

NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

MARINE BIORESOURCES

FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general)

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|--|-------|----------------|
| Fauna: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Flora | Microorganisms |
| General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton) Pelagic amphipod | | |
| Scientific name & Authority: <i>Prolanceola vibiliformis</i> Woltereck, 1907 Common Name (if available): Synonyms: Author(s) Status <i>Prolanceola vibiliformis</i> Woltereck 1907 :7, 1909: 157 <i>Prolanceola vibiliformis</i> Vinogradov 1957:198 | | |
| Classification: Phylum: Arthropoda Sub- Phylum: Mandibulata Super class: Class: Crustacea Sub- Class: Malac ostraca Super Order: Peracarida Order: Amphipoda Sub Order: Hyperiidea Super Family: Lanceolidea Family: Lanceolidae Sub-Family Genus: <i>Prolanceola</i> Species: <i>vibiliformis</i> Authority: Woltereck Reference No.: Woltereck, R. 1907. Siebente Mitteilung uber die "Valdivia"- Hyperiden: <i>Prolanceola vibiliformis</i> nov. gen. Nov. sp. <i>Zool. Anz.</i> ; vol. 31, No. 5/6, pp. 129-132. | | |
| Geographical Location: This is a widely distributed but fairly rare species. In the Pacific Ocean some specimens have been found in the region of the Kuril-Kamchatka Trench, along the coast of Peru, and in the central part (20°20'N, 173°24' E; 43° S 158 E) of the Ocean. In the Indian Ocean it has been found at the Cocos Islands and south of the Seychelles. It has not been reported from the Atlantic Ocean. Found in catches from the 1,500-2,000m layer (Kuril-Kamchatka region) and in total catches taken from depths of more than 2,000m to the surface. Latitude: Place: Longitude: State: | | |

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Brackish: Yes/No

Salt Water: Yes/No

Habitat: Marine

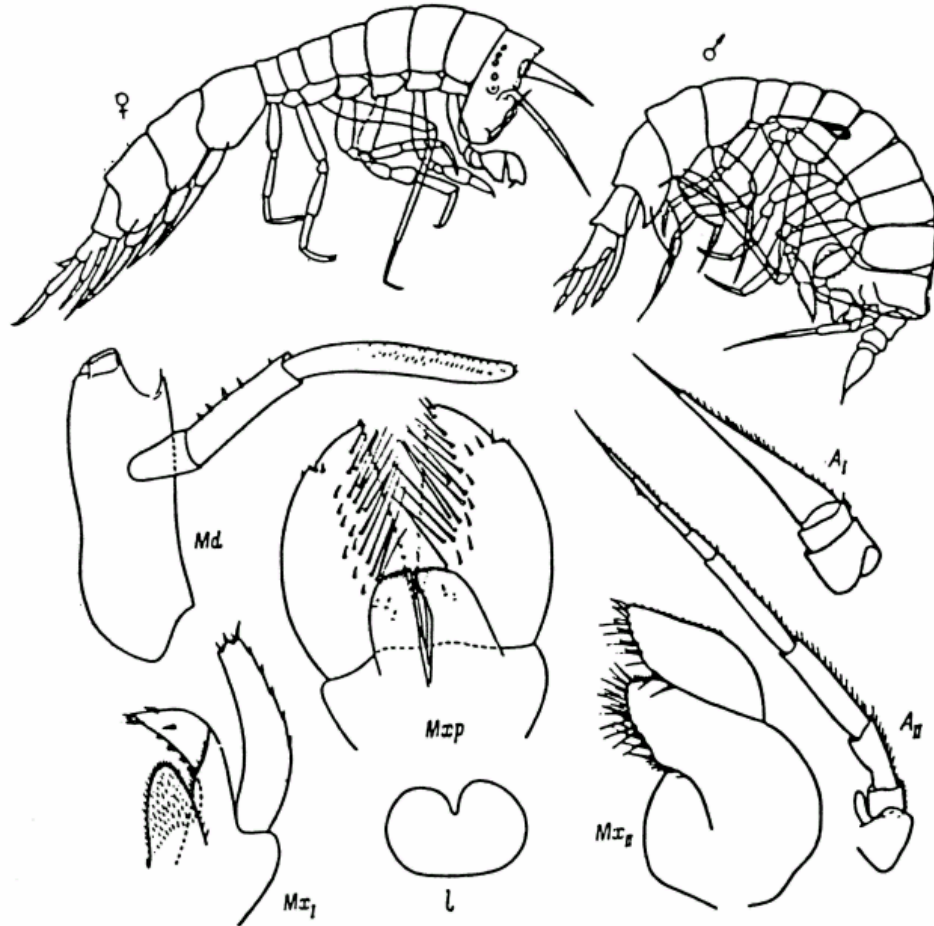
Migrations:

Depth range :

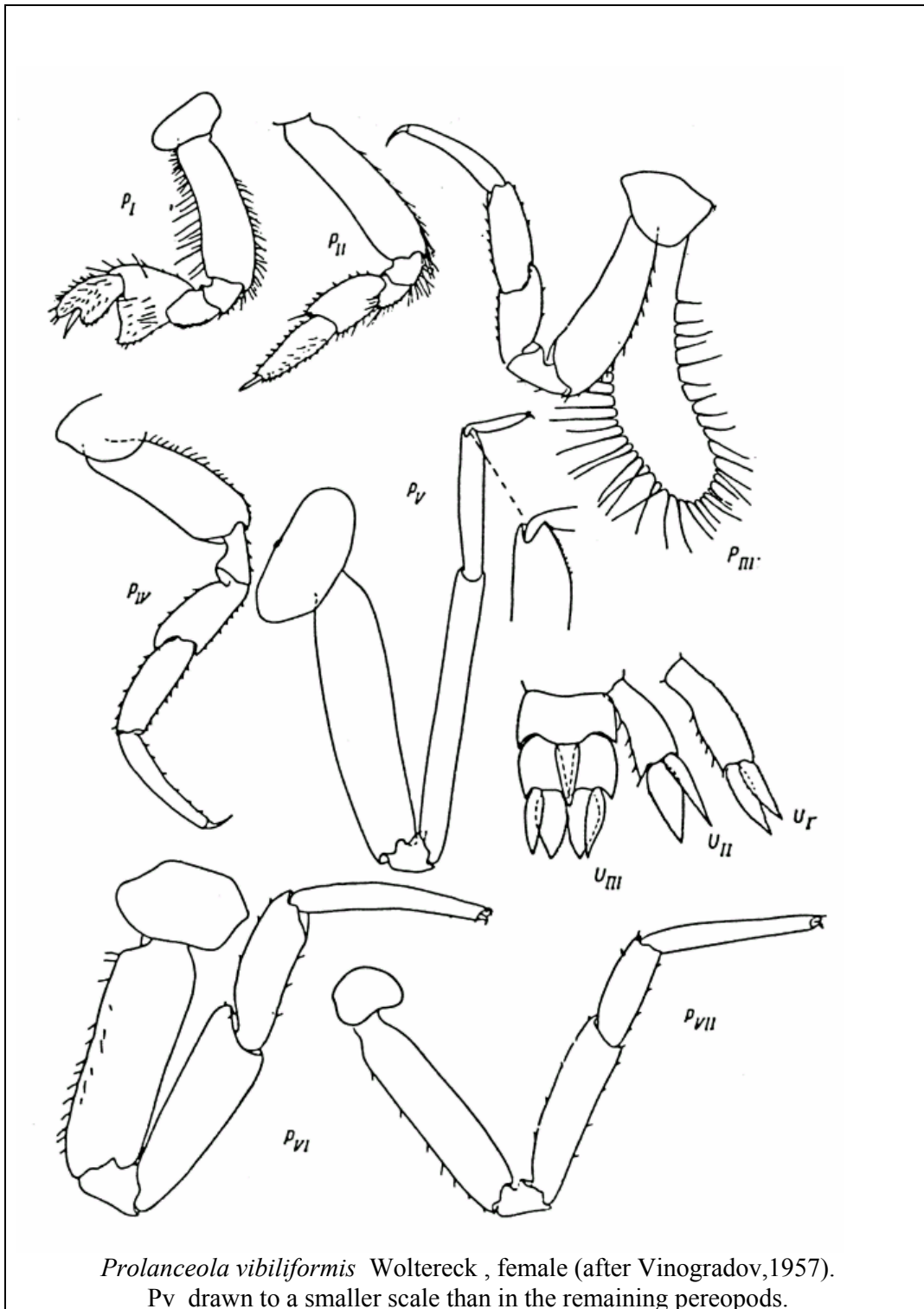
Salinity:

Temperature:

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



Prolanceola vibiliformis Woltereck (after Vinogradov, 1957;
general view, after Woltereck, 1909).



Prolanceola vibiliformis Woltereck, female (after Vinogradov, 1957).
P_V drawn to a smaller scale than in the remaining pereopods.

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| <p>DATA ENTRY FORM: No.:</p> <p>(Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)</p> <p>Form- 1 Ref. No.:</p> | <p>Form –2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others)</p> | <p>Ref.</p> |
| <p>IMPORTANCE</p> <p>Landing statistics (t/y): from to Place: Ref . No.:</p> <p>Main source of landing: Yes/ No Coast: east/ west</p> <p>Importance to fisheries:</p> <p>Main catching method:</p> <p>Used for aquaculture: yes/ never/ rarely</p> <p>Used as bait: yes/no/ occasionally</p> <p>Aquarium fish: yes/ no/ rarely</p> <p>Game fish: yes/ no</p> <p>Dangerous fish: poisonous/ harmful/ harmless</p> <p>Bioactivity: locally known/ reported/ not known Details:</p> <p>Period of availability: Throughout the year – yes/ no If no, months:</p> | | |
| <p>SALIENT FEATURES:</p> <p>Morphological:</p> <p>Diagnostic characteristics:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">In females the body has a weakly developed dorsal keel, in males it is smooth.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">In females the length of the 1st segment of the peduncle of antennae I exceeds the length of the 2nd and 3rd segment together; the sharply distally tapering proximal segment of the flagellum is 2-2.5 times longer than the peduncle; the small; 1 1st distal segment is half the length of the 2nd. In males the relative length of antennae I is roughly the same as in females but the length of the peduncle is roughly equal to that of the flagellum ; the proximal segment of the flagellum is teardrop-shaped conical, and very broad in the proximal part.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The labrum is rounded, with a shallow depression (notch) on the anterior margin. The mandibles have a relatively short denticulate cutting edge and well-developed accessory plate; the 3rd segment of the palp is longer than the 2nd and 1st segments together; the length of the palp is less than 1.5 times that of the mandibular body. The outer lobe of maxillae I narrows distally and bears five short spines in the distal part and a fascicle of setae on the inner margin; the inner lobe is oval, the palp linear and slightly curved. The two lobes of maxillae II are similar in length, short and broad; on the distal margin they bear a row of spines with long strong setae at their base. The outer lobe of the maxillipeds has a convex outer and a straight inner margin; at the surface, parallel to the inner margin, are two rows of long and one row of short setae; the inner lobe has a tapered inner distal angle and is slightly pubescent.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Coxal plate I is oval and slightly tapers distally. The 5th segment of pereopods I is notably broadened distally and almost equal in length to the 6th segment; its lower anterior angle is stretched into a lobe; the 6th segment is likewise broadened</p> | | |

distally, its upper and lower distal angles stretching into rounded lobes, projecting behind the base of the straight and strong claw; the 5th segment of pereopods II is not broadened distally, it is slightly broader than and 2/3 the length of the 6th segment. Pereopods III and IV are identical in structure; their 2nd segment is equal in length to the 4th and 5th segments together; the 6th segment is slightly longer than the 5th and 1.5 times longer than the 6th. Pereopods V are much longer than pereopods III and IV, and somewhat longer than VI; the rod-shaped 4th segment is equal in length to the 2nd but much narrower than it; the weak, slightly curved 6th segment is less than 1/2 the length of the 5th and 1/4 the 4th segment; the claw is small, slightly curved, and non retractile. Pereopods VI are shorter than V; the width of the 2nd segment is 1/3 its length; the 4th segment is broadened distally, 1.5 times longer than the 5th and equal in length to the thin 6th segment. Pereopods VII have almost the same length ratios as pereopods V but are much weaker, the width of the 2nd segment is 1/4 its length.

The endopodite of uropods I is 2/3 the length of the basipodite, in uropods II almost equal to it, and in uropods III longer than it. The telson is slightly longer than 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 individuals ii to 14mm.

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:

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| 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</p> <p>Dr. N. Krishna pillai “Radhika” 65- Champaka Nagar Bakery Junction Trivandrum-695 001</p> </div> | |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information) | |