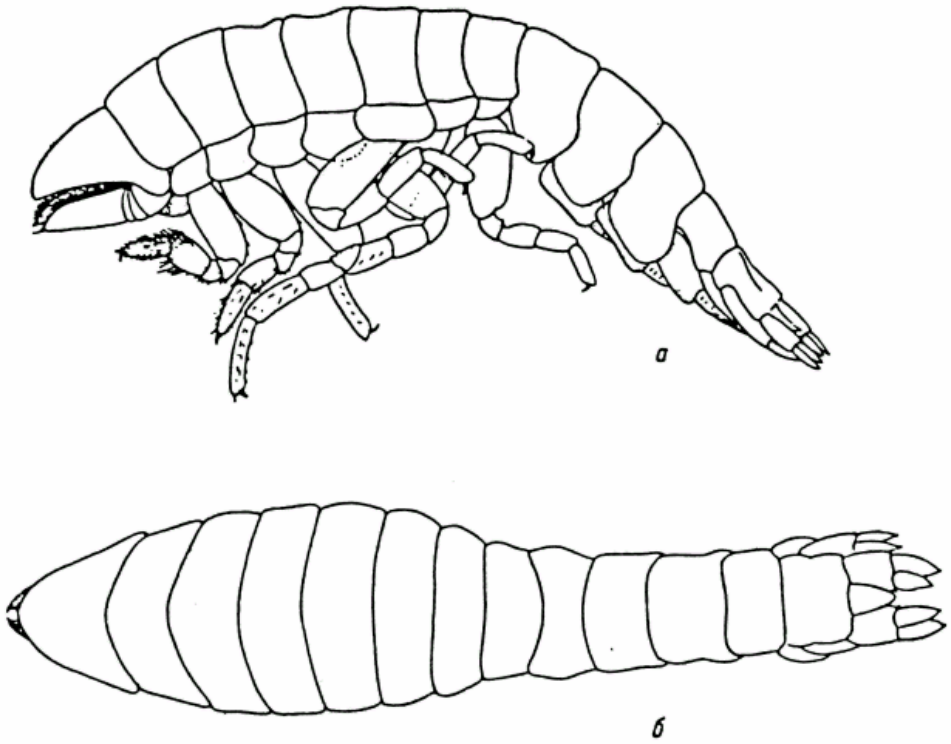
Classification:
Phylum: Arthropoda Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata
Super class: Class: Crustacea Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super Order: Peracarida Order: Amphipoda Sub Order: Hyperiidea
Super Family: Lanceoloidea Family: Chuneolidae Sub-Family
Genus: *Chuneola* Species: *major*
Authority: Vinogradov
Reference No.: Vinogradov, M.E. 1957. Giperiidy (Amphipoda- Hyperiidea) zapadnykh raionov Beringova moray [Hyperiids (Amphpoda- Hyperiidea) from the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean. I. Tribe Hyperiidea Physosomata]. *Tr. In-ta Okeanol. ANSSSR,vol.*. 20,pp. 186-227.

Geographical Location: Known from the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean an north of 40° N and from the Indian Ocean (northern tip of Sumatra). It is found in catches from depths of 0-400 and 0-1,000m and in catches from the 3,500-5,000m layer.
Latitude: Place:
Longitude: State:

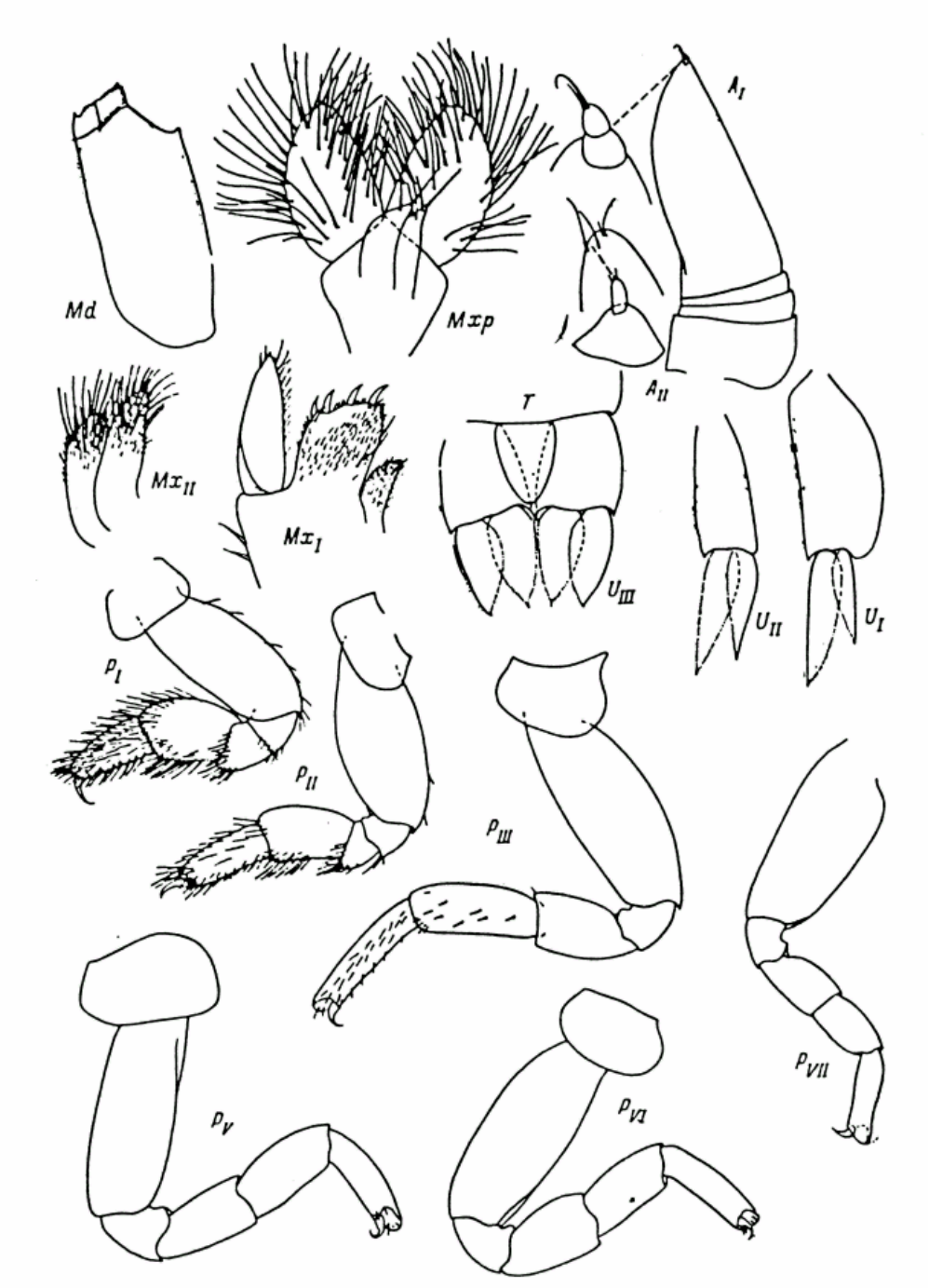
Environment

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)



Chuneola major Vinogradov (after Vinogradov, 1957).
a-lateral view; b-dorsal view



Chuneola major Vinogradov (after Vinogradov, 1957).

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 color of unfixed specimens is reddish-pink.

The body is spindle-shaped, slightly flattened dorsoventrally, and smooth; a barely perceptible furrow runs along the middorsal line from the anterior margin of the head to the base of the telson. The head has a blunt frons that projects strongly in the from of a visor, almost entirely covering antennae I from above. The eyes are indistinct.

The length of antennae I is equal to that of the first two somites of the pereon; the peduncle is broad and short; the three-segmented flagellum is 2.5-3.0 times longer than the peduncle; its proximal segments is broad, almost cylindrical, the two distal segments are very small and apically bear two short setae. Antennae II are two-segmented, the basal segment broad, vesicular and the distal one small and oval; in a 21-mm long specimen antennae II are shorter than the peduncle of antennae I; in a larger specimen, longer. The outer lobe of maxillae I is broad, with a straight truncated apex, bearing five strong spines and a row of short setae; similar setae are present on the inner and outer margins and on the surface of the lobe; the palp has a row of spines on the inner margin, the spines becoming larger toward the distal end. Lobe of the maxillipeds is armed with numerous long strong setae; the inner lobe is armed in the distal part with 2-4 strong setae.

In pereopods III and IV the 5^{th} and 6^{th} segments bear short setae on the distal surface. The 6^{th} segment of pereopods III-VII is longer than the 5^{th}; in pereopods V-VII the 5^{th} segment is equal to the 4^{th}, the 6^{th} segment of pereopods V-VII is longer than the 5^{th} but not broadened distally.

In uropods I the basipodite has a highly convex anterior margin and both rami are tapered. In uropods II the basipodite is broadened distally and equal in length to the endopodite and both rami are tapered. In uropods III the basipodite is short and broad, the two rami equal in length, broadly lanceolate, and terminally actue. The broad oval telson reaches the distal margin 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 caught specimens 16 to 25mm. Sexually mature specimens not known.
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.)

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