

**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Calanoida  
**Family** Calanidae

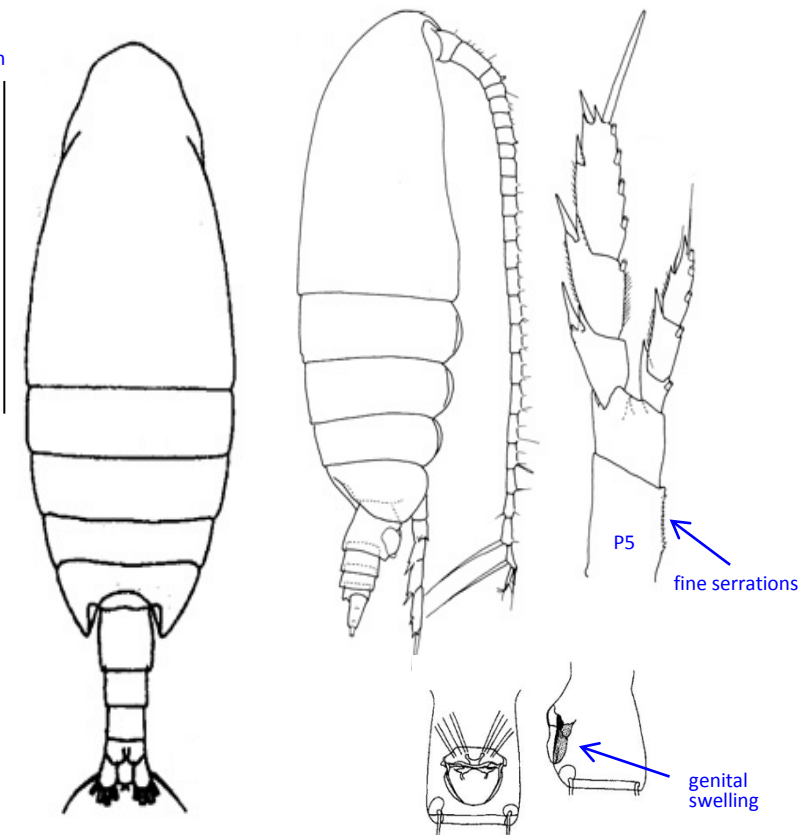
# Nannocalanus minor

(Claus, 1863)



scale: mm

1.0



Bradford-Grieve (1994); Andronov (2001)

## Synonyms

*Cetochilus minor* Claus, 1863  
*Calanus minor* (Claus, 1863)  
*Canthocalanus minor* (Claus, 1863)  
*Canthocalanus minor minor* (Claus, 1863)  
*Calanus valgus* Brady, 1883  
*Calanus caroli* Giesbrecht, 1888  
*Cosmocalanus caroli* (Giesbrecht, 1888)  
*Undinula darwinii caroli* Giesbrecht, 1888  
*Canthocalanus minor major* Sewell, 1929  
*Nannocalanus minor major* Sewell, 1929

## Size

Female: 1.45-2.40 mm

## Genus notes

- Cephalosome and 1<sup>st</sup> pedigerous somite fused
- In fresh specimens edges of prosome somites may be tinged red
- Male right P5 like other swimming legs, setae on inner border of the exopod
- Male P5 left endopod without setae, left exopod with outer edge spines greatly elongated
- Right and left spermathecae fused on female

## Female

- A1 does not reach to end of urosome
- Rounded last prosome somite extending ½ way down genital somite
- Fine serrations on inner margin of P5 coxa
- Short stubby urosome, characteristically inset into prosome
- Obvious genital swelling bulging when viewed from side, with small projection low on surface
- May be confused with *Calanus australis*. *C. australis* differs as it is bigger, has 5 prosome somites, and the prosome indent is not obvious
- May be confused with *Canthocalanus pauper*. *C. pauper* has no serrations on inner margin of P5 coxa

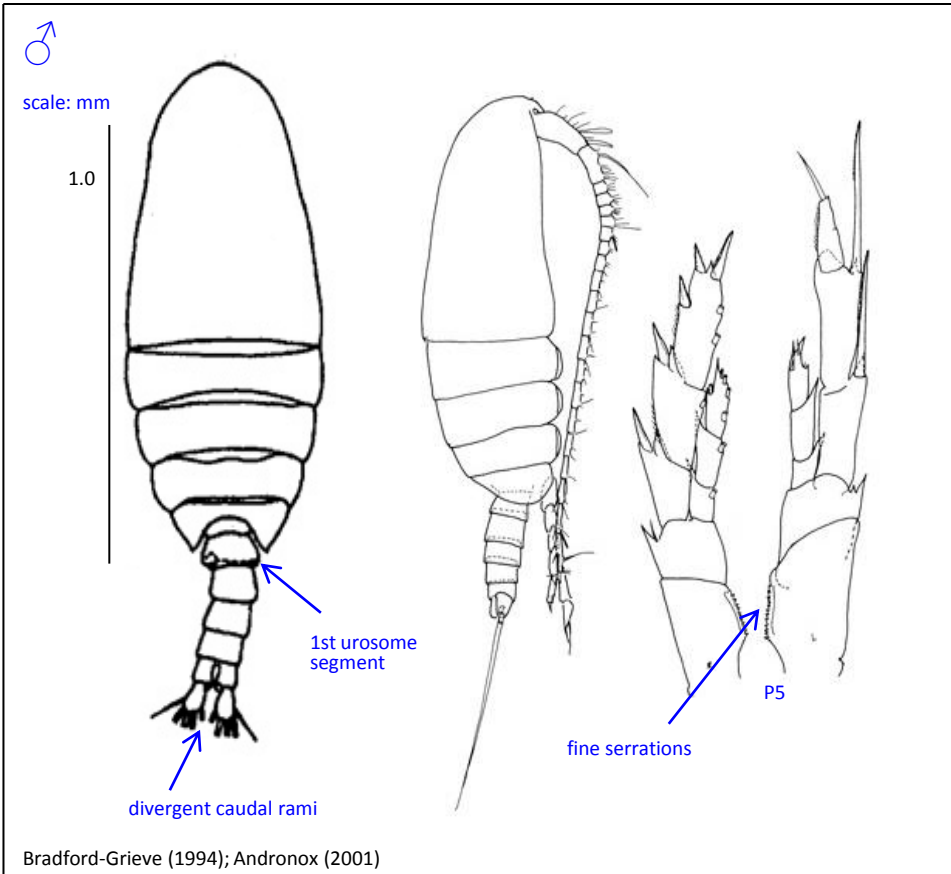


fine hairs P5

<b>Phylum</b>	Arthropoda
<b>Order</b>	Calanoida
<b>Family</b>	Calanidae

# Nannocalanus minor

(Claus, 1863)



**Size**

Male: 1.17-2.01 mm

**Male**

- A1 reaches just past urosome
- P5 slightly asymmetric and has fine serrations on inner margin of coxa
- Asymmetrical 1<sup>st</sup> urosome somite
- Caudal rami divergent in dorsal view

**Distribution**

- Epipelagic – mesopelagic
- Widespread oceanic
- Subtropical and tropical oceans
- Temperate coastal regions

**Ecology**

- Omnivorous, feeding on fine particles
- Capable of responding very quickly when productivity in coastal waters increases, and moves inshore and undergoes rapid population expansion
- Continuous reproduction, can produce 2 – 5 generations year<sup>-1</sup>

**Source**

- Andronov (2001)
- Boltovskoy (1999)
- Boxshall and Halsey (2004)
- Bradford-Grieve (1994)
- Conway *et al.* (2003)
- Mauchline (1998)
- Taw (1978)

(Full reference available at <http://www.imas.utas.edu.au/zooplankton/references>)

