

NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Dept. of Biotechnology
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:

MARINE BIORESOURCES

FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general) Ref. No.:
(please answer only relevant fields;add additional fields if you require)

Fauna : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category : Invertebrata (Zooplankton), Copepoda		
Scientific name & Authority : <i>Monacilla typica</i> Sars, 1905 Common Name (if available) :		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Monacilla typica</i>	Sars	1905
<i>Oxycalanus spinifer</i>	Farran	1908
<i>Oxycalanus semispinus</i>	A. Scott	1909
<i>Monacilla typica</i>	Sars	1925
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub- Phylum	
Super Class :	Class : Crustacea	Sub- Class: Copepoda (Milne-Edwards,1840)
Super Order: Gymnoplea	Order: Calanoida (Sars1903)	Sub Order :
Super Family:	Family : Pseudocalanidae	Sub-Family:
Genus : <i>Monacilla</i>	Species : <i>typica</i>	
Authority: Sars		
Reference No.:		
Sars, G.O., 1905. Liste preliminaire des Calanoides recueillis pendant les campagnes de S.A.S. le Prince Albert de Monaco, Avec diagnoses des genres et des especes nouvelles, Part I. <i>Bull. Mus. Oceanogr., Monaco</i> , No. 26 .		
Geographical Location:		
Widely distributed in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans.		
Latitude: 25°N to 30°S	Place: Indian Ocean	
Longitude: 20°E to 120°E	State:	

Environment

Fresh water: Yes/ No

Habitat : Marine

Salinity : >35‰

Brackish : Yes/ No

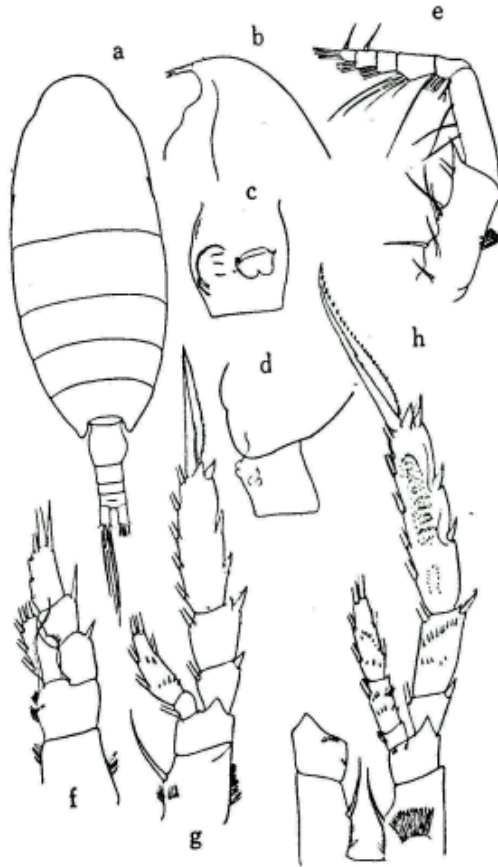
Migrations :

Temperature : <20°C

Salt water : Yes✓ / No

Depth range :

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



Monacilla typica (After Tanaka, 1956)

Female: a – dorsal aspect; b – prosome lateral aspect; c – genital ventral aspect;
d – last pedigerous segment and genital segment, lateral aspect;
e – maxilliped; f – 1st leg; g – 2nd leg; h – 4th legs.

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form- 2(Fish / shellfish / 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>Female: Cephalothorax 1.77 mm, urosome 0.48 mm. The cephalothorax oblong ovate; the prosome separates from the 1st pedigerous segment; the last two pedigerous segments fused; last pedigerous segment slightly asymmetrical; the lateral corners of the segment rounded, and slightly produced posteriorly; the rostrum produced into well defined sharp point.</p> <p>The urosome 4-jointed, the segment and furca in the proportional lengths 40: 16: 15: 11: 18=100. The genital segment asymmetrical; the right side is slightly swollen, there is a protruberance on the ventral surface of the right side; the furcal rami 1.7 time as long as wide, the outer most seta short.</p> <p>The 1st antenna 24-jointed, reaches back to the distal margin of the 3rd urosomal segment. The 2nd antenna, mandible and maxilla as figured by Sars. The maxillipede has a transeverse row of spinules on the posterior margin about the middle of the 1st basal joint as illustrated by A. Scott.</p> <p>The 1st leg has 3-jointed exopodite and 1-jointed endopodite. The outer margin of the 1st has basal joint has groups of stiff hairs. The 2nd leg has 3-jointed exopodite and 2-jointed endopodite; the 2nd joint of the endopodite has two rows of spinules; the 1st basal joint is furnished with spinules; the terminal spine of the exopodite finely serrated. The 3rd leg has 3-jointed exopodite and endopodite; the 2nd and 3rd joints of the exopodite are furnished with rows of spinules. The 4th leg has 3-jointed exopodite and and endopodite are furnished with rows of spinules as shown in the figure; the 1st basal joint has a transeverse row of long acicular spines on the posterior surface about the middle of the joint only on the left side; the acicular spines not extend beyond the distal margin of the 1st basal joint; the terminal spine of the exopodite is coarsely serrated.</p>	
Sex attributes:	
Descriptive characters:	

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food :

Feeding type :

Additional remarks:

The present specimen agrees well with the description and figures given by several authors except that the prosome and 1st pedigerous segment are separate.

Size and age:

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

Female: 2.25 mm

Ref. No.:

Tanaka, 1956

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:	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.)	
Madhupratap, M. and P. Haridas, 1986. Epipelagic calanoid copepods of the Northern Indian Ocean. <i>OCEANOLOGICA ACTA</i> , 9 (2): 105-117.	
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