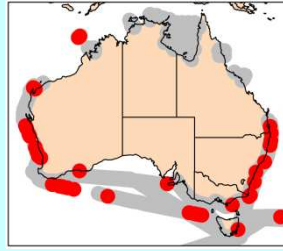


Agetus flaccus

(Giesbrecht, 1891)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

Corycaeus flaccus Giesbrecht, 1891

Size

Female: 1.20 – 1.89 mm

Genus notes

- Usually greater than 1.2 mm
- Has cuticular lenses
- Basal setae of antenna subequal in both sexes
- Male antenna distal margin rounded, finely hirsute
- 1-segmented urosome

Female

- Cephalosome separated from 1st pedigerous somite
- Cephalosome 1.8 times as long as wide
- Urosome and caudal rami in the proportional lengths 4:3
- Genital somite 1.5 times as long as wide, with a small rounded protuberance on the mid-dorsal of the somite, lateral margins furnished with short hairs
- Inner marginal caudal rami seta is the longest and is flanged

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Coastal and oceanic
- Widespread in tropics and subtropics of Indian, Pacific and Atlantic

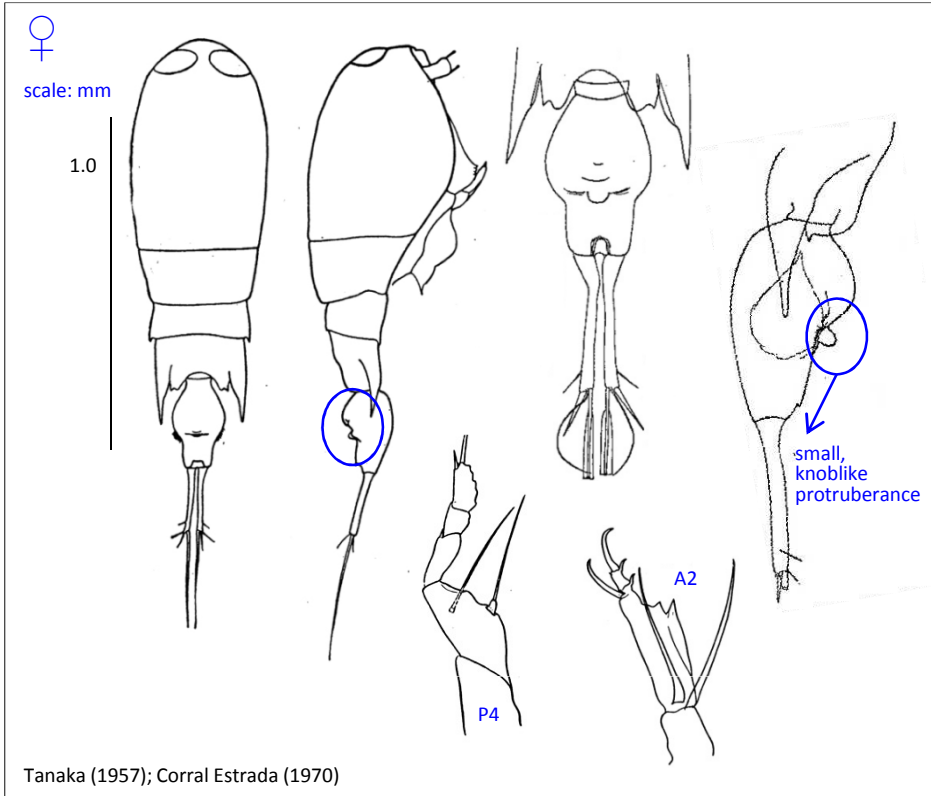
Ecology

- Visual predators using raptorial appendages to capture small prey
- Inhabits the layer below the thermocline in summer

Source

Boltovskoy (1999)
 Boxshall & Halsey (2004)
 Corral Estrada (1970)
 Dahl (1912)
 Razouls et al. (2012)
 Tanaka (1957)
 Vidjak & Bojanic (2009)

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



Tanaka (1957); Corral Estrada (1970)



preserved specimen

1 mm

C. Davies, CSIRO © 2012



C. Davies, CSIRO

C. Davies, CSIRO © 2012

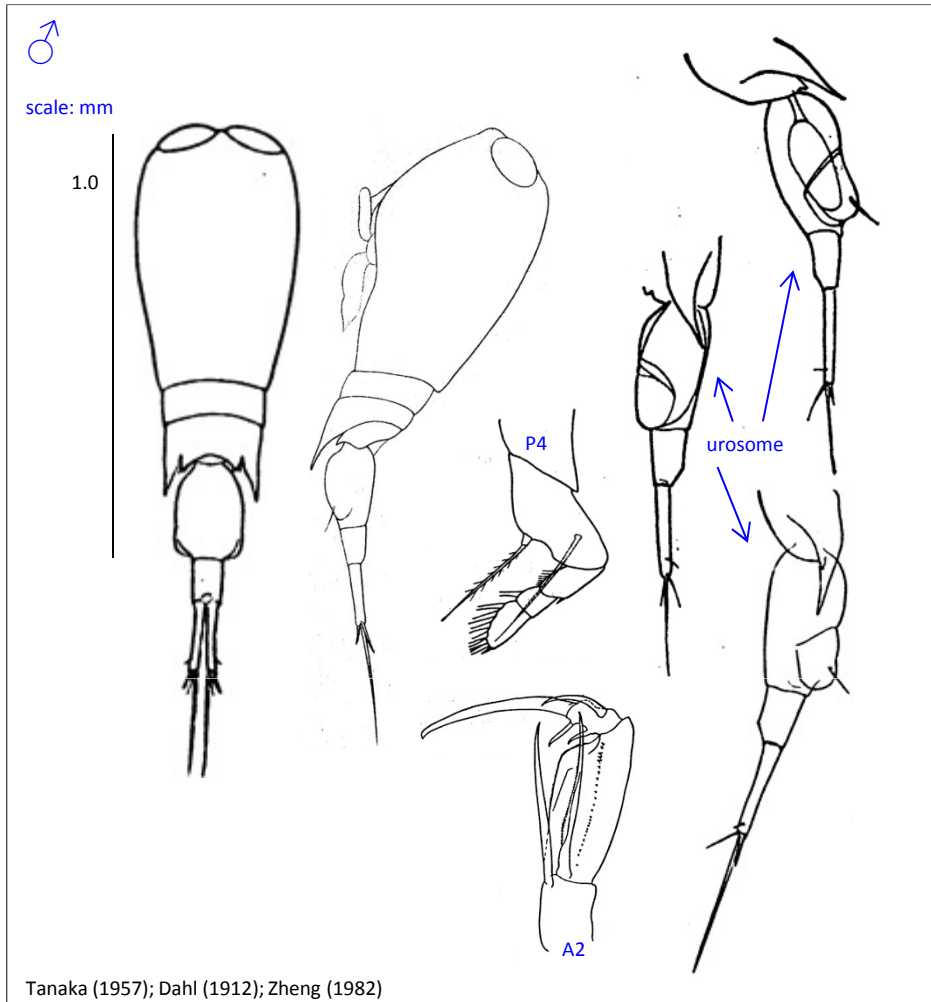
Compiled: C. H. Davies & M. Tonks 2012
 Verified: K. M. Swadling 2013



Agetus flaccus

(Giesbrecht, 1891)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae



Size

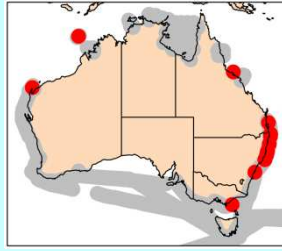
Male: 1.15 – 1.68 mm

Male

- Genital somite 1.5 times as long as wide
- Eye lenses separate
- Antenna, inner margin of 2nd basal joint has no large tooth, finely serrated
- Anal somite wider at proximal than distal margin
- Caudal rami 7 times as long as wide

Agetus limbatus

(Brady, 1883)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

Corycaeus limbatus Brady, 1883

Size

Female: 1.24 – 1.64 mm

Genus notes

- Usually greater than 1.2 mm
- Has cuticular lenses
- Basal setae of antenna subequal in both sexes
- Male antenna distal margin rounded, finely hirsute
- 1-segmented urosome

Female

- 1-segmented urosome is 2 times as long as caudal rami
- Genital somite rhomboidal in dorsal view

Distribution

- Epipelagic – mesopelagic
- Coastal and oceanic
- Tropical and subtropical in the Atlantic and Pacific

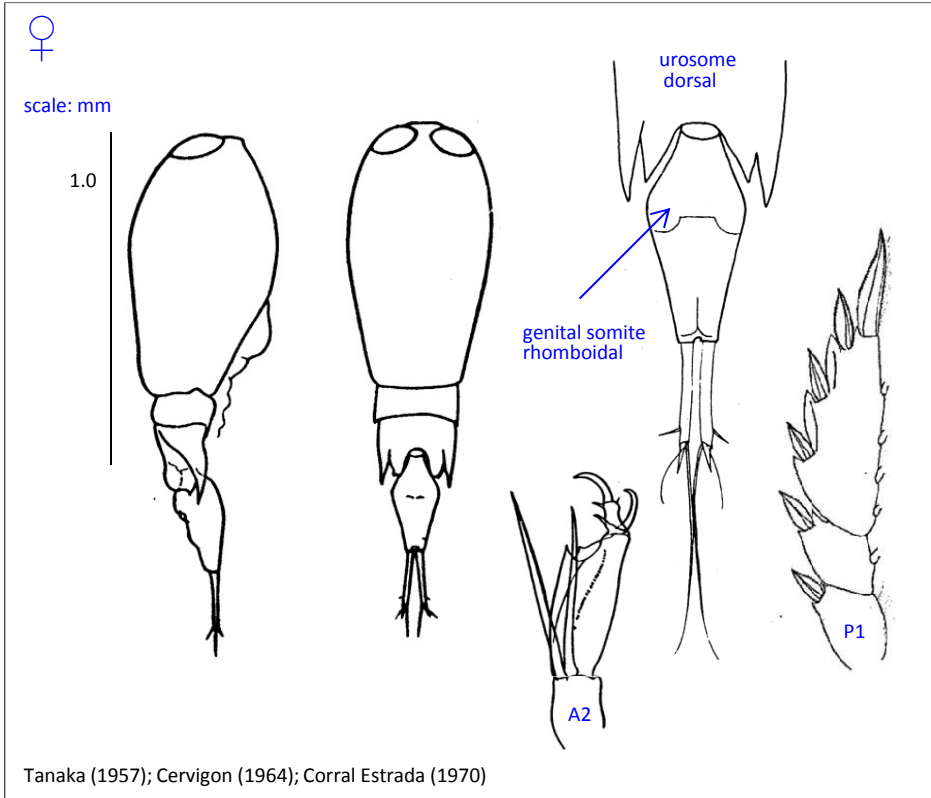
Ecology

- Visual predators using raptorial appendages to capture small prey
- Prefers water temperatures below 15°C
- Often co-occurs with *A. flaccus*

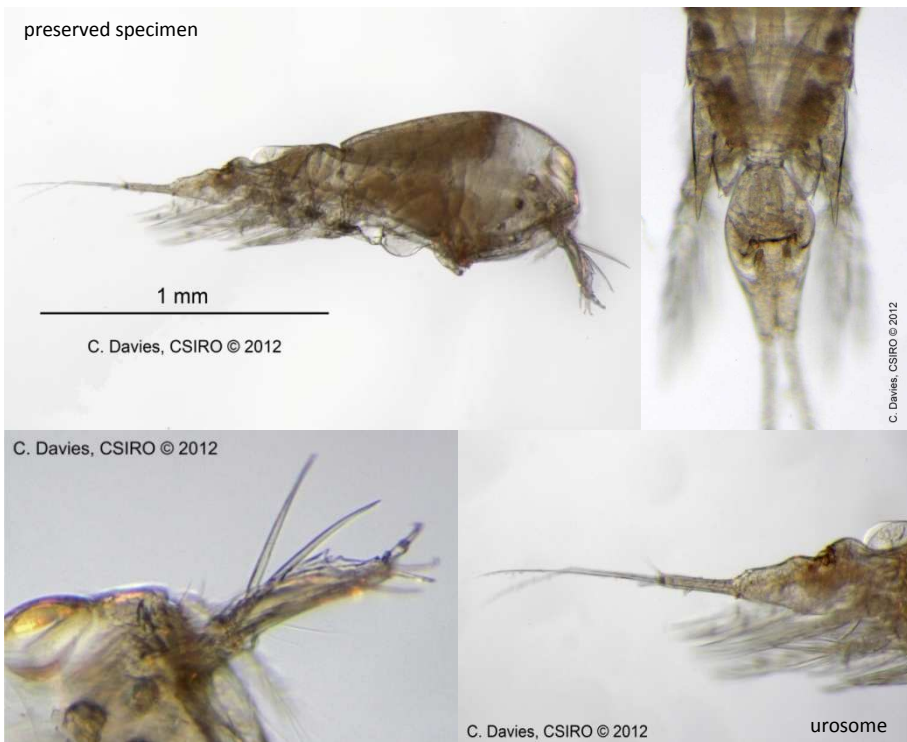
Source

- Boltovskoy (1999)
- Boxshall & Halsey (2004)
- Cervigon (1964)
- Corral Estrada (1970)
- Dahl (1912)
- Razouls (1974)
- Razouls et al. (2012)
- Tanaka (1957)
- Vidjak & Bojanic (2009)

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



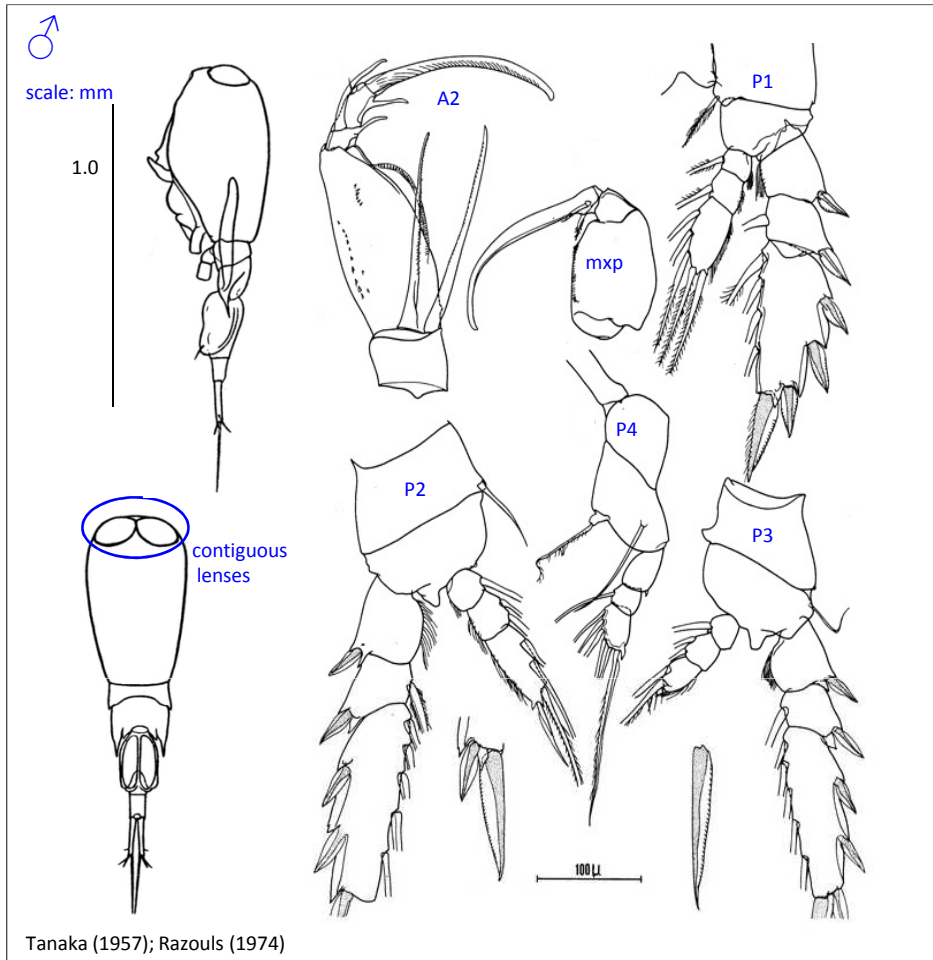
Tanaka (1957); Cervigon (1964); Corral Estrada (1970)



Agetus limbatus

(Brady, 1883)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 1.08 – 1.67 mm

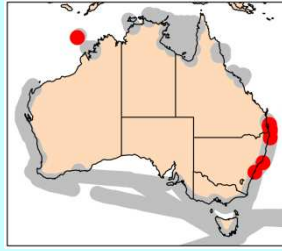
Male

- Cephalosoma <2 times as long as wide
- Large cuticular lenses contiguous
- The urosome somites and caudal rami in the proportional lengths 52:17:29
- Genital somite about 1.6 times as long as wide
- Anal somite 1.5 times as long as wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as caudal rami

Tanaka (1957); Razouls (1974)

Agetus typicus

(Kroyer, 1849)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

Corycaeus typicus Kroyer, 1849

Size

Female: 1.30 – 1.80 mm

Genus notes

- Usually greater than 1.2 mm
- Has cuticular lenses
- Basal setae of antennae subequal in both sexes
- Male antennae distal margin rounded, finely hirsute
- 1-segmented urosome

Female

- Cephalosome separate from 1st pedigerous somite
- 4th pedigerous somite (protrudes laterally at 90 degrees) and urosome are peculiar in form
- Prosome 2x as long as urosome
- Genital somite and caudal rami in the proportion 55:45
- Genital somite swollen only in mid portion, in lateral view prominent dorsal swelling at the mid portion
- Caudal rami are parallel and separated
- Inner marginal caudal rami setae flanged and longer than rami itself

Distribution

- Epipelagic – mesopelagic
- Tropical, not going past 40°N or 40°S
- Widespread in Indian, Pacific and Atlantic oceans

Ecology

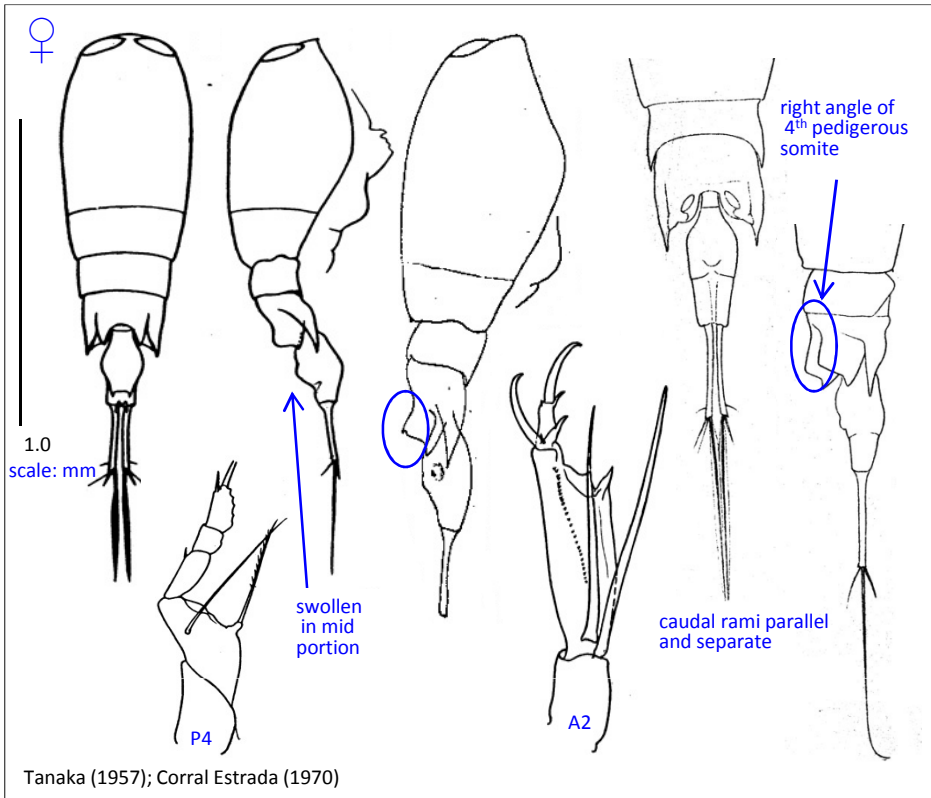
- Visual predators using raptorial appendages to capture small prey
- Common species in ballast water introductions in European waters

Source

Boltovskoy (1999)
 Boxshall & Halsey (2004)
 Corral Estrada (1970)
 Dahl (1912)
 Tanaka (1957)
 Razouls et al. (2012)
 Vidjak & Bojanic (2006)

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

Compiled: C. H. Davies & M. Tonks 2012
 Verified: K. M. Swadling 2013



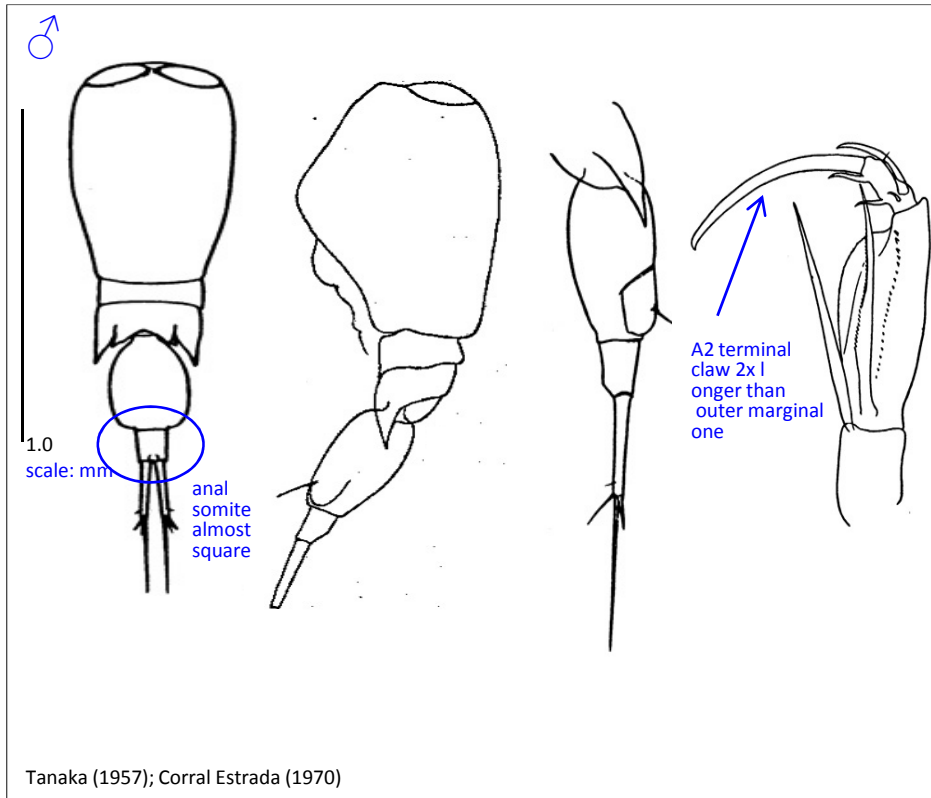
Tanaka (1957); Corral Estrada (1970)



Agetus typicus

(Kroyer, 1849)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Size

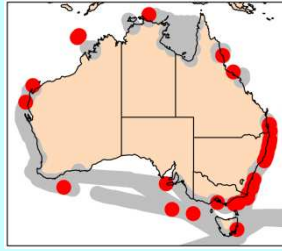
Male: 1.27 – 1.62 mm

Male

- Eye lenses separate
- Genital somite 1.5 times as long as wide
- Genital somite is shorter than the anal somite and caudal rami combined
- Anal somite a little wider at the proximal than distal margin, almost square in dorsal view
- Caudal rami 2 times as long as anal somite

Corycaeus clausi

Dahl F., 1894

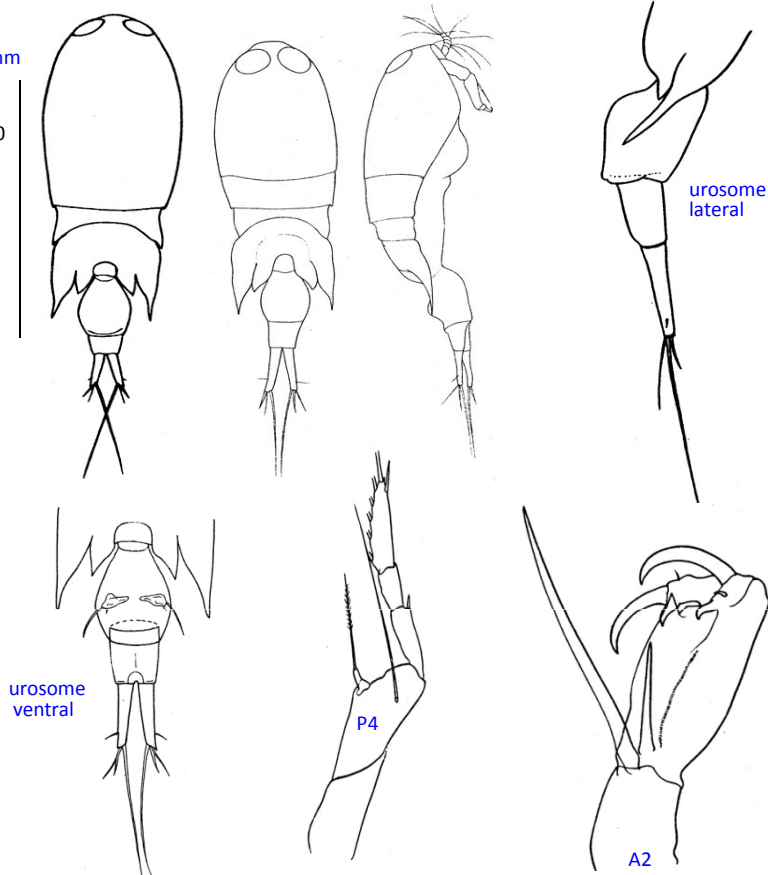


Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



scale: mm

1.0



Synonyms
None

Size
Female: 1.50 – 1.82 mm

- Genus notes**
- Has cuticular lenses
 - A2 distal margin ends in tooth
 - One basal setae of female A2 at least 2x length of other; difference not as great in male
 - Urosome 2-segmented
 - Very divergent caudal rami

- Female**
- Cephalosome fused with pedigerous somite 1
 - Prosome points extends to ~ 2/3 of genital somite
 - Genital somite oval, as wide as long, 2x as long as anal somite, 1.5x as long as caudal rami
 - Anal somite wider at proximal margin
 - Caudal rami 3x as long as wide

- Distribution**
- Epipelagic – mesopelagic
 - Coastal and oceanic
 - Tropical and subtropical in Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans

- Ecology**
- Visual predators using raptorial appendages to capture small prey
 - Little is known about the ecology of this species

Cervignon (1964); Dahl (1912); Tanaka (1957)

Corycaeus clausi

Dahl F., 1894

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae

Size

Male: 1.30 – 1.56 mm

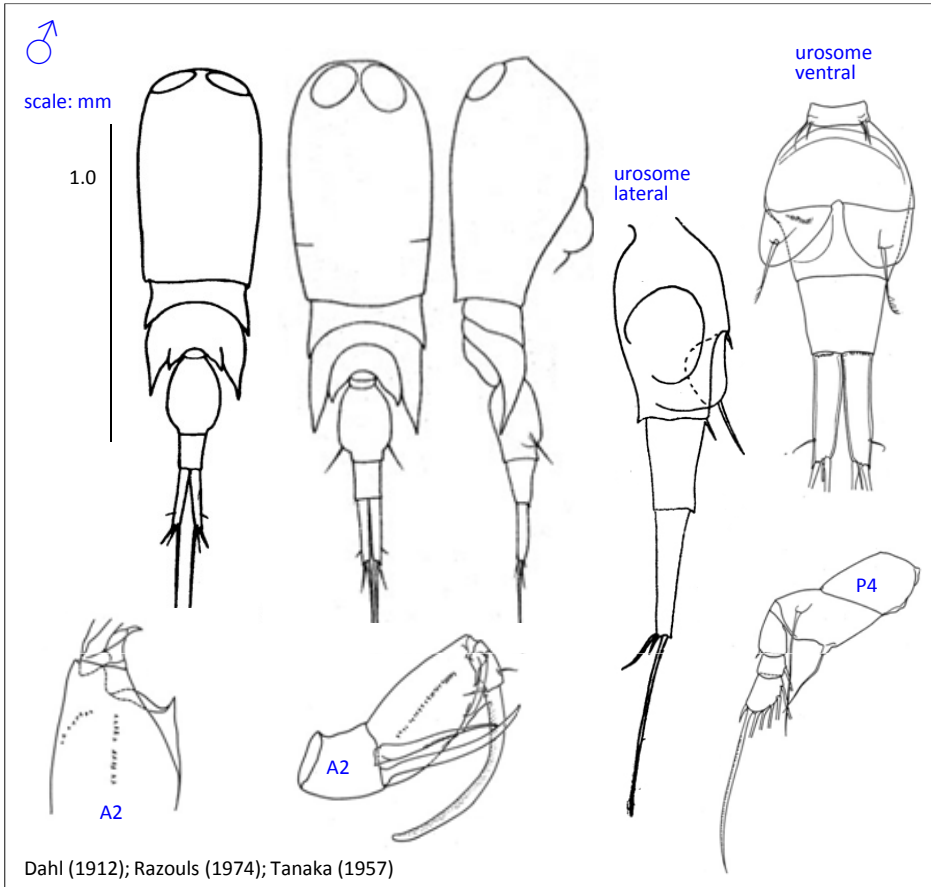
Male

- Length ratio genital somite: anal somite: caudal rami 46:21:33

Source

Boltovskoy (1999)
 Boxshall & Halsey (2004)
 Cervigon (1964)
 Dahl (1912)
 Razouls (1974)
 Razouls et al. (2012)
 Tanaka (1957)

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

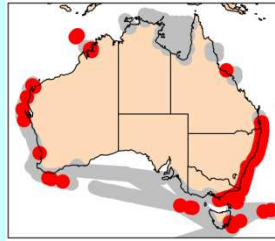


Dahl (1912); Razouls (1974); Tanaka (1957)



Corycaeus crassiusculus

Dana, 1849



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

None

Size

Female: 1.68 – 2.00 mm

Genus notes

- Has cuticular lenses
- A2 distal margin ends in tooth
- One basal setae of female A2 at least 2x length of other, difference not as great in male
- Urosome 2-segmented
- Very divergent caudal rami

Female

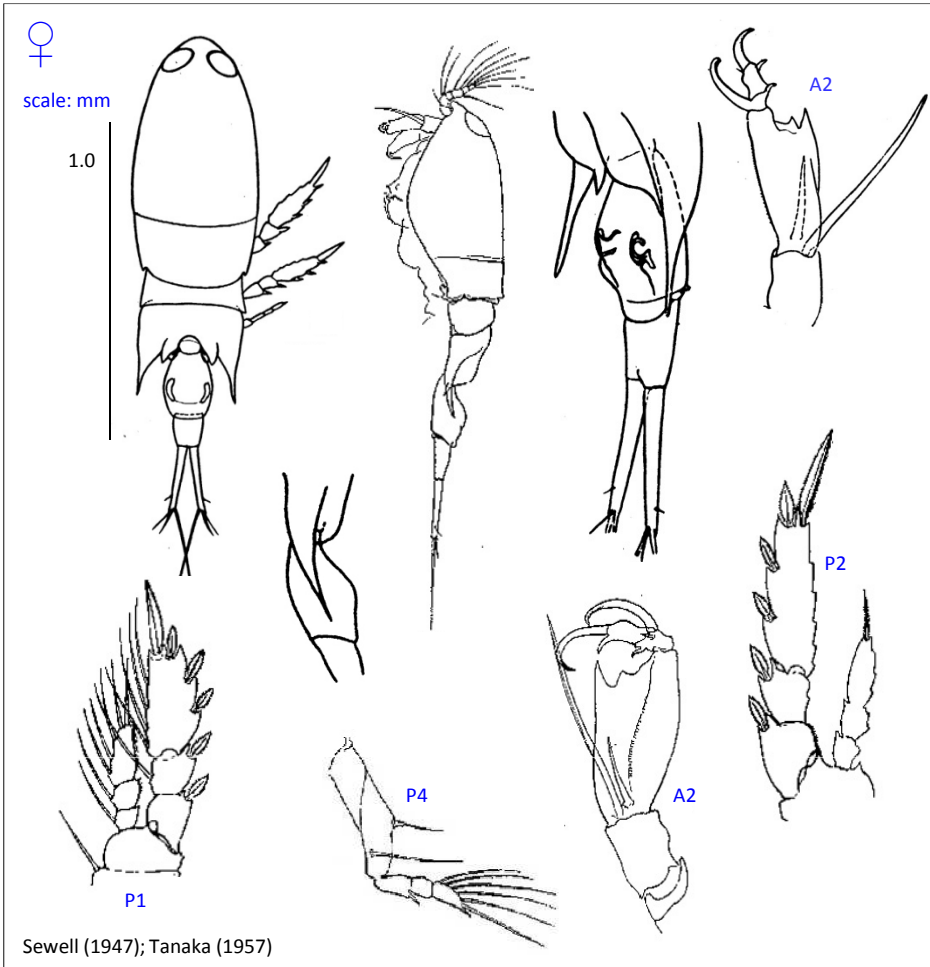
- Cephalosome separate from pedigerous somite 1
- Prosome 2x as long as urosome
- Prosome points extend to distal margin of genital somite
- Genital somite overlaps anal somite at dorsal margin
- Anal somite a little wider at the proximal margin than the distal margin
- Caudal rami 0.5 – 0.8x as long as the rest of the urosome and 6x as long as wide

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Coastal and oceanic
- Indo-Pacific region and Southern Africa

Ecology

- Visual predators using raptorial appendages to capture small prey
- Little is known about the ecology of this species



Sewell (1947); Tanaka (1957)

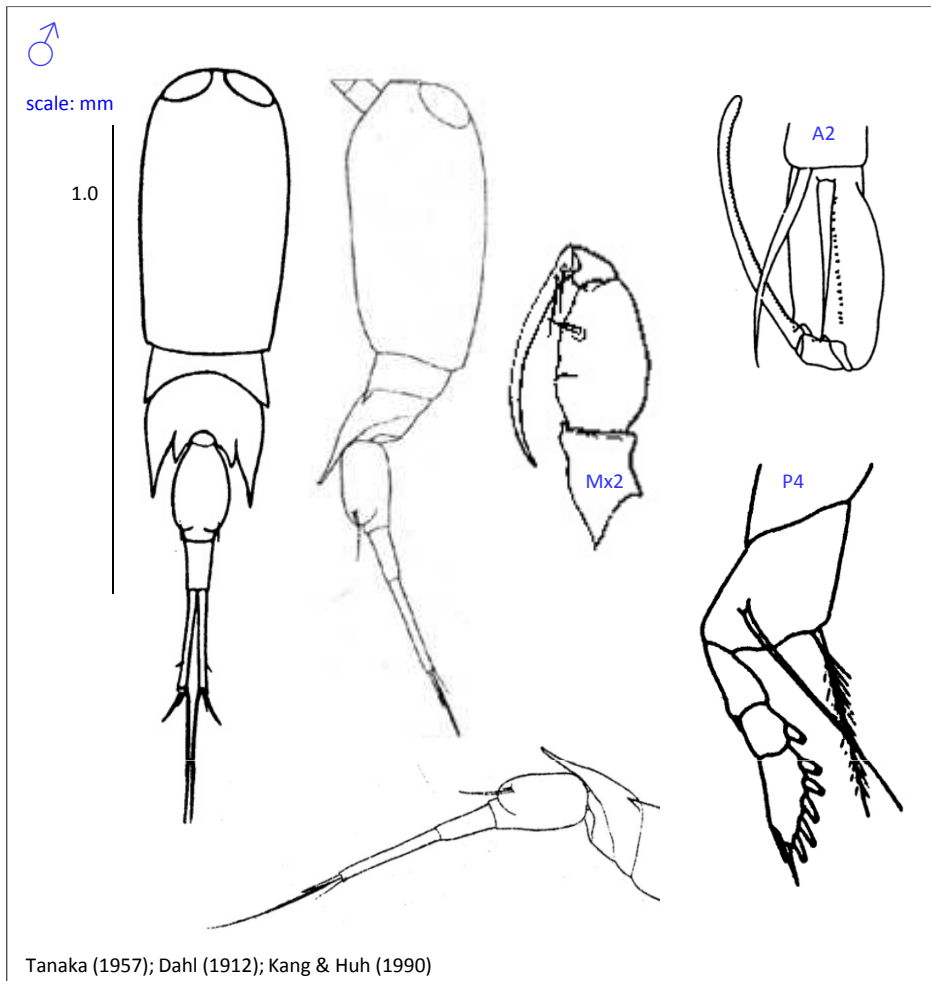


A. Slotwinski, CSIRO © 2012

Corycaeus crassiusculus

Dana, 1849

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 1.42 – 1.75 mm

Male

- Cephalosome fused with pedigerous somite 1
- Prosome points extend to middle of genital somite
- Genital somite 1.5x as long as wide
- Anal somite a little wider at proximal margin than distal margin and 2x as long as wide at the distal margin
- Caudal rami almost equals length of genital somite and 8x as long as wide

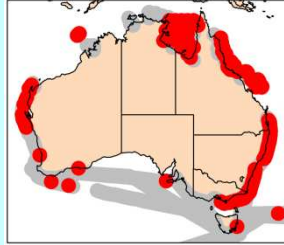
Source

Boltovskoy (1999)
 Boxshall & Halsey (2004)
 Dahl (1912)
 Kang & Huh (1990)
 Motoda (1963)
 Razouls et al. (2012)
 Sewell (1947)
 Tanaka (1957)

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

Corycaeus speciosus

Dana, 1849



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

None

Size

Female: 1.37 – 2.55 mm

Genus notes

- Has cuticular lenses
- A2 distal margin ends in tooth
- One basal setae of female A2 at least 2x length of other, difference not as great in male
- Urosome 2-segmented
- Very divergent caudal rami

Female

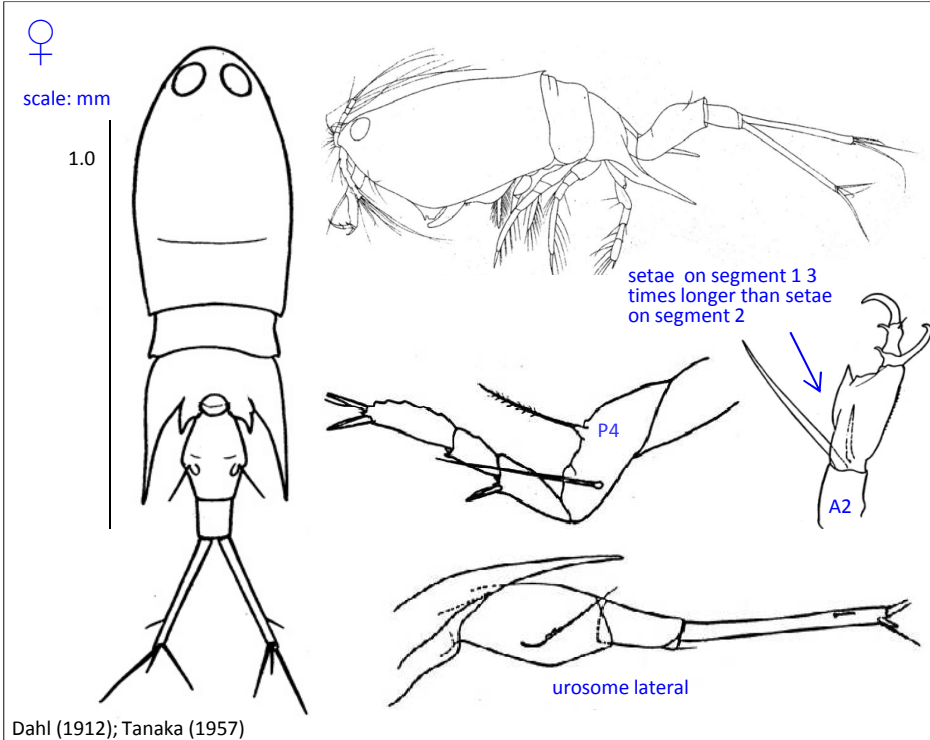
- Cephalosome and first pedigerous somite partially fused
- Prosome points longer than genital somite
- Divergent caudal rami longer than genital and anal somites combined
- Basal setae on A2 segment 1 are 3x longer than the setae on A2 segment 2

Distribution

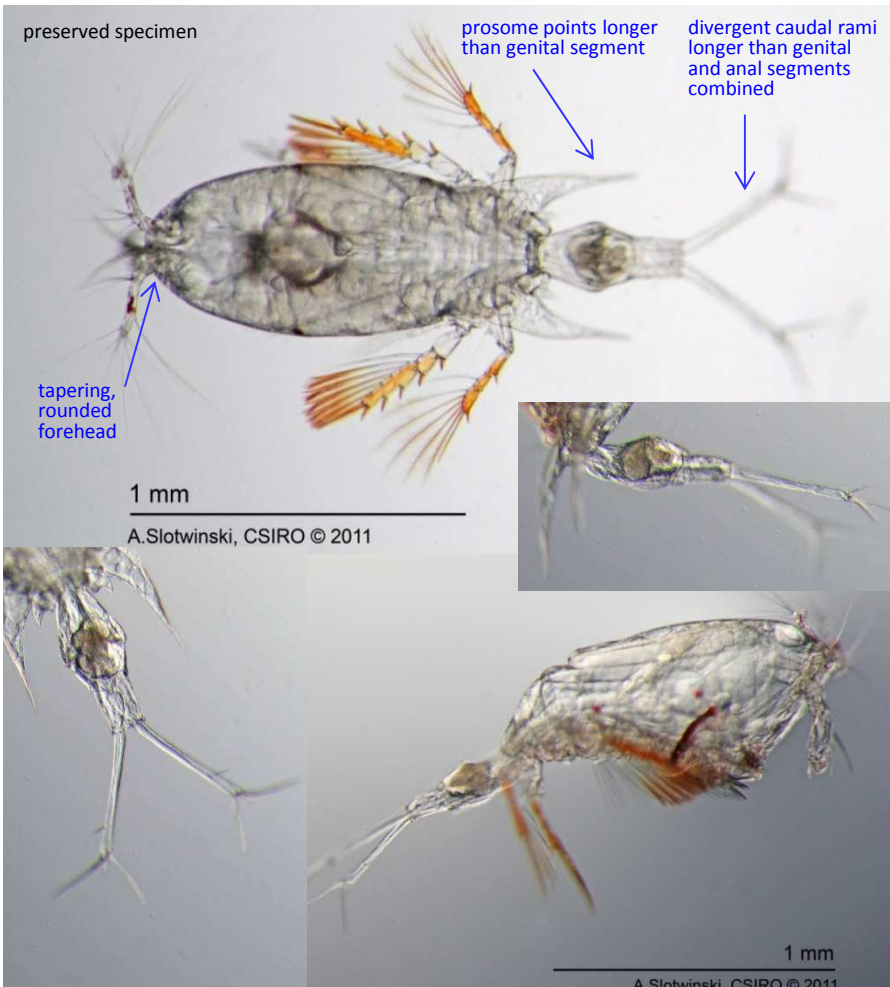
- Epipelagic – mesopelagic
- Sometimes bathypelagic
- Tropical, subtropical and temperate; possibly extending into subantarctic waters
- Widespread in Indian, Pacific and Atlantic oceans

Ecology

- Visual predators using raptorial appendages to capture small prey
- Little is known about the ecology of this species



Dahl (1912); Tanaka (1957)



1 mm

A. Slotwinski, CSIRO © 2011

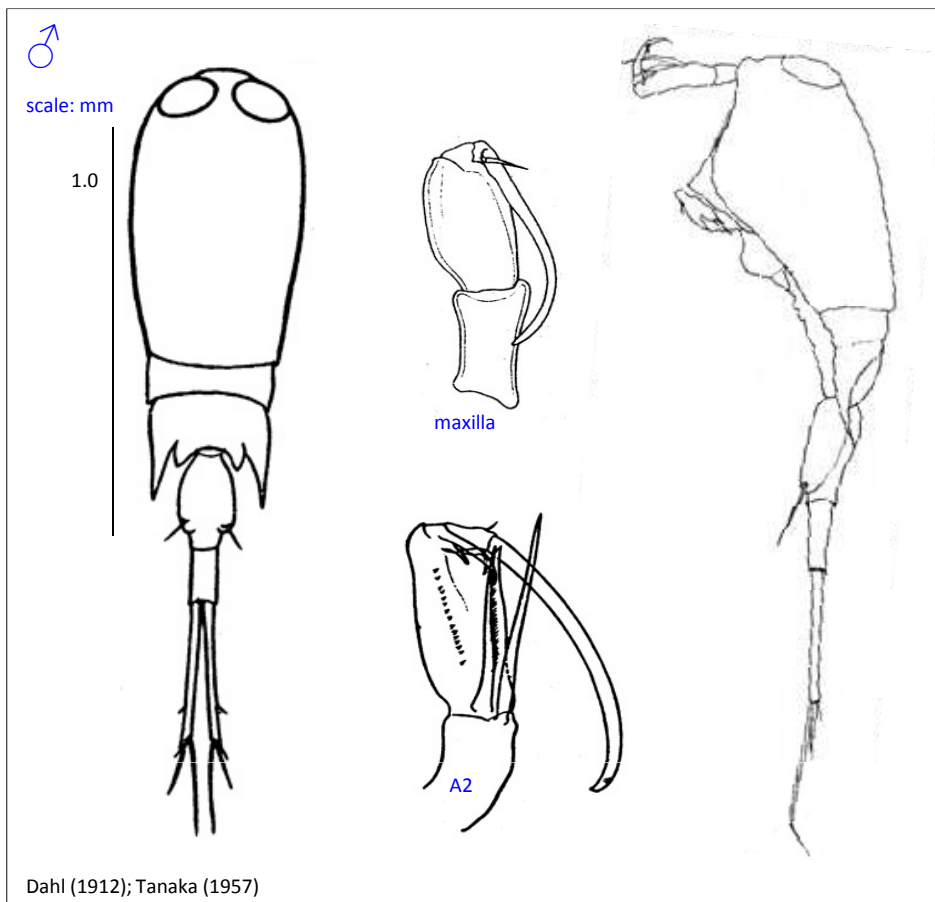
1 mm

A. Slotwinski, CSIRO © 2011

Corycaeus speciosus

Dana, 1849

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 0.75 – 2.00 mm

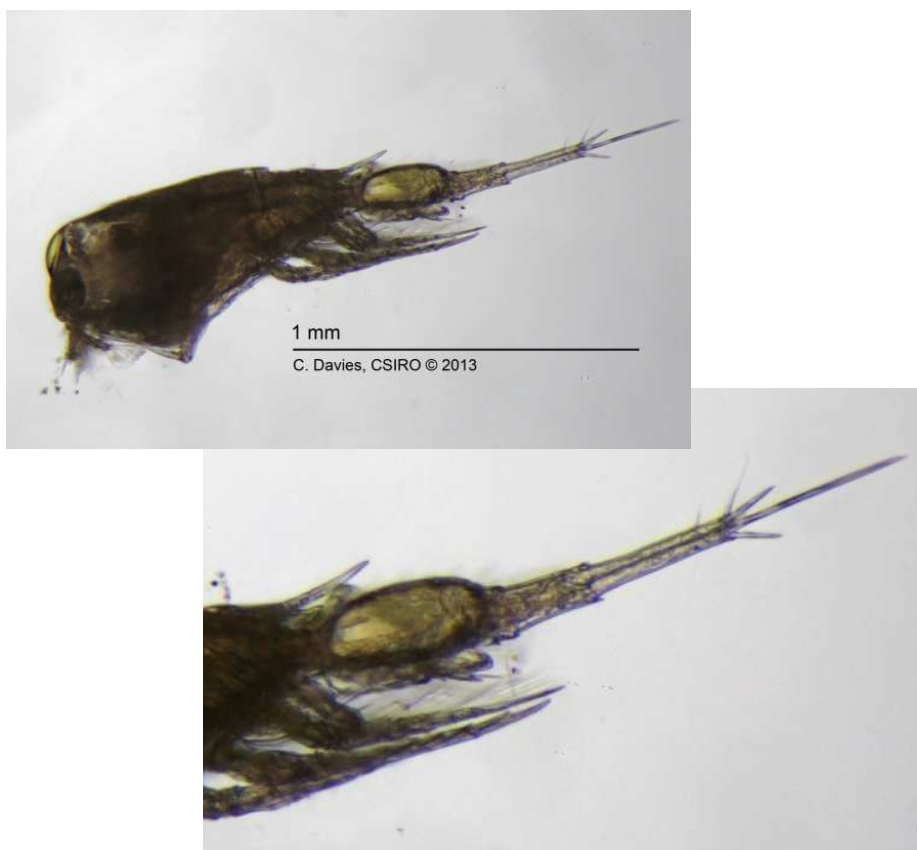
Male

- Cephalosome and pedigerous somite 1 fused
- Genital and anal somites and caudal rami proportional lengths are 33:21:46
- Caudal rami 2x as long as anal somite and 12x as long as wide
- Prosome points extend to $> \frac{1}{2}$ the genital somite
- Anal somite $> 2x$ as wide as long and same width over whole length
- Distal corner of inner margin of A2 segment 2 is pointed

Source

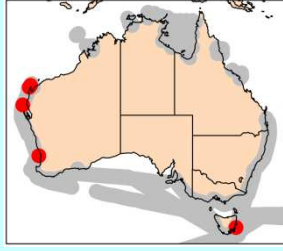
Boltovskoy (1999)
 Boxshall & Halsey (2012)
 Dahl (1912)
 Tanaka (1957)

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



Corycaeus vitreus

Dana, 1849

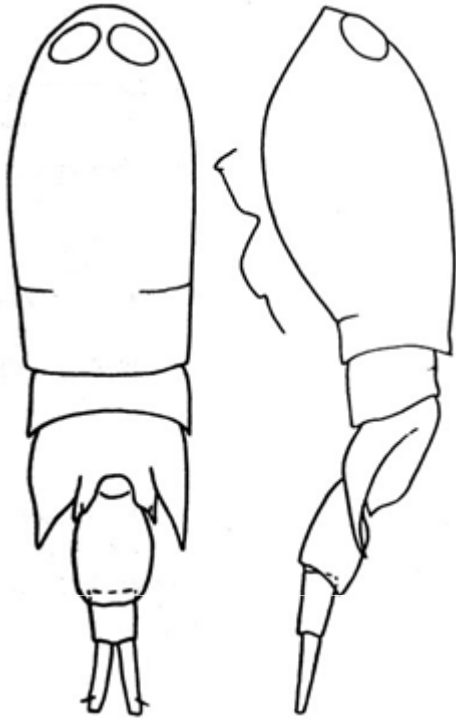


Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



scale: mm

1.0



Farran (1936)

Synonyms

None

Size

Female: 1.68 – 1.74 mm

Genus notes

- Has cuticular lenses
- A2 distal margin ends in tooth
- One basal setae of female A2 at least 2x length of other; difference not as great in male
- Urosome 2-segmented
- Very divergent caudal rami

Female

- Urosome shorter and broader in dorsal view
- Caudal rami noticeably broader and more tapered
- Membranous edge to longest caudal rami seta, but it is narrow and tenuous and difficult to make out but is more robust than that of *C. crassiusculus*

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Ocean and coastal
- Pacific Ocean
- Coast of Western Australia

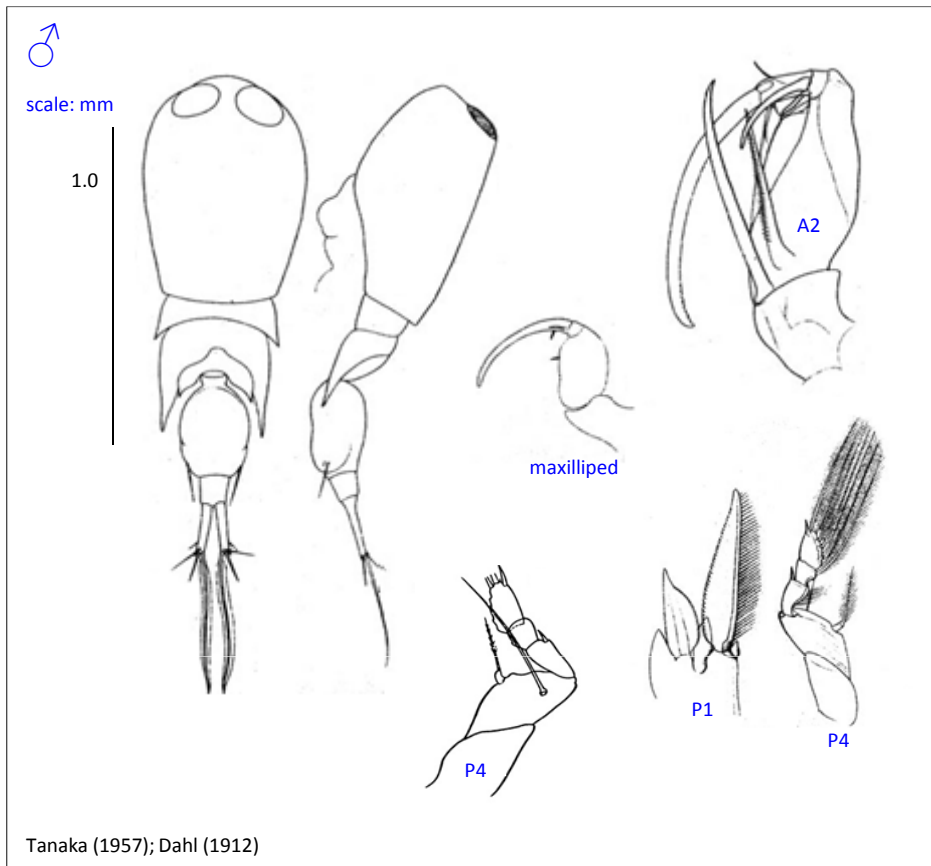
Ecology

- Visual predators using raptorial appendages to capture small prey
- Little is known about the ecology of this species

Corycaeus vitreus

Dana, 1849

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 1.5 – 1.85 mm

Male

- Prosome 1.5x longer than urosome (26:17)
- Urosome somites and caudal rami in proportional lengths 55:15:30
- Anal somite is wider at proximal than distal margin and as long as it is wide at distal margin
- Caudal rami 2x as long as anal somite and 5x as long as wide

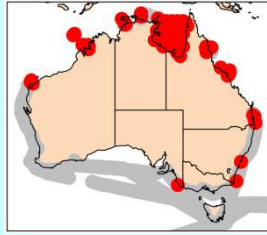
Source

Boltovskoy (1999)
 Boxshall & Halsey (2004)
 Dahl (1912)
 Farran (1936)
 Tanaka (1957)

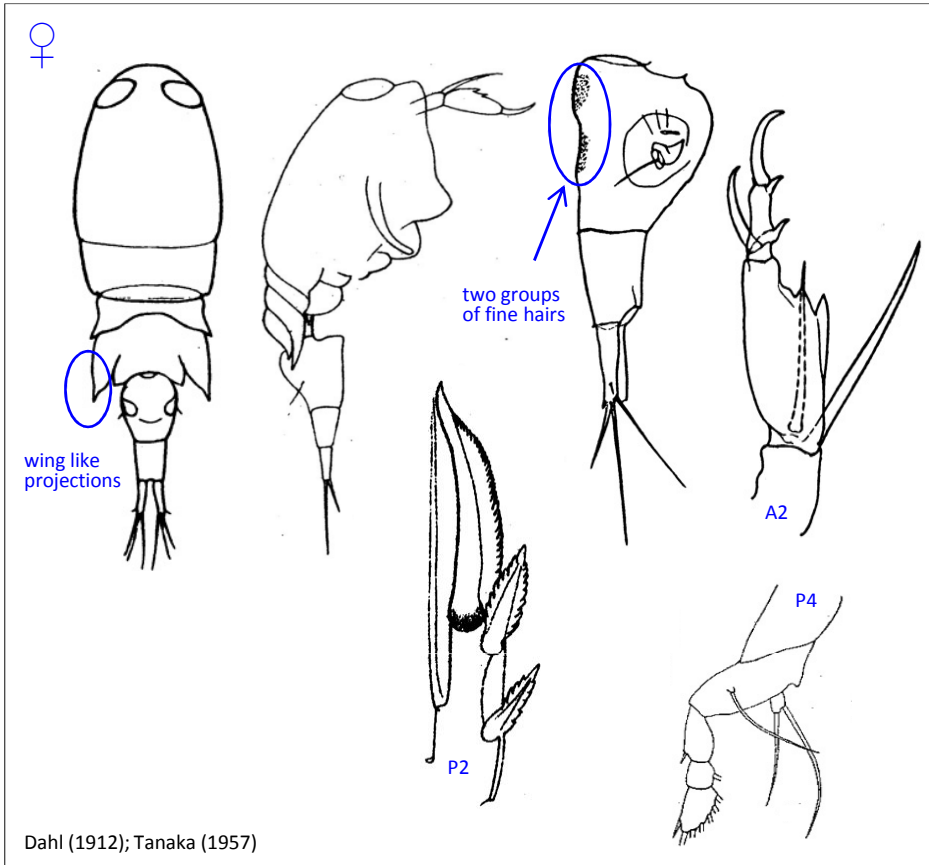
(Full reference available at <http://www.imas.utas.edu.au/zooplankton/references>)

Ditrichocorycaeus andrewsi

Farran, 1911



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Dahl (1912); Tanaka (1957)

Synonyms
None

Size
Female: 0.65 – 1.07 mm

- Genus notes**
- Has cuticular lenses
 - Usually <1 mm
 - Peg like endopod of P4 with 2 setae and a small posterior projection
 - Male genital somite usually has hook or point on ventral proximal corner

- Female**
- Prosome 2x as long as urosome
 - Cephalosome separate from pedigerous somite 1
 - Pedigerous somite 3 with wing-like projections
 - Prosome points extend to less than the middle of the genital somite
 - Caudal rami just shorter than the anal somite and half as long as the genital somite
 - Genital somites with two groups of fine hairs when viewed laterally and no ventral hook

- Distribution**
- Epipelagic
 - Coastal and oceanic
 - Subtropical and tropical
 - Indian and Pacific oceans

- Ecology**
- Visual predators using raptorial appendages to capture small prey
 - Little is known about the ecology of this species

Ditrichocorycaeus andrewsi

Farran, 1911

Phylum	Arthropoda
Order	Cyclopoida
Family	Corycaeidae

Size

Male: 0.65 – 1.04 mm

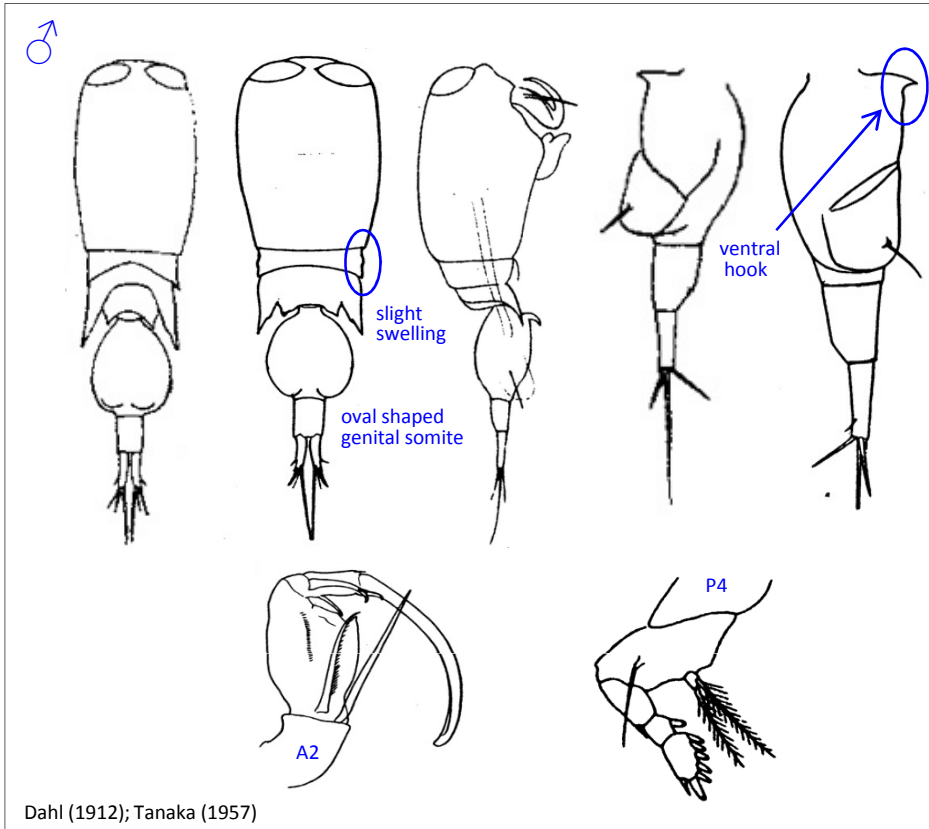
Male

- Prosome 1.5x as long as urosome
- Caudal rami as long as the anal somite
- Slight swelling on the sides of the second pedigerous somite
- Genital somite is broad and oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ as wide as long with a small ventral hook
- Anal somite as long as wide
- Caudal rami 4x as long as wide at proximal end
- Prosome points extend to $\frac{1}{3}$ of genital somite

Source

Boltovsky (1999)
 Boxshall & Halsey (2004)
 Dahl (1912)
 Tanaka (1957)

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



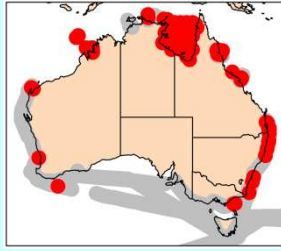
Dahl (1912); Tanaka (1957)



Author: C. H. Davies & M. Tonks 2012
 Verified: D. V. P. Conway 2013

Ditrichocorycaeus asiaticus

Dahl F., 1894



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms
None

Size
Female: 1.04 – 1.40 mm

Genus notes

- Has cuticular lenses
- Usually <1 mm
- Peg like endopod of P4 with 2 setae and a small posterior projection
- Male genital somite usually has a hook or point on ventral proximal corner

Female

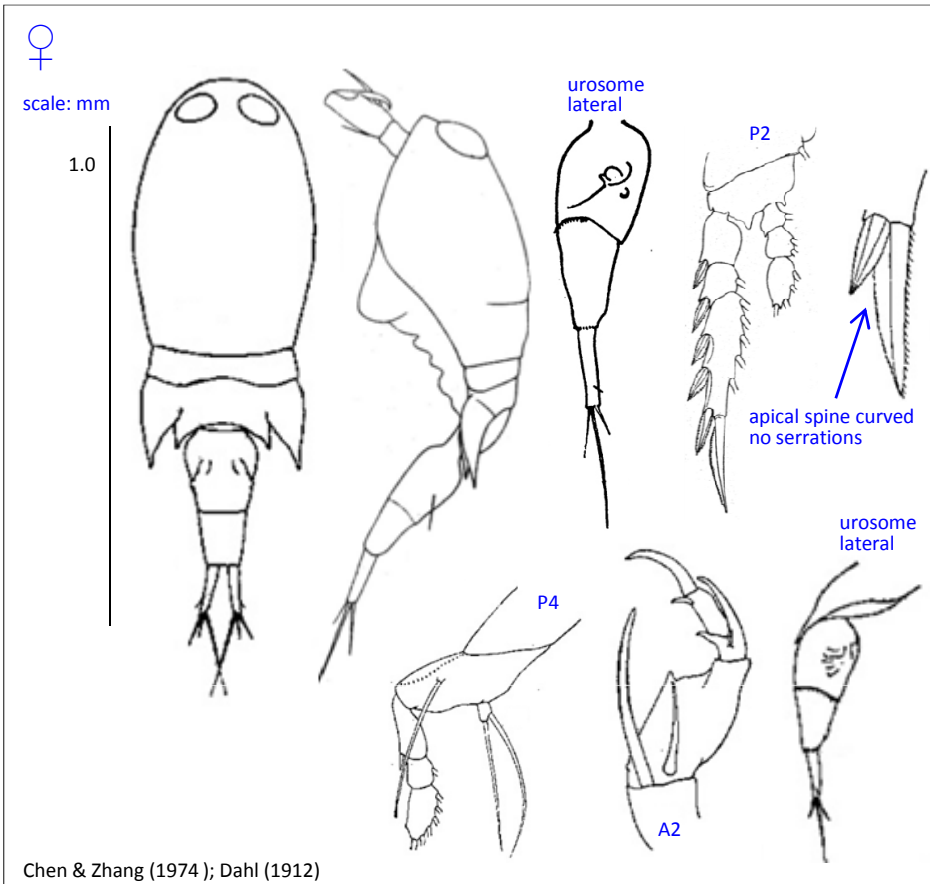
- Apical spine of P2 curved with no serrations
- Prosome twice as long as urosome
- Urosome somites and caudal rami in proportional lengths 42:29:29
- Genital somite about as long as wide, no ventral hook
- Anal somite narrower at distal margin
- Caudal rami 5x as long as wide

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Coastal and oceanic
- Subtropical and tropical
- Indian and Pacific oceans

Ecology

- Visual predators using raptorial appendages to capture small prey
- Little is known about the ecology of this species

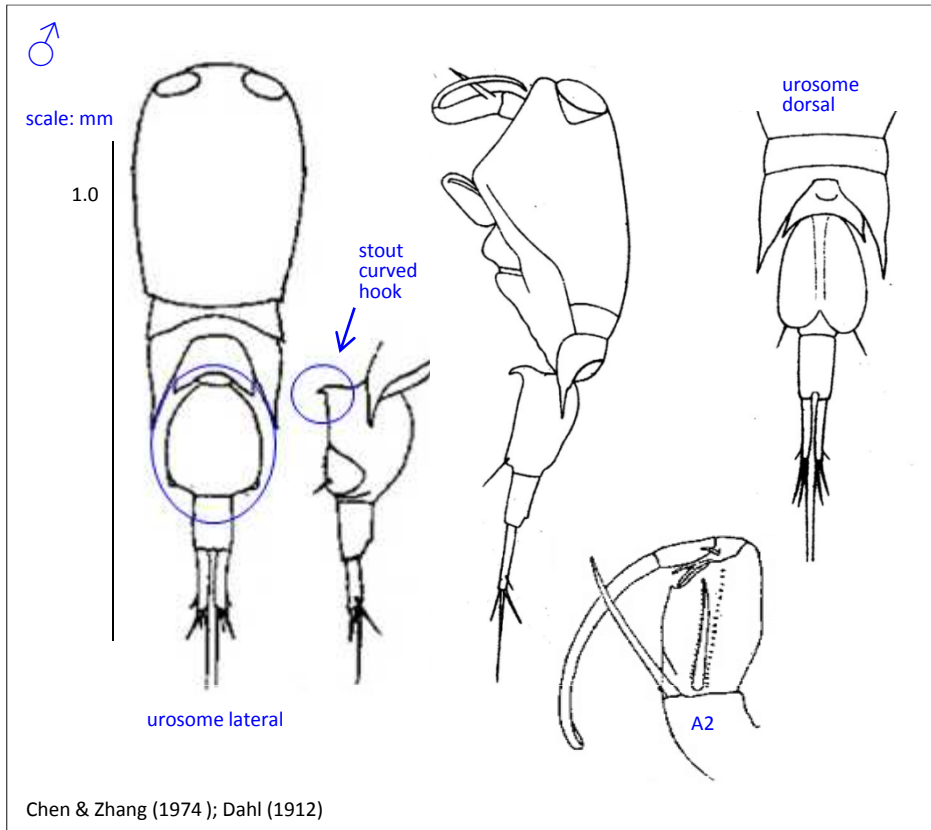


Chen & Zhang (1974); Dahl (1912)

Ditrichocorycaeus asiaticus

Dahl F., 1894

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 0.96 – 1.26 mm

Male

- Prosome 1.5x longer than urosome
- Wing like expansions of pedigerous somite 3 extend to about middle of genital somite
- Stout, curved ventral hook on genital somite
- Urosome somites and caudal rami in proportional lengths 49:24:27
- Anal somite is the same width along its length, and about 2x as long as wide

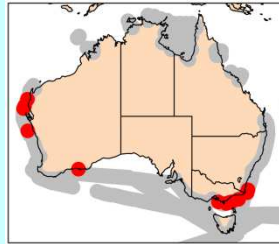
Source

Boltovsky (1999)
 Chen & Zhang (1974)
 Dahl (1912)
 Tanaka (1957)

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

Ditrichocorycaeus aucklandicus

(Kramer, 1895)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

Corycaeus aucklandicus Kramer, 1895

Size:

Female: 1.04 – 1.23 mm

Genus notes

- Has cuticular lenses
- Usually <1 mm
- Peg like endopod of P4 with 2 setae and a small posterior projection
- Male genital somite usually has hook or point on ventral proximal corner

Female

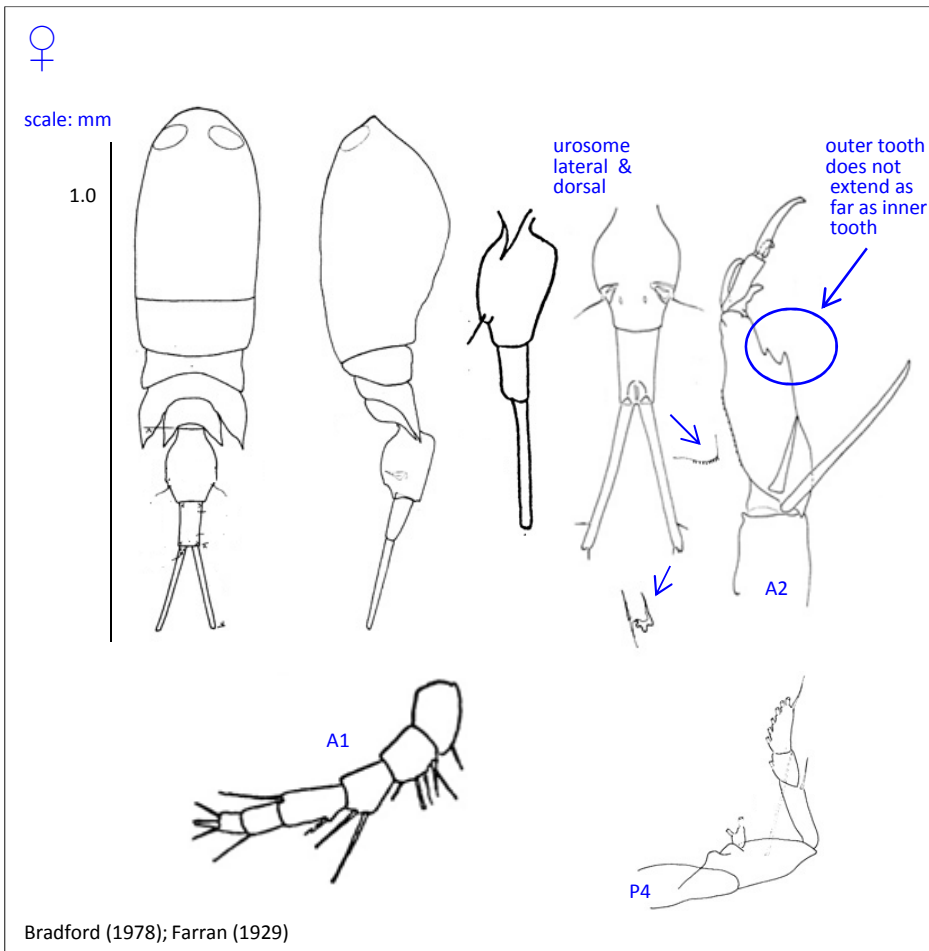
- Anterior border of A2 segment 2 with outer tooth not extending as far as inner tooth
- Pedigerous somite 3-4 points extend to a similar level, which is < ¼ of genital somite
- Genital somite without a ventral hook
- Anal somite more than 2x as long as wide
- Caudal rami almost 2x as long as anal somite and slightly longer than genital somite

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean
- Coastal Australia, off Victoria, southern NSW and Western Australia

Ecology

- Visual predators using raptorial appendages to capture small prey
- Little is known about the ecology of this species

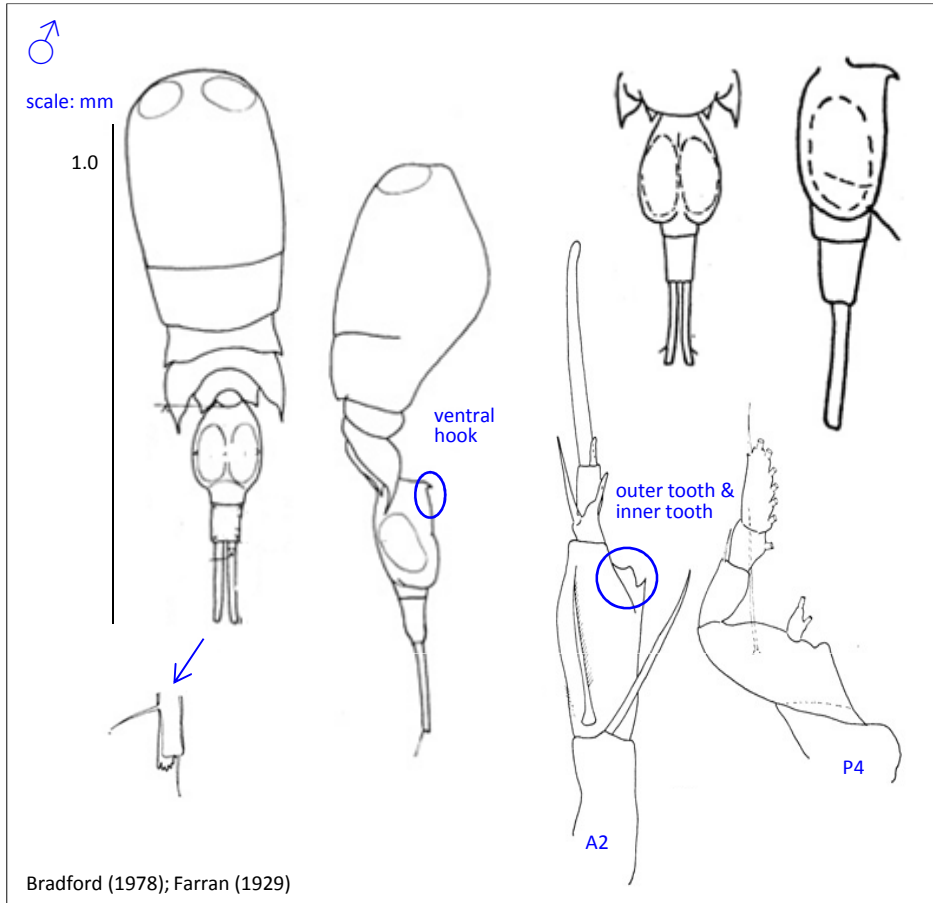


Bradford (1978); Farran (1929)

Ditrichocorycaeus aucklandicus

(Kramer, 1895)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Size:

Male: 0.92 – 1.10 mm

Male

- Anterior border of A2 segment 2 with outer toothnot extending as far as inner tooth
- Pedigerous somite 3-4 points extend to < ¼ of genital somite
- Pedigerous somite 4 points slightly shorter than pedigerous somite 3 points
- Genital somite length about 1.5x its width, with a ventral hook
- Caudal rami 1.5x longer than anal somite but shorter than genital somite

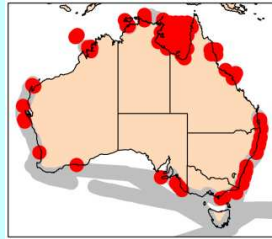
Source

Bradford (1978)
 Boltovskoy (1999)
 Faran (1929)

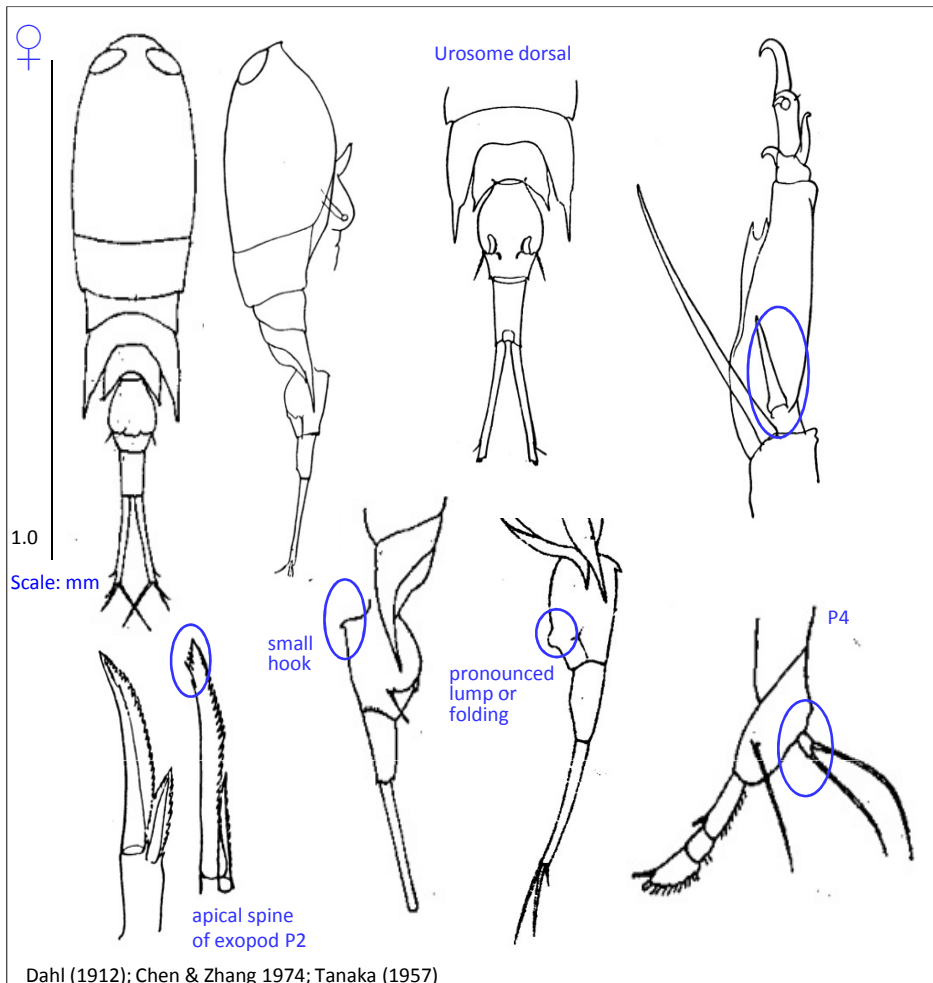
(Full reference available at <http://www.imas.utas.edu.au/zooplankton/references>)

Ditrichocorycaeus dahli

Tanaka, 1957



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Synonyms

None

Size

Female: 0.85 – 1.21 mm

Genus notes

- Has cuticular lenses
- Usually <1 mm
- Peg like endopod of P4 with 2 setae and a small posterior projection
- Male genital somite usually has hook or point on ventral proximal corner

Female

- Basal spine on antenna 2 times as long as spine on next segment
- Prosome 1.7 times as long as urosome
- Prosome points extend beyond middle of genital somite
- Apical spine of exopodite of P2 curved, with ~6 teeth on inner, anterior side
- Genital somite 1.3 times as long as wide, vaulted on dorsal surface or a folding on the distal 2/3 of somite, ventral surface flat
- Anal somite wider at proximal than distal margin
- Caudal rami divergent, 16 times as long as wide; nearly 2 times as long as anal somite
- Urosome somites and caudal rami in the proportional lengths 35:23:42

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Coastal and oceanic
- Subtropical and tropical
- Indian and Pacific Oceans

Ecology

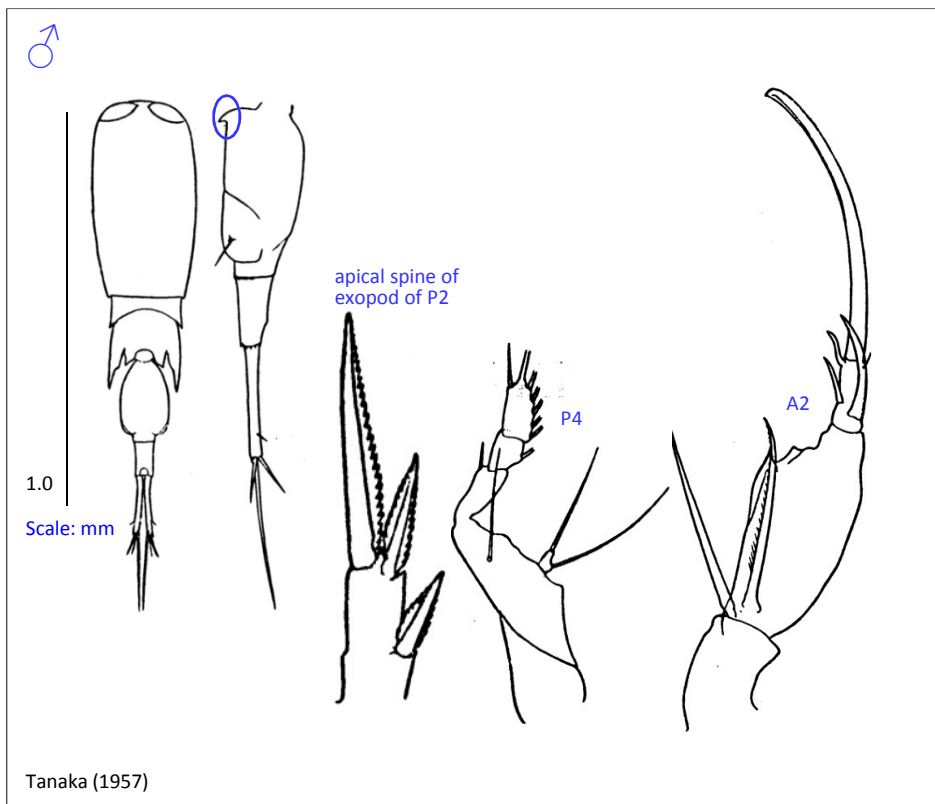
- Visual predators using raptorial appendages to capture small prey
- Undertakes diel vertical migration, where it spends most of its time near the bottom and ascends to the upper layers close to midnight

Dahl (1912); Chen & Zhang 1974; Tanaka (1957)

Ditrichocorycaeus dahli

Tanaka, 1957

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 0.68 – 0.99 mm

Male

- Antenna terminal claw longer than 2nd basal joint
- Prosome 1.4 times as long as urosome
- Prosome 1.5 times as long as wide
- Apical spines on first 3 legs are straight
- Genital somite oval, 1.6 times as long as wide
- Small ventral hook on genital somite
- Caudal rami nearly 2 times as long as anal somite
- Caudal rami 8 times as long as wide
- Longest caudal rami setae longer than rami
- Urosome somites and caudal rami in the proportional lengths 50:18:32

Source

Boltovskoy (1999)
 Chen & Zhang (1974)
 Dahl (1912)
 Owens & Rothlisberg (1991)
 Tanaka (1957)

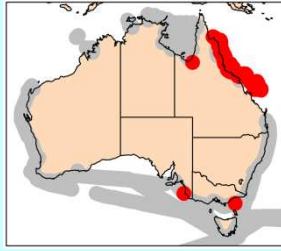
(Full reference available at <http://www.imas.utas.edu.au/zooplankton/references>)

preserved specimen

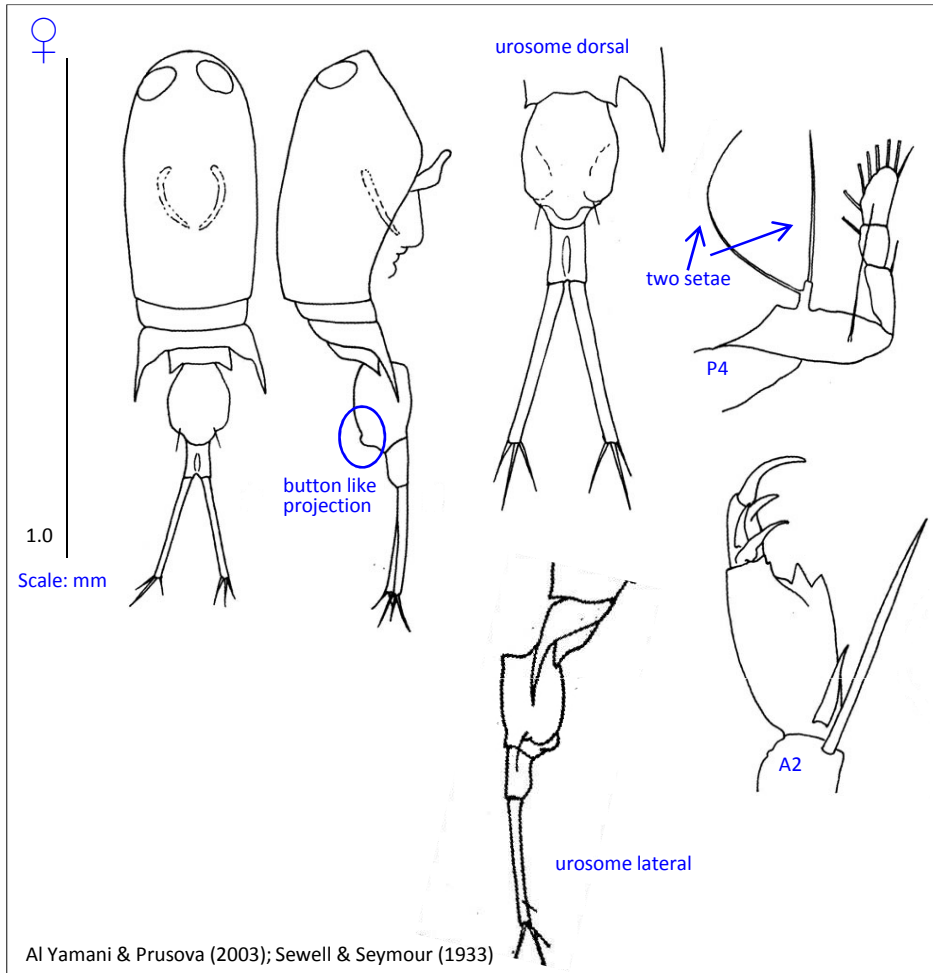


Ditrichocorycaeus lubbocki

(Giesbrecht, 1891)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Synonyms

Corycaeus lubbocki Giesbrecht, 1891

Size

Female: 0.75 – 1.03 mm

Genus notes

- Has cuticular lenses
- Usually <1 mm
- Peg like endopod of P4 with 2 setae and a small posterior projection
- Male genital somite usually has hook or point on ventral proximal corner

Female

- Prosome 1.7 times long as urosome
- 3rd pedigerous somite points extend to ½ of genital somite
- Small, button-like projection on dorsal posterior of genital somite
- Genital somite without ventral hook
- Urosome somites and caudal rami in proportional lengths 38:17:47
- Caudal rami 9 times as long as wide

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Coastal and oceanic
- Subtropical and tropical
- Indian and Pacific Oceans

Ecology

- Visual predators using raptorial appendages to capture small prey
- Little is known about the ecology of this species

Ditrichocorycaeus lubbocki

(Giesbrecht, 1891)

Phylum	Arthropoda
Order	Cyclopoida
Family	Corycaeidae



Size

Male: mm

Male

- No description available

Source

Al Yamani & Prusova (2003)

Boltovskoy (1999)

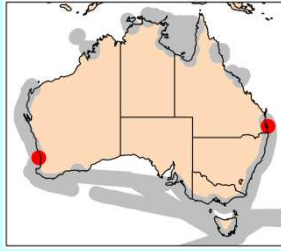
Sewell & Seymour(1933)

(Full reference available at

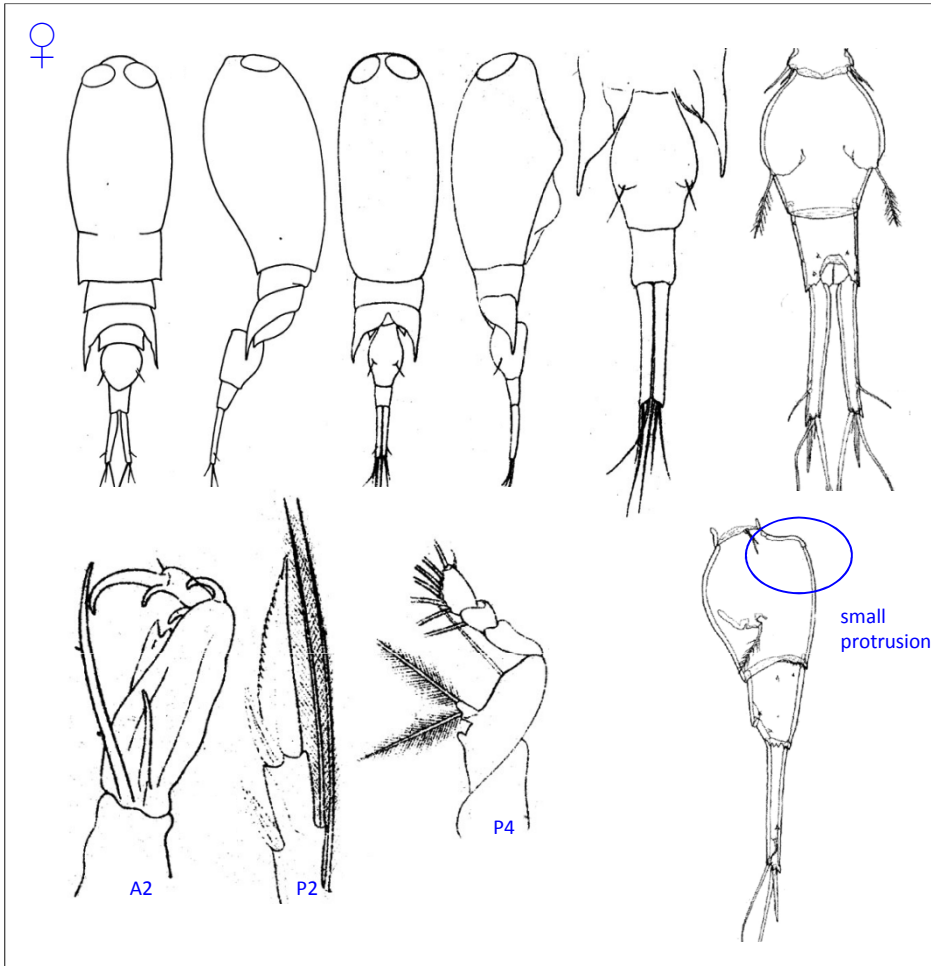
<http://www.imas.utas.edu.au/zooplankton/references>

Ditrichocorycaeus minimus

Dahl F., 1894



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Synonyms
None

Size
Female: 0.68 – 0.82 mm

- Genus notes**
- Has cuticular lenses
 - Usually <1 mm
 - Peg like endopod of P4 with 2 setae and a small posterior projection
 - Male genital somite usually has a hook or point on ventral proximal corner

- Female**
- Caudal rami cylindrical, just shorter than genital somite and 2x as long as anal somite
 - Caudal rami 7x as long as wide
 - No ventral hook on genital somite but a small protrusion

- Distribution**
- Epipelagic
 - Oceanic and coastal
 - Indo-Pacific, Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean
 - In Australia: Great Barrier Reef, southern Queensland and southern Western Australia

- Ecology**
- Eggs carried in a single egg sac
 - Visual predators using raptorial appendages to capture small prey
 - Little is known about the ecology of this species

Ditrichocorycaeus minimus

Dahl F., 1894

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae

Size

Male: 0.65 – 0.84 mm

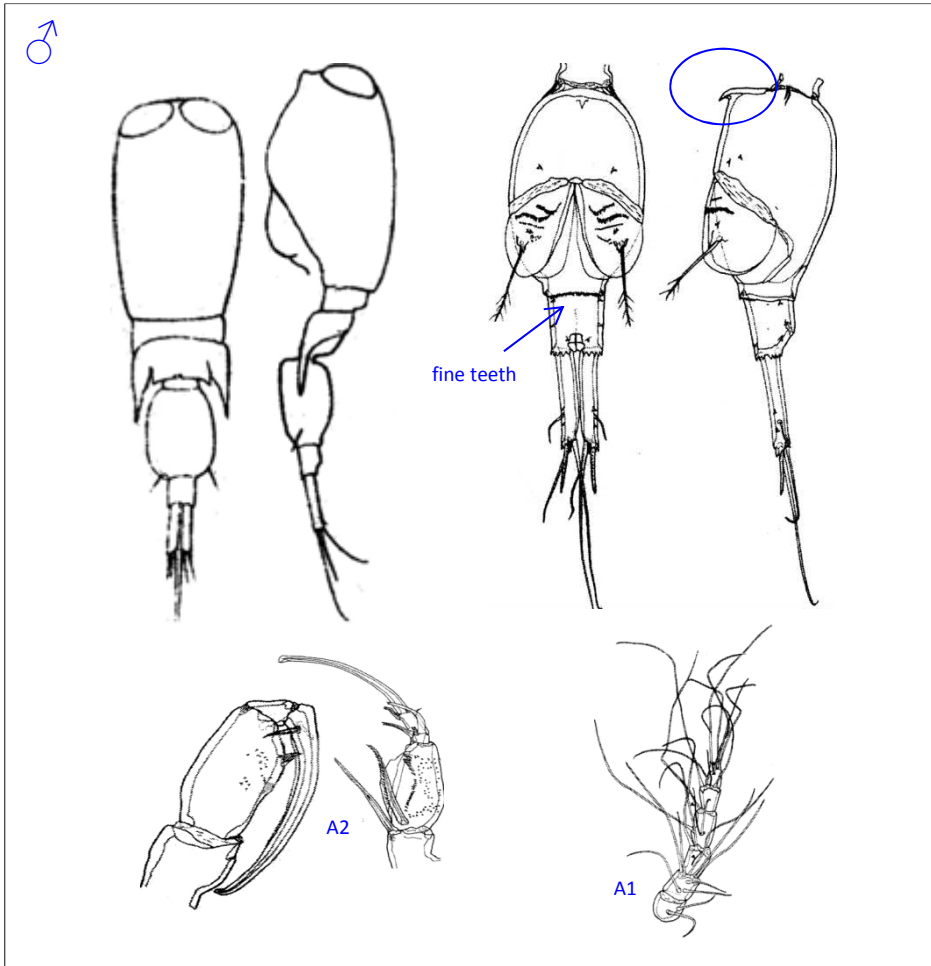
Male

- Genital somite with ventral hook and fine teeth on ventral distal margin
- Genital flap has long plumose seta
- Anal somite square, with large opening dorsally, 3.7x shorter than genital somite and with coarse teeth on ventral and dorsal distal margin
- Caudal rami parallel, 1.7x longer than anal somite and 5x longer than wide at base

Source

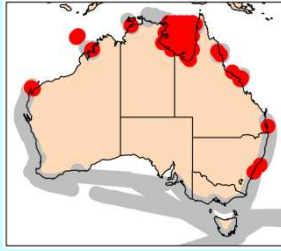
Dahl (1912)
 Boltovsky (1999)
 Vidjak & Bojanic (2008)

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

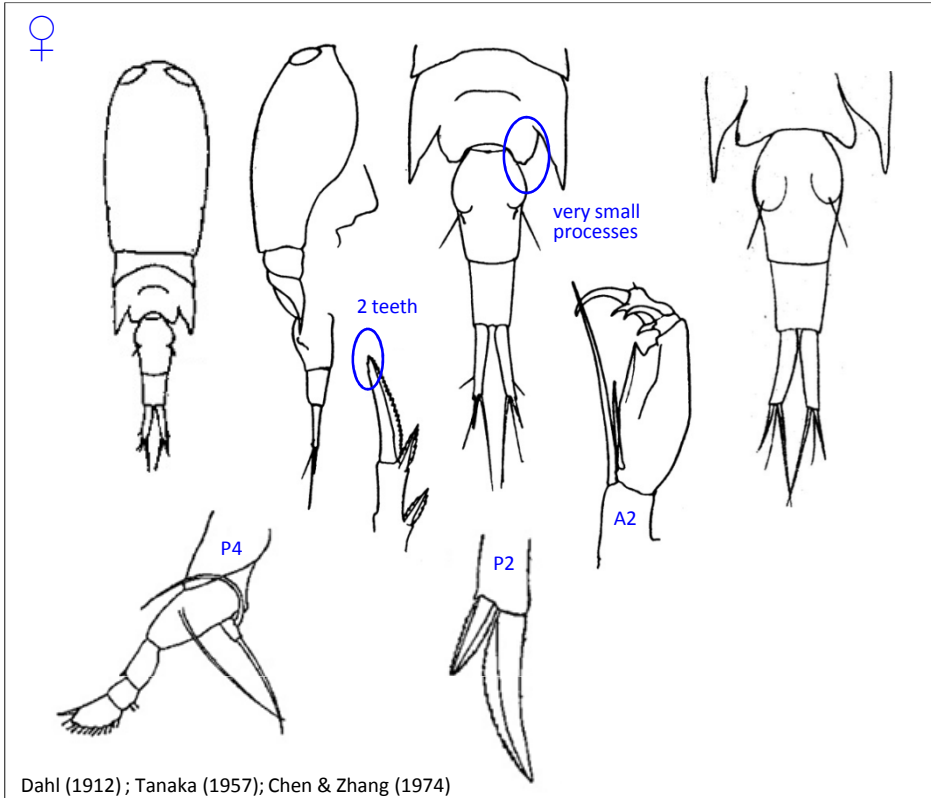


Ditrichocorycaeus subtilis

(Dahl M., 1912)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Synonym

Corycaeus subtilis Dahl M., 1912

Size

Female: 0.72 – 0.82 mm

Genus notes

- Has cuticular lenses
- Usually <1 mm
- Peg like endopod of P4 with 2 setae and a small posterior projection
- Male genital somite usually has hook or point on ventral proximal corner

Female

- Wing like expansions on 3rd pedigerous somite extend to <1/2 of genital somite
- Processes on 4th pedigerous somite very small
- Apical spine on exopodite of P2 has 2 teeth on inner anterior side
- Urosome somites and caudal rami in the proportional lengths 44:26:30

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Coastal and oceanic
- Tropical and subtropical
- Pacific and Indian oceans

Ecology

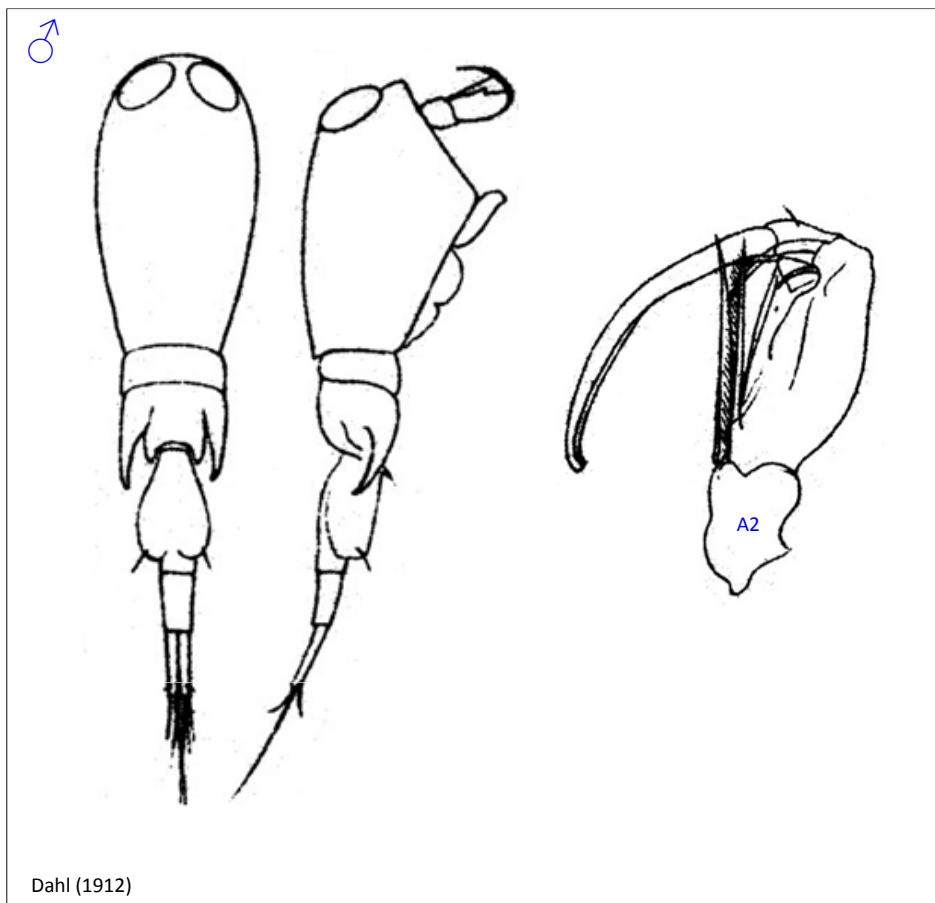
- Visual predators using raptorial appendages to capture small prey
- Little is known about the ecology of this species

Dahl (1912); Tanaka (1957); Chen & Zhang (1974)

Ditrichocorycaeus subtilis

(Dahl M., 1912)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 0.68 – 0.82 mm

Male

- Genital somite only as long as anal somite and caudal rami combined
- Weak ventral hook on genital somite

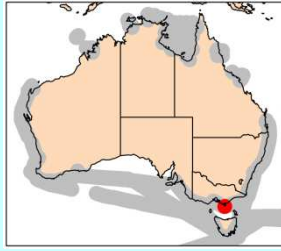
Source

Boltovsky (1999)
Boxshall & Halsey (2004)
Chen & Zhang (1974)
Dahl (1912)
Tanaka (1957)

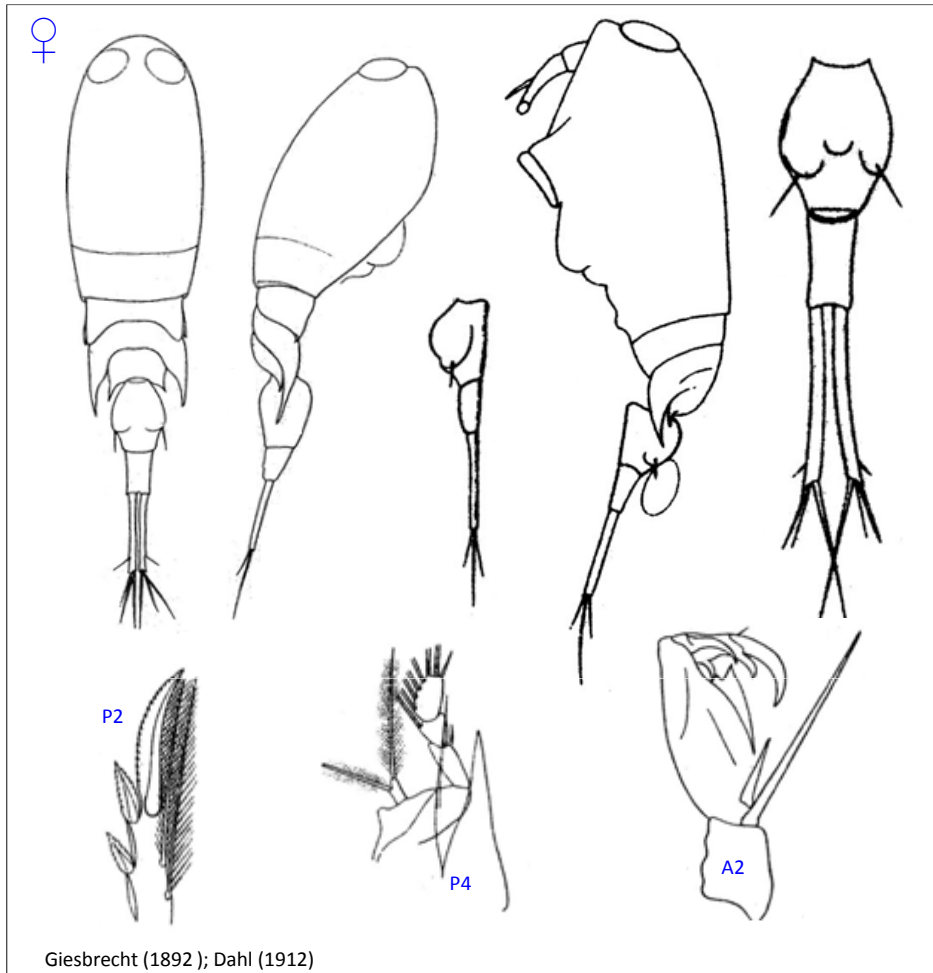
(Full reference available at <http://www.imas.utas.edu.au/zooplankton/references>)

Ditrichocorycaeus tenuis

(Giesbrecht, 1891)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Giesbrecht (1892); Dahl (1912)

Synonyms

Corycaeus tenuis Giesbrecht, 1891

Size

Female: 0.81 – 0.87 mm

Genus notes

- Has cuticular lenses
- Usually <1 mm
- Peg like endopod of P4 with 2 setae and a small posterior projection
- Male genital somite usually has hook or point on ventral proximal corner

Female

- Posterior lateral angles of 3rd pedigerous somite produced into acute spinous processes extending posteriorly to about a 1/3 length of genital somite
- No ventral hook on genital somite
- Anal somite twice as long as width at base
- Caudal rami are longer than anal and genital somites combined

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Indian and Pacific Oceans
- Australian distribution: Bass Strait

Ecology

- Visual predators using raptorial appendages to capture small prey
- Little is known about the ecology of this species

Ditrichocorycaeus tenuis

(Giesbrecht, 1891)

Phylum	Arthropoda
Order	Cyclopoida
Family	Corycaeidae



Size

Male: mm

Male

- No description available

Source

Giesbrecht (1892)

Dahl (1912)

Tanaka (1957)

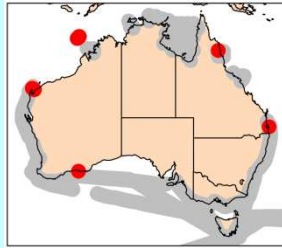
Boxshall & Halsey (2004)

(Full reference available at

<http://www.imas.utas.edu.au/zooplankton/references>

Farranula carinata

(Giesbrecht, 1891)



Phylum Arthropod
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

Corycella carinata (Giesbrecht, 1891)

Size:

Female: 0.72 – 0.98 mm

Genus notes

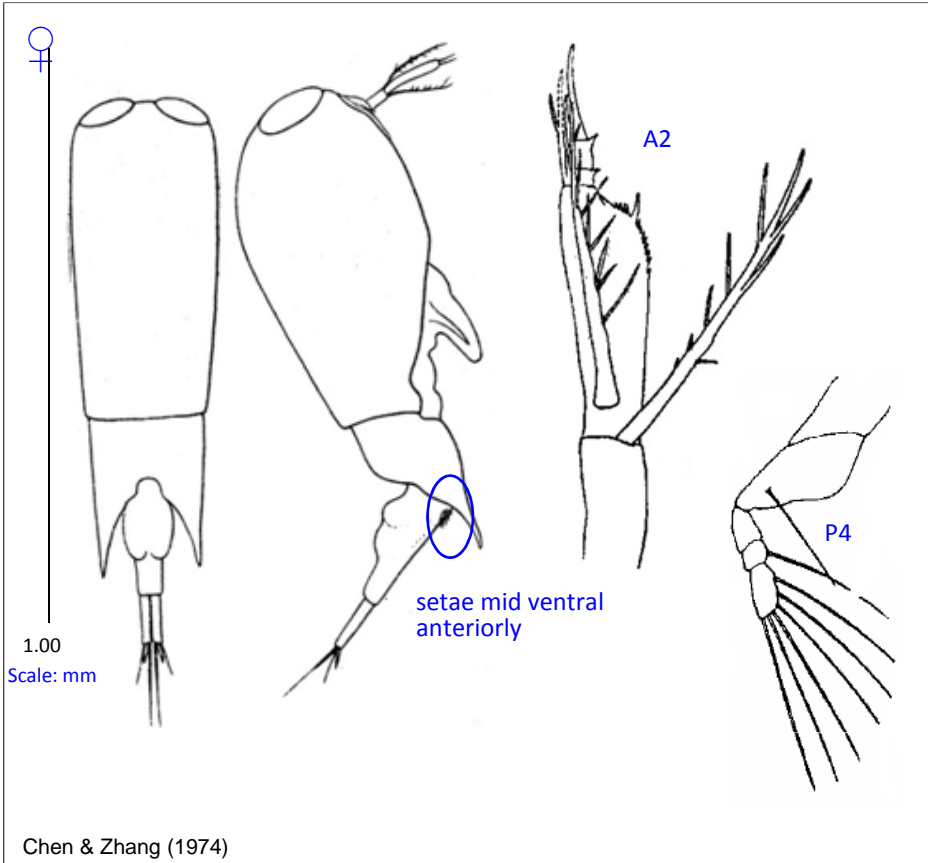
- 2 plumose or spiny setae at base of A2
- Prosome 2 segmented
- Cuticular lenses present
- Female has beak like keel on ventral surface
- P4 with no trace of endopod, 1 naked seta at the base
- Urosome 1 segmented

Female

- Cuticular lenses in profile when viewed dorsally
- Prosome points long and slender, extend beyond centre of urosome
- Prosome hump backed in lateral view
- Urosome 2 times as long as caudal rami
- Urosome has wide projection dorsally with setae mid ventral anteriorly
- Caudal rami 4 times as long as wide

Distribution

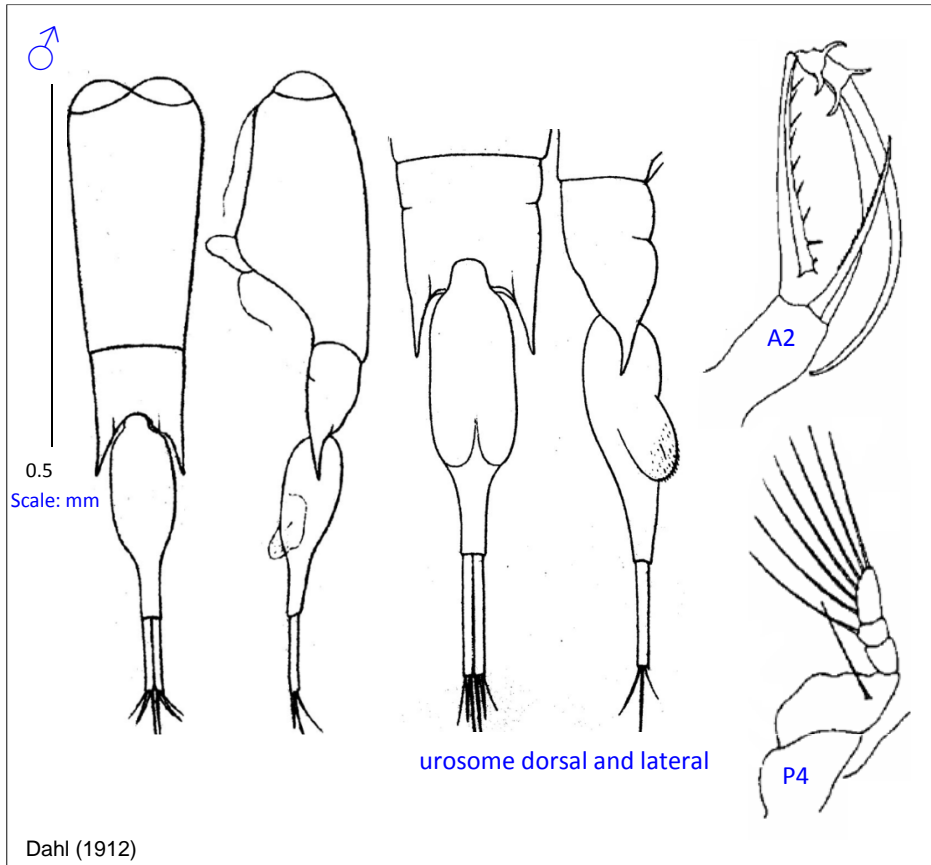
Ecology



Farranula carinata

(Giesbrecht, 1891)

Phylum Arthropod
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae



Size:
Male: 0.7 – 0.91 mm

Male

- Urosome widest at centre, tapered both anteriorly and posteriorly
- Urosome 2.5 times as long as caudal rami
- Posterior section of genital enlargement 2/3 of way down somite
- Caudal rami 10 times as long as wide

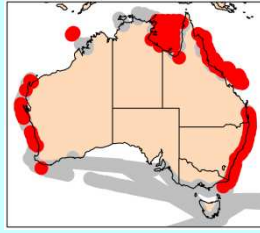
Source

Boltovskoy (1999)
Conway (2003)
Farran (1911)

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

Farranula concinna

(Dana, 1853)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

Corycella concinna (Dana, 1853)

Size:

Female: 0.79 – 1.04 mm

Genus notes

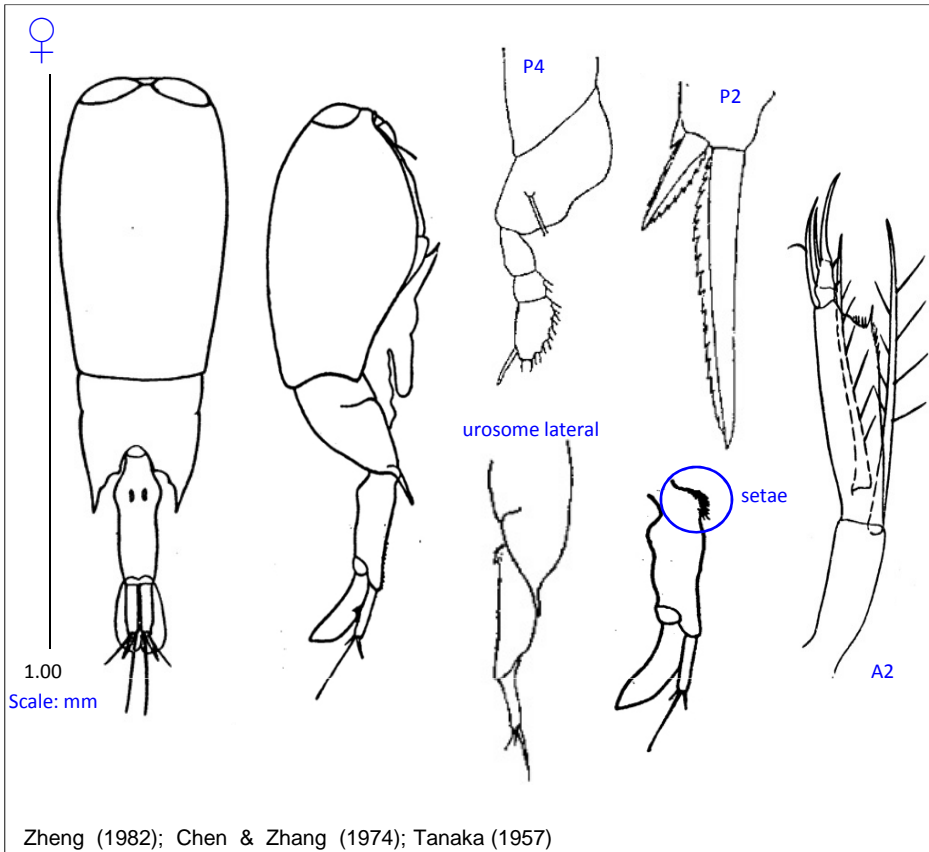
- 2 plumose or spiny setae at base of A2
- Prosome 2 segmented
- Cuticular lenses present
- Female has beak like keel on ventral surface
- P4 with no trace of endopod, 1 naked seta at the base
- Urosome 1 segmented

Female

- Prosome 2x as long as urosome
- Prosome points < half genital somite
- Urosome 3x longer than caudal rami
- In lateral view, female genital somite with anterior thickened part longer than narrow posterior section
- In lateral view, dorsal and ventral margins of the genital somite appear almost parallel in part before tapering, similar to *F. gibbula* which has an irregularly humpbacked genital somite
- Setae on antero ventral part of genital somite
- Caudal rami 3x longer than wide

Distribution

Ecology



Zheng (1982); Chen & Zhang (1974); Tanaka (1957)

Farranula concinna

(Dana, 1853)

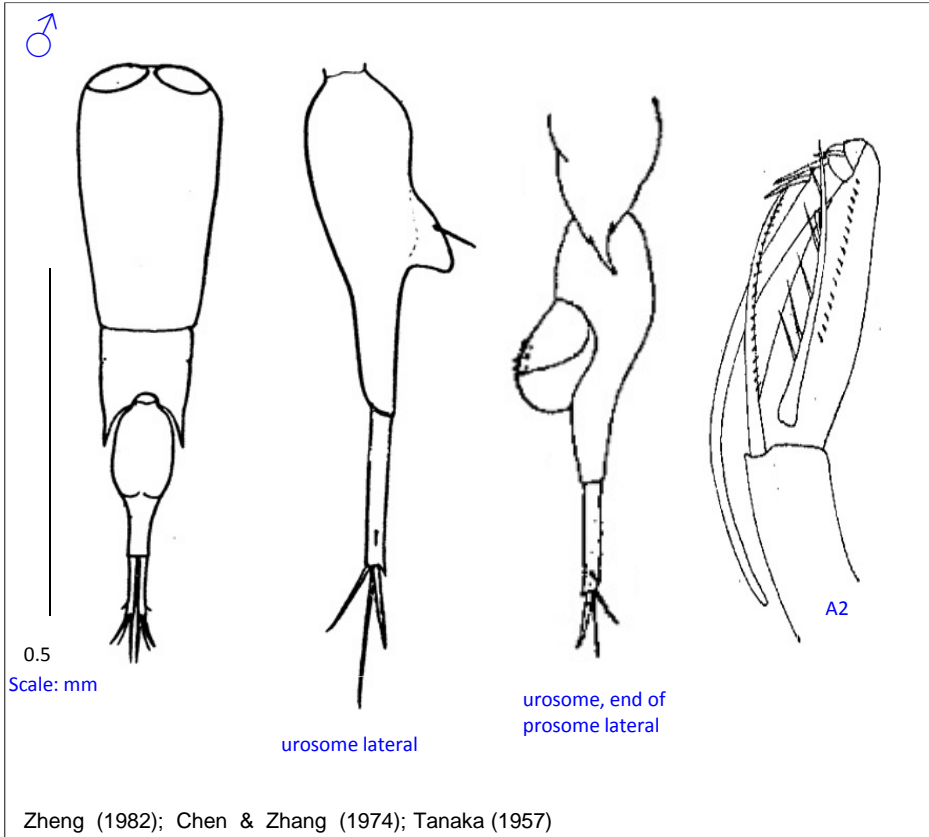
Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae

Size:
Male: 0.73 – 0.90 mm

Male:
• Similar to *F.gibbula* but smaller in size

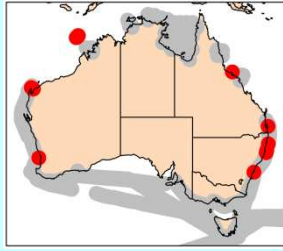
Source
Boltovskoy (1999)
Conway (2003)
Farran (1911)
Tanaka (1957)

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

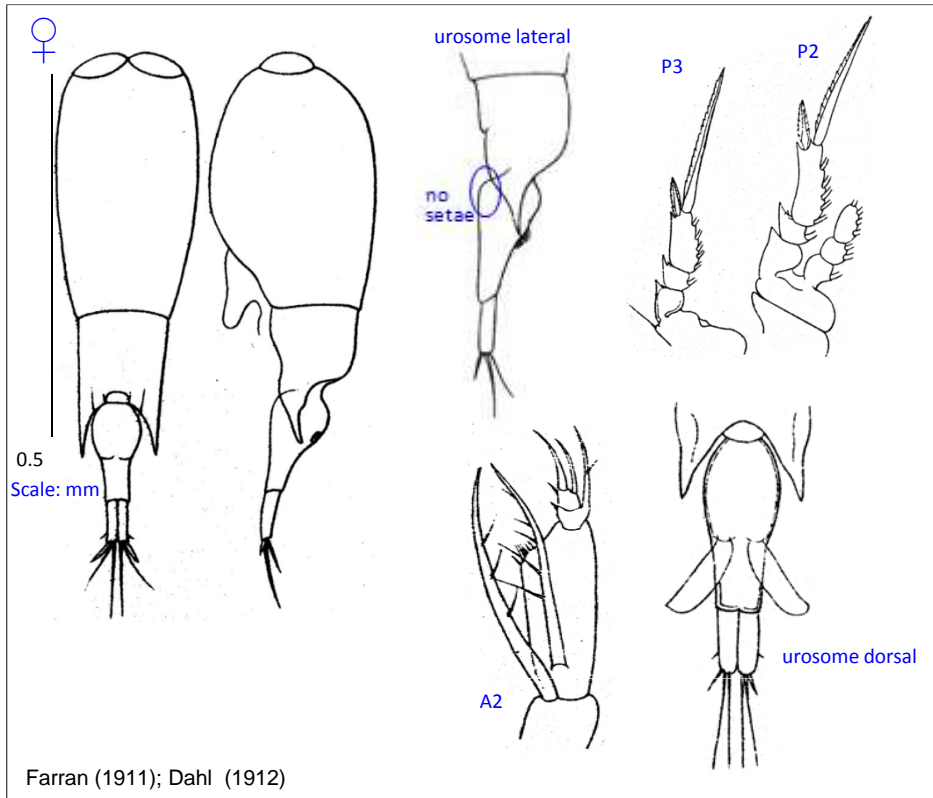


Farranula curta

(Farran, 1911)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae



Synonyms

Corycella curta (Farran, 1911)

Size:

Female: 0.67 – 0.87 mm

Genus notes

- 2 plumose or spiny setae at base of A2
- Prosome 2 segmented
- Cuticular lenses present
- Female has beak like keel on ventral surface
- P4 with no trace of endopod, 1 naked seta at the base
- Urosome 1 segmented

Female

- No setae on dorso ventral surface of urosome
- Caudal rami 3x longer than wide
- Similar to *F. carinata* but body is more slender and lateral spines on prosome are shorter and do not reach the genital openings on the genital somite

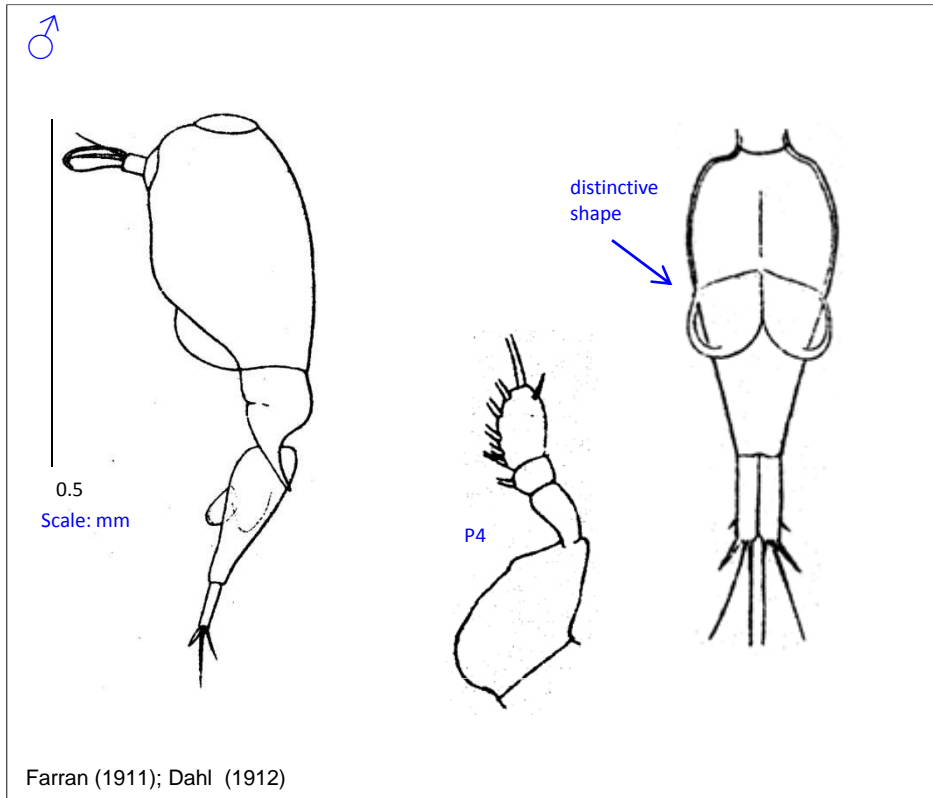
Distribution

Ecology

Farranula curta

(Farran, 1911)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 0.64 – 0.77 mm

Male

- Distinctive shape to urosome
- Urosome 3x longer than caudal rami
- Caudal rami 3x longer than wide

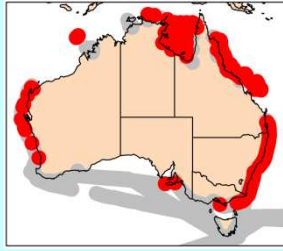
Source

Boltovskoy (1999)
Conway (2003)
Dahl (1912)
Farran (1911)

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

Farranula gibbula

(Giesbrecht, 1891)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

Corycella gibbulus (Giesbrecht, 1891)
Farranula gibbulus (Giesbrecht, 1891)

Size:

Female: 0.83 – 1.10 mm

Genus notes

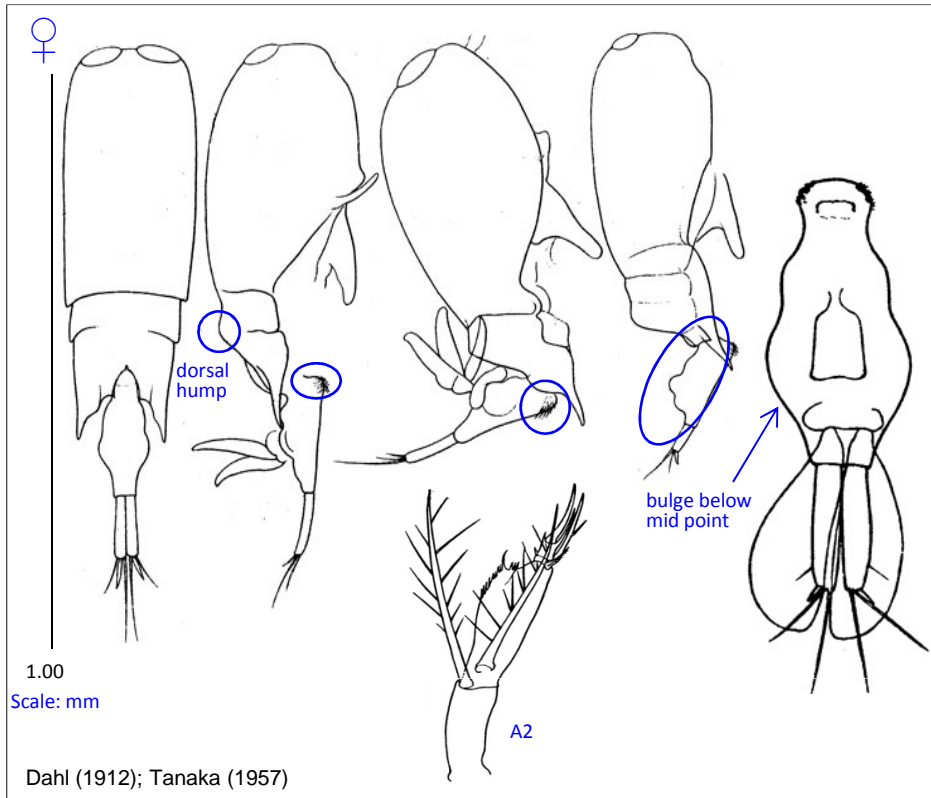
- 2 plumose or spiny setae at base of A2
- Prosome 2 segmented
- Cuticular lenses present
- Female has beak like keel on ventral surface
- P4 with no trace of endopod, 1 naked seta at the base
- Urosome 1 segmented

Female

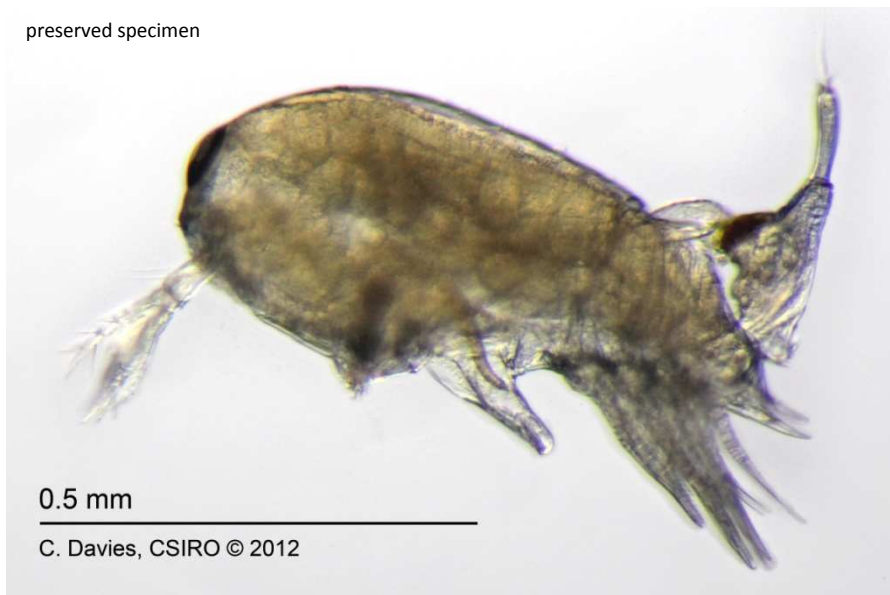
- Prosome points < half genital somite
- Dorsal hump on second prosome segment
- Prosome 2.5x longer than urosome
- Urosome somites 1.7x as long as caudal rami
- The middle part of genital somite swollen, fattest part of somite is below the mid portion
- Genital somite with a lot of hairs on the proximal ventral part
- Caudal rami >3x longer than wide

Distribution

Ecology



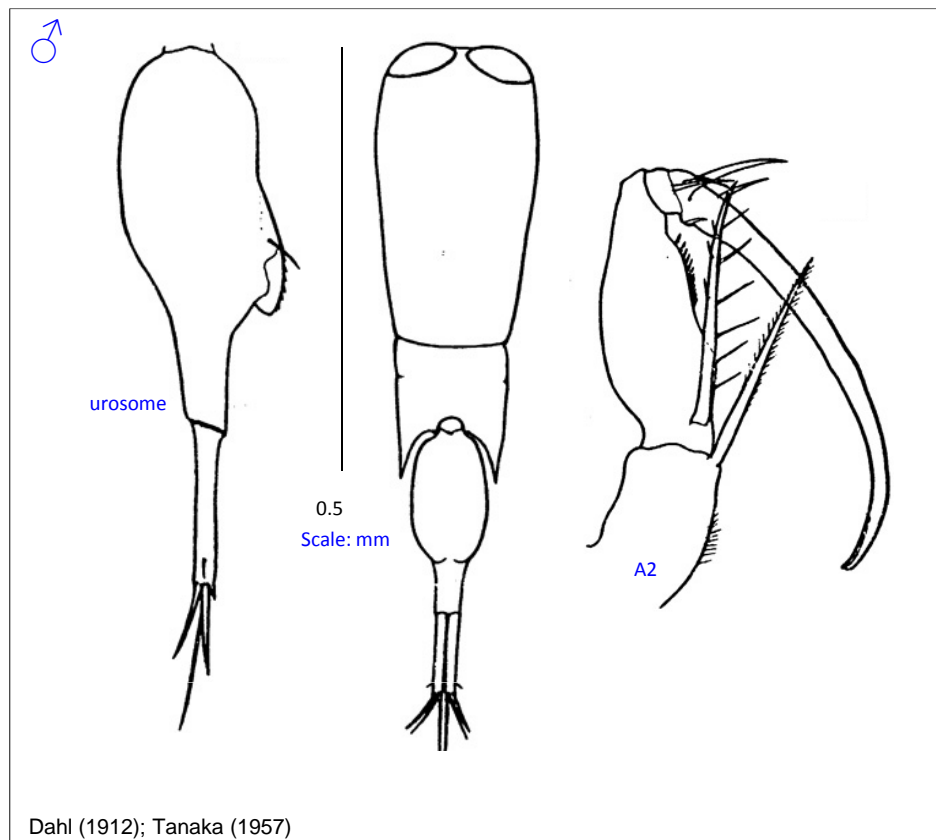
preserved specimen



Farranula gibbula

(Giesbrecht, 1891)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 0.80 – 0.96 mm

Male

- Usually determined from *C. concinna* by size, i.e. *C. gibbula* are bigger

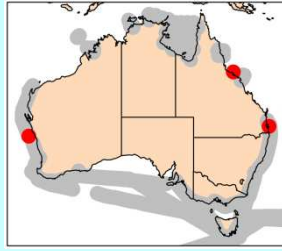
Source

Boltovskoy (1999)
Dahl (1912)
Tanaka (1957)

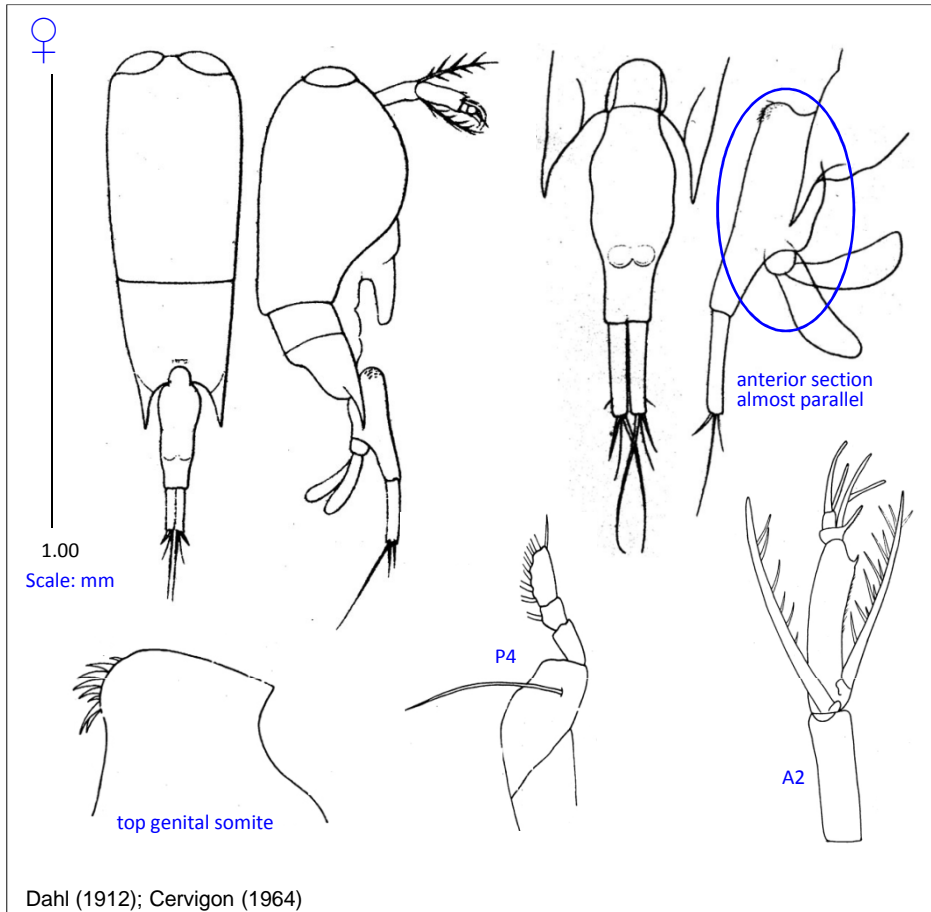
(Full reference available at
<http://www.imas.utas.edu.au/zooplankton/references>)

Farranula gracilis

(Dana, 1849)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae



Synonyms

Corycella gracilis (Dana, 1849)

Size

Female: 0.79 – 1.10 mm

Genus notes

- 2 plumose or spiny setae at base of A2
- Prosome 2 segmented
- Cuticular lenses present
- Female has beak like keel on ventral surface
- P4 with no trace of endopod, 1 naked seta at the base
- Urosome 1 segmented

Female

- No mid dorsal hump like *F. gibbula*
- Urosome 2x as long as caudal rami
- In lateral view, anterior section of dorsal margin of urosome is almost parallel to ventral margin

Distribution

Ecology

Farranula gracilis

(Dana, 1849)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae

Size

Male: 0.66 – 0.96 mm

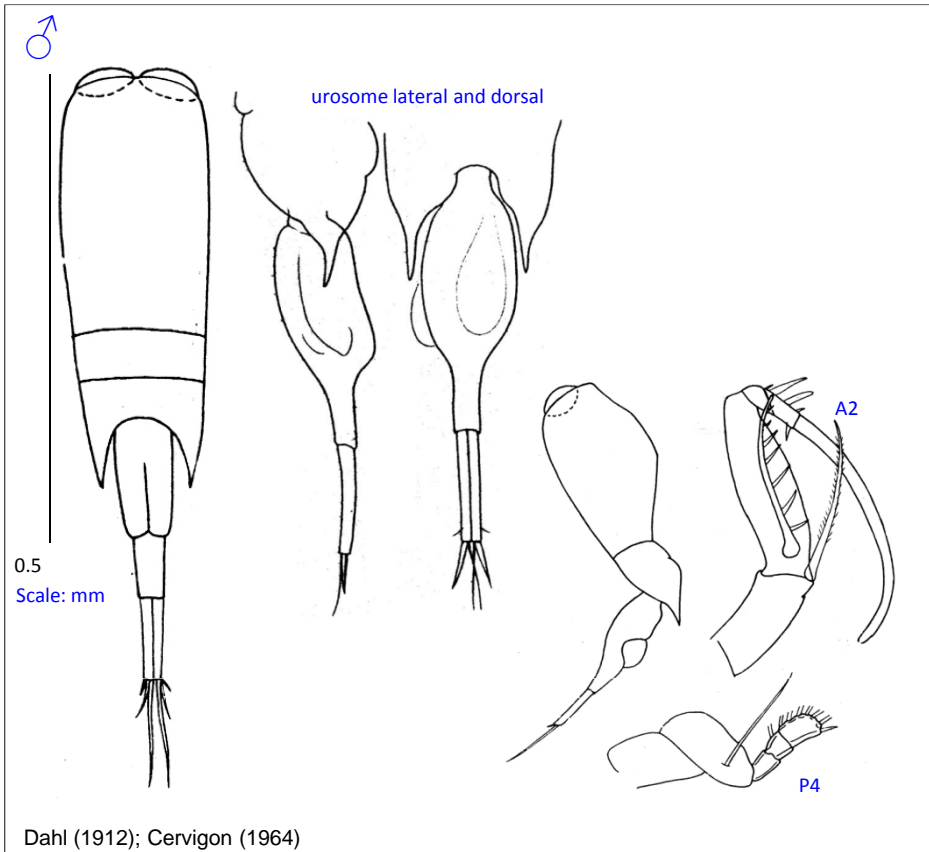
Male

- Urosome <3x longer than caudal rami
- Posterior margin of the genital enlargements 2/3 of the way down urosome
- Caudal rami >2x as long as wide

Source

Conway (2003)
Farran (1911)
Tanaka (1957)

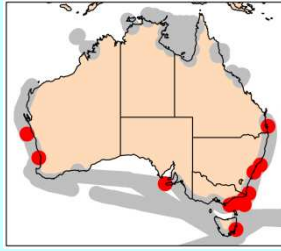
(Full reference available at
<http://www.imas.utas.edu.au/zooplankton/references>)



Dahl (1912); Cervigon (1964)

Farranula rostrata

(Claus, 1863)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

Corycella rostrata (Claus, 1863)

Size

Female: 0.70 – 0.87 mm

Genus notes

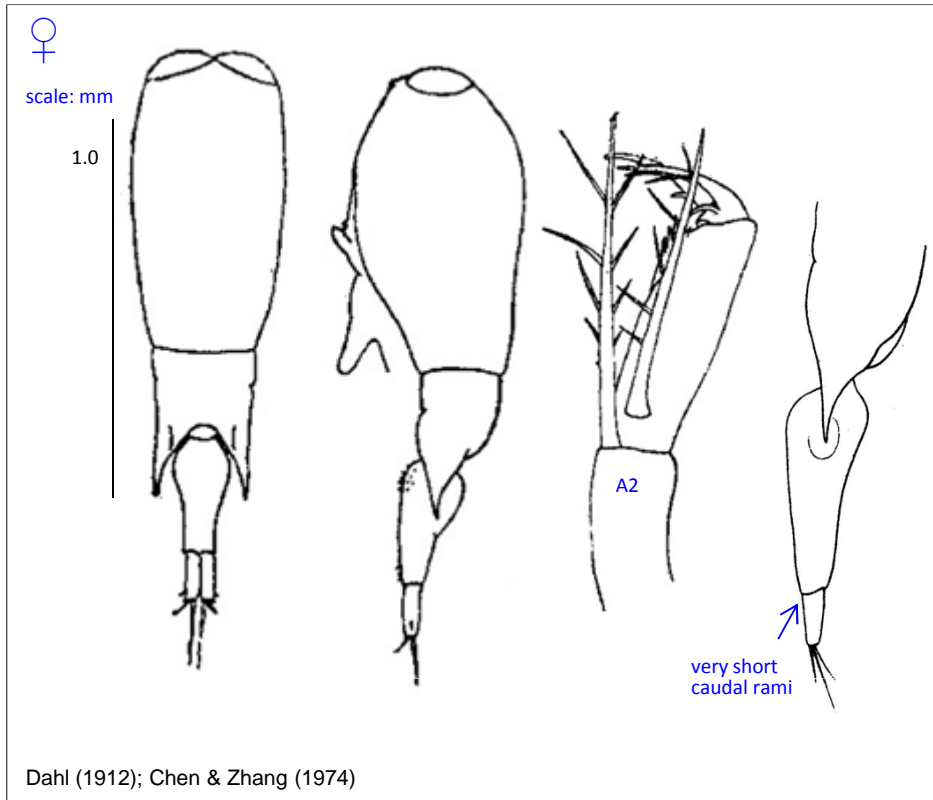
- 2 plumose or spiny setae at base of A2
- Prosome 2 segmented
- Cuticular lenses present
- Female has beak like keel on ventral surface
- P4 with no trace of endopod, 1 naked seta at the base
- Urosome 1 segmented

Female

- Urosome 4 times as long as caudal rami
- Caudal rami short, almost 2x as long as wide

Distribution

Ecology



Dahl (1912); Chen & Zhang (1974)

Farranula rostrata

(Claus, 1863)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae

Size

Male: 0.61 – 0.78 mm

Male

- Urosome over 3x as long as caudal rami
- Genital somite 3x as long as wide
- Caudal rami 3x as long as wide

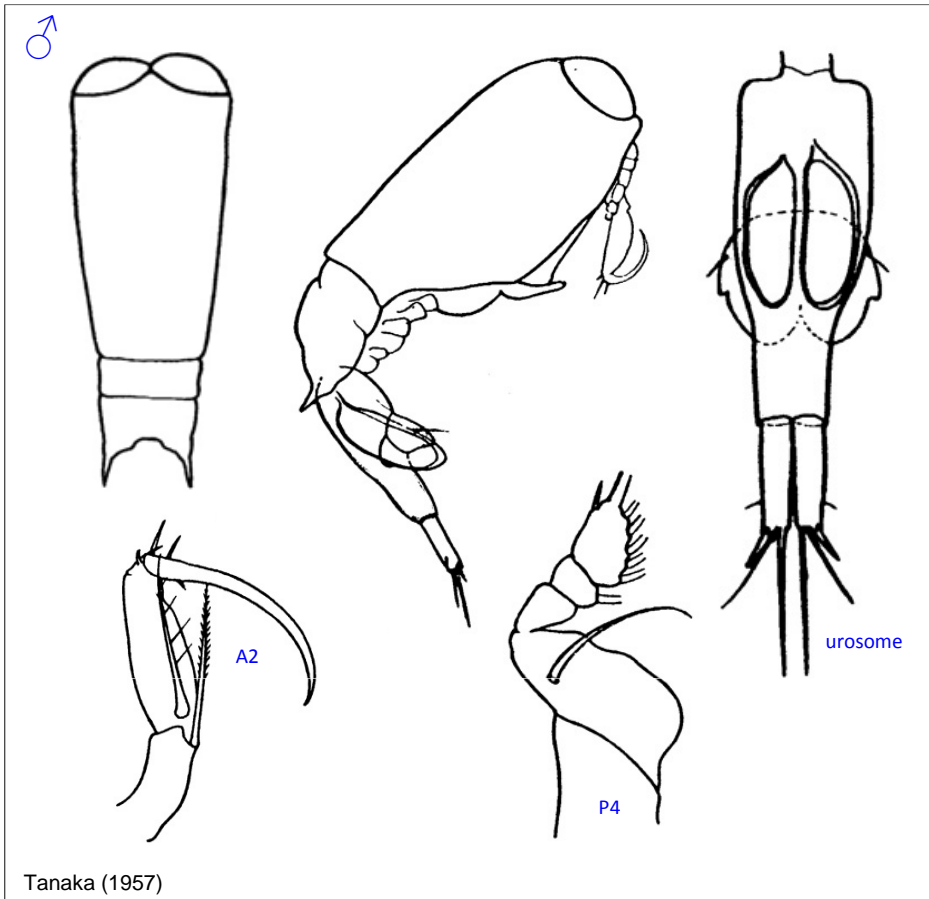
Source

Boltovsky (1999)

Dahl (1912)

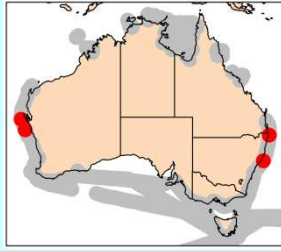
Tanaka (1957)

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



Monocorycaeus robustus

(Giesbrecht, 1891)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

Corycaeus robustus Giesbrecht, 1891

Size

Female: 2.00 – 2.40 mm

Genus notes

- 2 setae on antenna are of subequal length
- Female genital somite protrudes dorsally over the basis of the anal somite
- Caudal rami short and divergent
- One species in genus

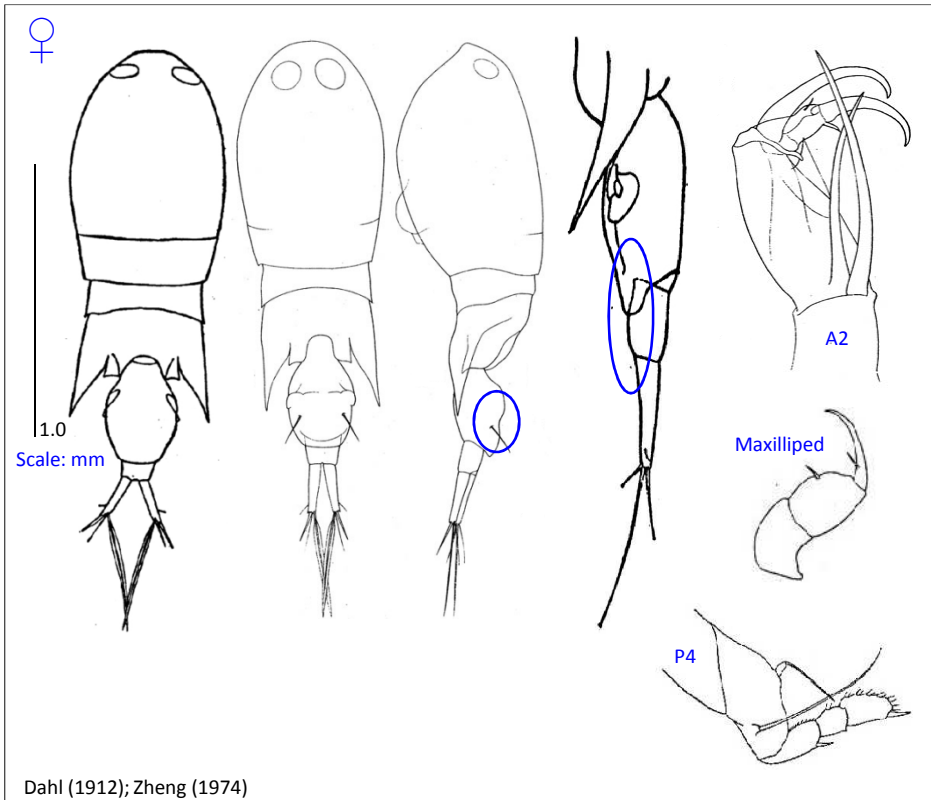
Female

- Large and robust
- Genital somite large and oval, 1.4 times as long as wide, tubuncle present on dorso lateral margin, posterior overlaps anal somite
- Anal somite very short
- Caudal rami 1.5x as long as anal somite and very divergent

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Oceanic and coastal
- Atlantic and Pacific oceans

Ecology

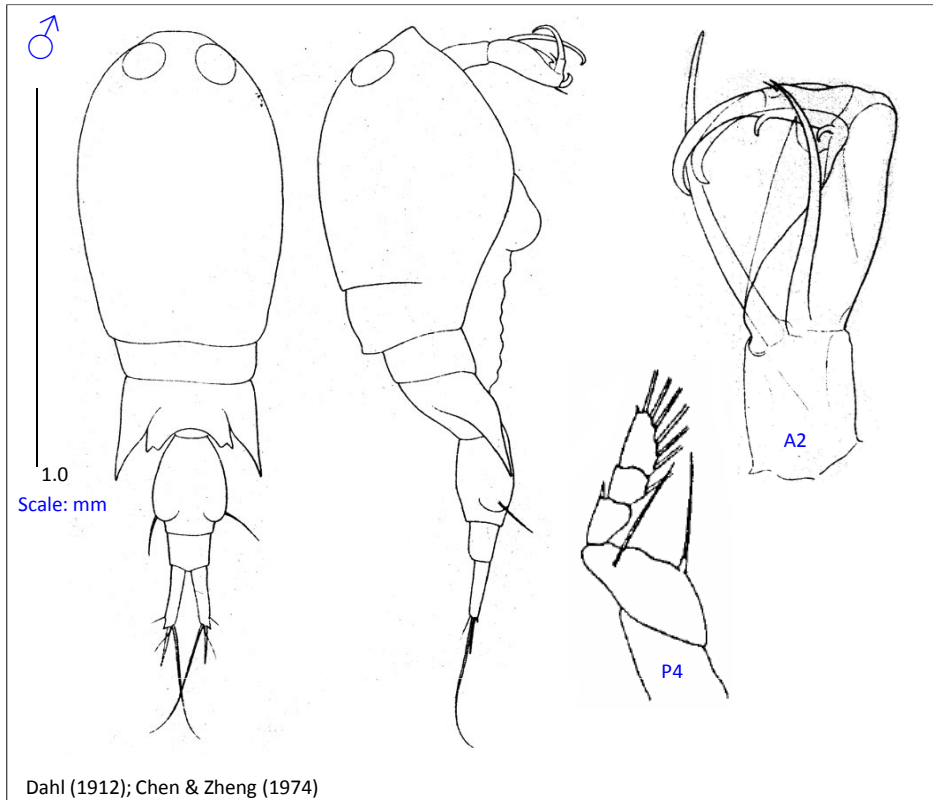


Dahl (1912); Zheng (1974)

Monocorycaeus robustus

(Giesbrecht, 1891)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Size
Male: 1.60 – 1.95 mm

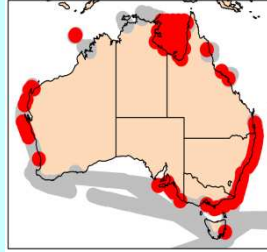
- Male**
- Genital somite large
 - Anal somite short
 - Caudal rami divergent and more than 2 times as long as anal somite

Source
Boltovskoy (1999)
Conway (2003)

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

Onychocorycaeus agilis

(Dana, 1849)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

Corycaeus agilis Dana, 1849
Ditrichocorycaeus agilis (Dana, 1849)

Size

Female: 1.00-1.16 mm

Genus notes

- Has cuticular lenses
- Usually < 1.2 mm
- Females have a large prosome which is usually $\frac{2}{3}$ as wide as long
- Hook on end of male A2 overhangs both basal segments

Female

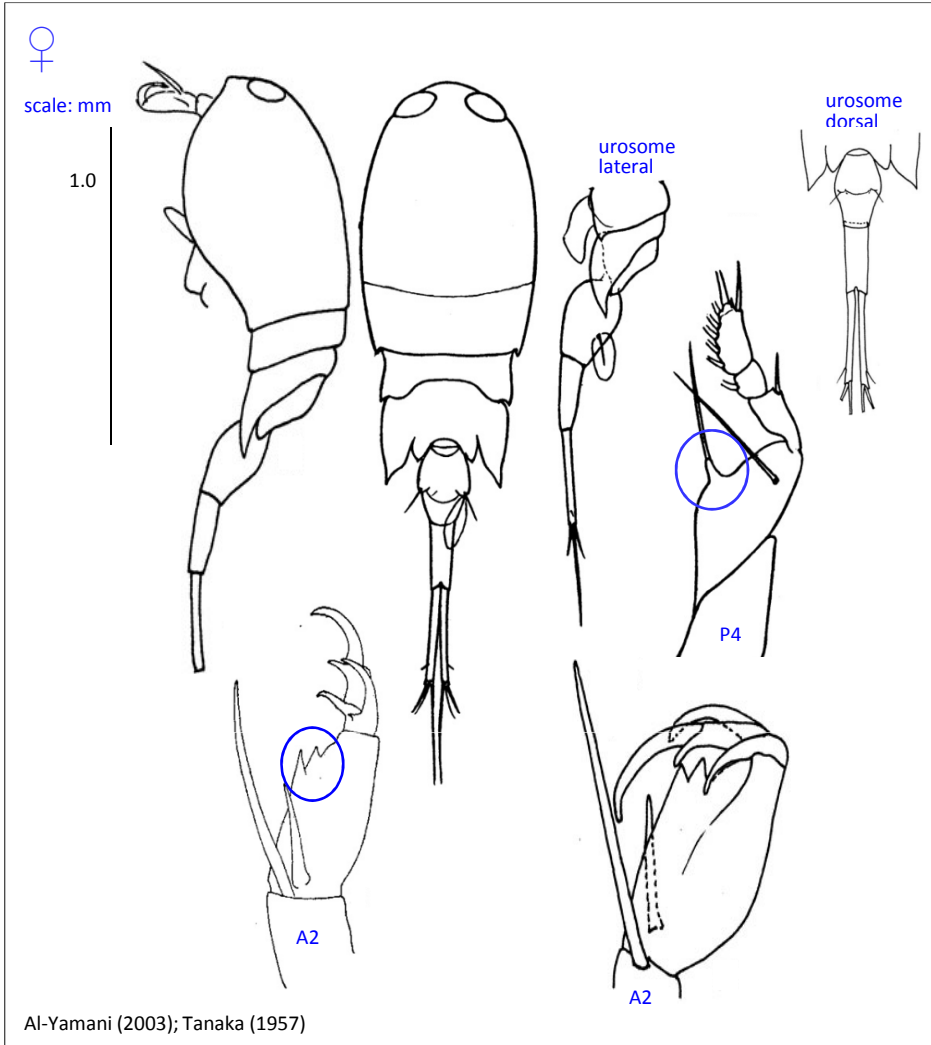
- Prosome robust, 1.5x as long as urosome
- A2 segment 2 very broad, 2 teeth on inner distal margin
- P4 endopodite has one seta
- Urosome and caudal rami slender
- Anal somite 2x as long as wide
- Caudal rami slightly longer than anal somite and same length as genital somite

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Coastal and oceanic
- Australian distribution includes Christmas Island, Great Barrier Reef, New South Wales and North West Cape
- World distribution: tropical and subtropical waters of the Pacific and Indian oceans, also found off South Africa

Ecology

- Females carry egg sacs
- Carnivorous



Al-Yamani (2003); Tanaka (1957)



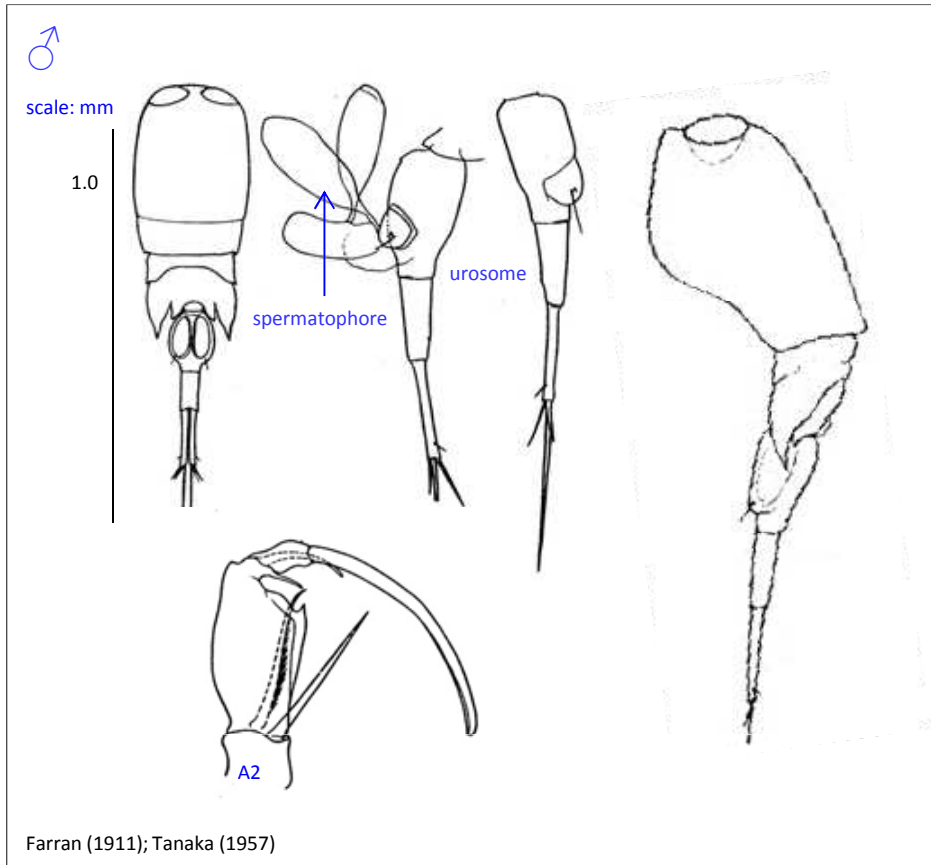
preserved specimen

C. Davies, CSIRO © 2012

Onychocorycaeus agilis

(Dana, 1849)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 0.75 – 1.40 mm

Male

- May have minute median hook on ventral proximal corner of genital somite
- Caudal rami just longer than anal somite and slightly shorter than genital somite

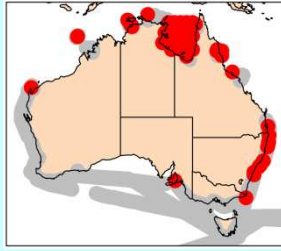
Source

Al-Yamani (2003)
Boltovskoy (1999)
Böttger-Schnack et al (1989)
Farran (1911)
Razouls et al (2010)
Tanaka (1957)

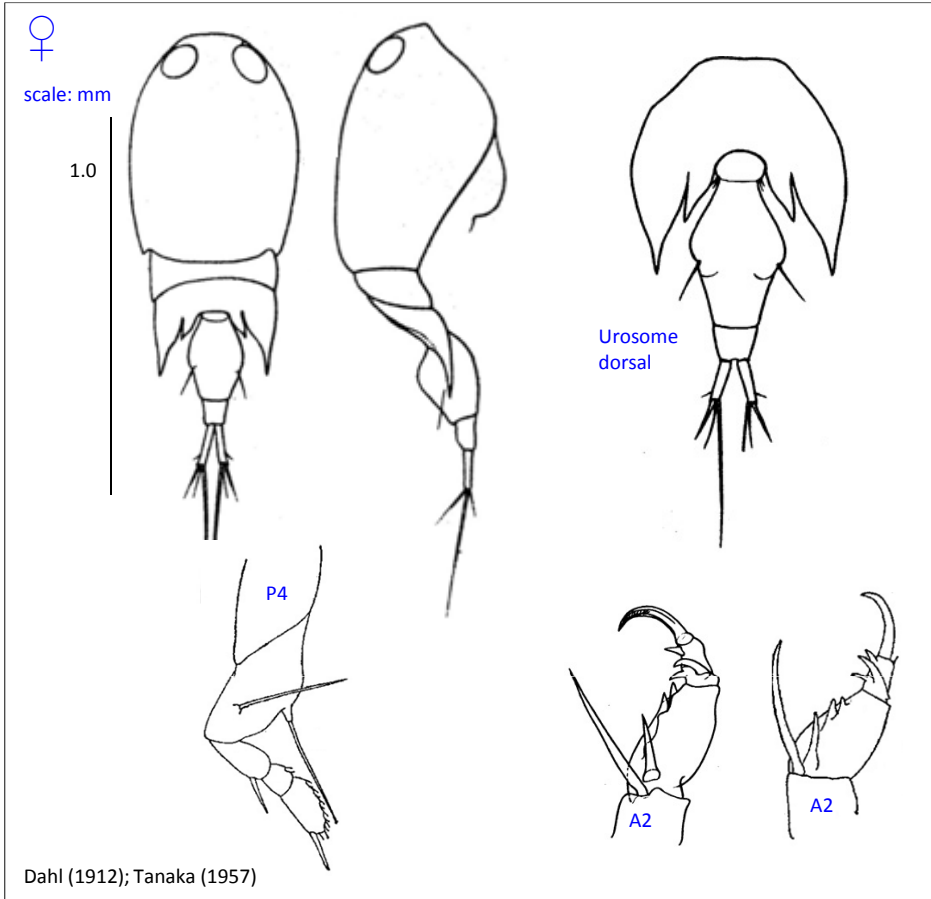
(Full reference available at <http://www.imas.utas.edu.au/zooplankton/references>)

Onychocorycaeus catus

(Dahl F., 1894)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae



Synonyms

Corycaeus catus Dahl F., 1894

Size

Female: 0.87 – 1.18 mm

Genus notes

- Has cuticular lenses
- Usually < 1.2 mm
- Females have a large prosome which is usually 2/3 as wide as long
- Male hook on end of A2 overhangs both basal segments

Female

- Prosome robust
- Prosome 2x as long as urosome
- Outer prosome points extend to genital openings
- Urosome somites and caudal rami in proportional lengths 58:20:22
- Genital somite longer than anal somite and caudal rami together
- Caudal rami 4x as long as wide and as long as anal somite

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Oceanic and coastal
- Tropical and subtropical
- Indian, Pacific and North Atlantic oceans, not South Atlantic

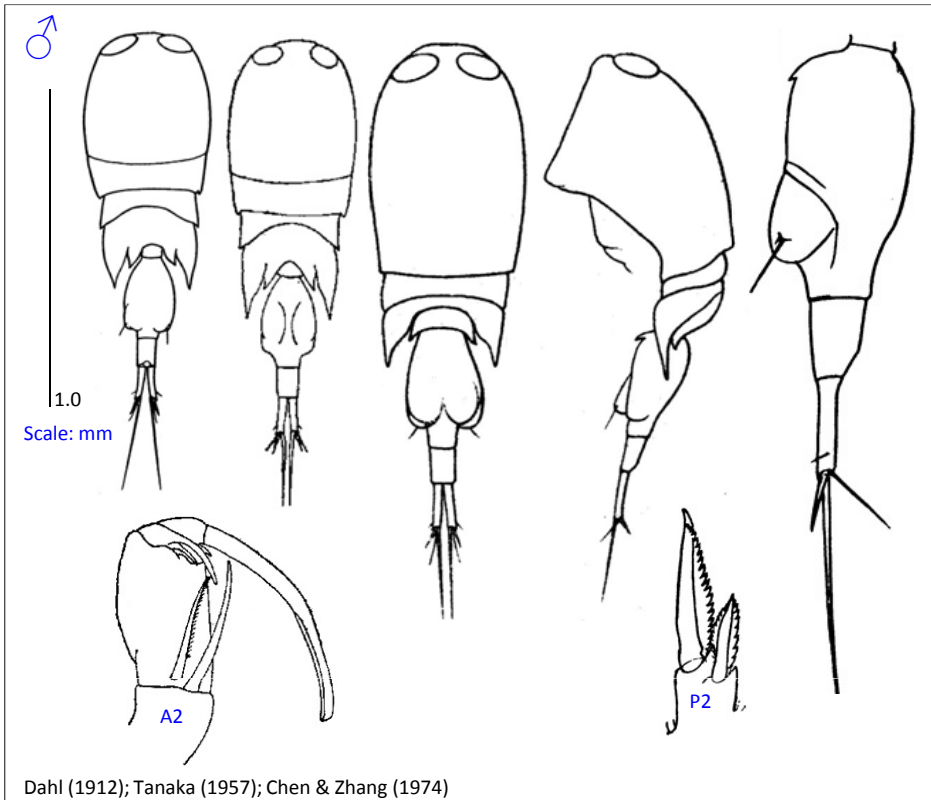
Distribution

Ecology

Onychocorycaeus catus

(Dahl F., 1894)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 0.78 – 0.99 mm

Male

- Cephalosome separate from 1st pedigerous somite
- Prosome 1.5x as long as urosome (60:38)
- Urosome somites and caudal rami in proportional lengths 59:19:22
- Genital somite has ventral hook

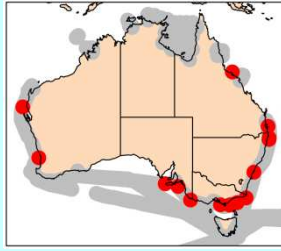
Source

Tanaka (1964)
Boltovskoy (1999)
Conway (2003)

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

Onychocorycaeus giesbrechti

Dahl, 1894

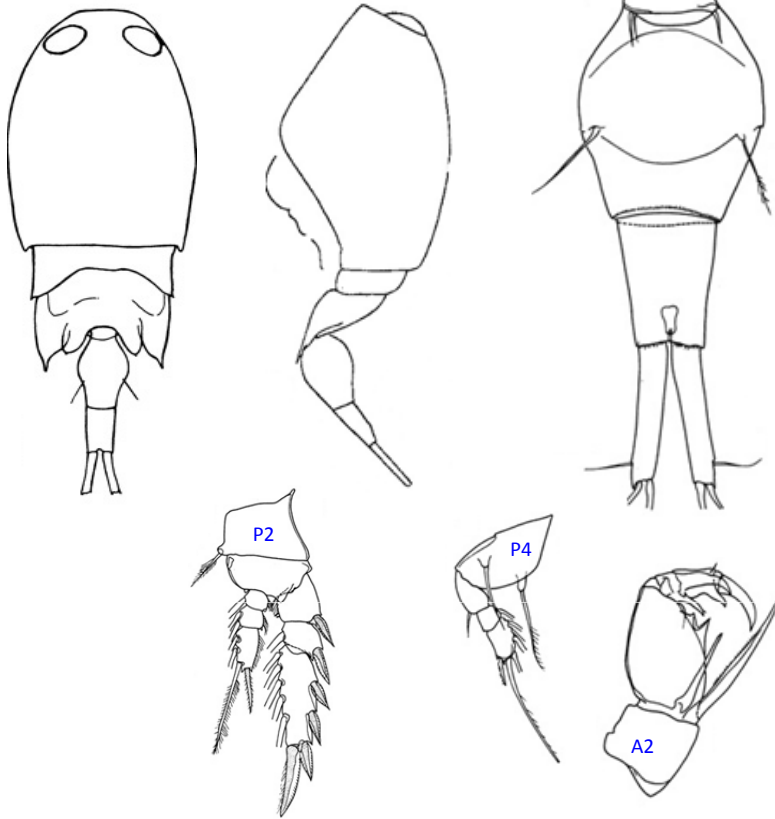


Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae



scale: mm

1.0



Razouls (1974); Campaner (1985); Corral Estrada (1970)

Synonyms

None

Size

Female: 0.80 – 1.30 mm

Genus notes

- Has cuticular lenses
- Usually < 1.2 mm
- Females have a large prosome which is usually 2/3 as wide as long
- Male hook on end of A2 overhangs both basal segments

• Female

- Slightly arched body in lateral view
- Anal somite more than twice as long as wide
- Caudal rami < 2/3 length of genital somite

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Coastal and oceanic
- Temperate, subtropical and tropical
- Indian, Pacific and North Atlantic but not South Atlantic

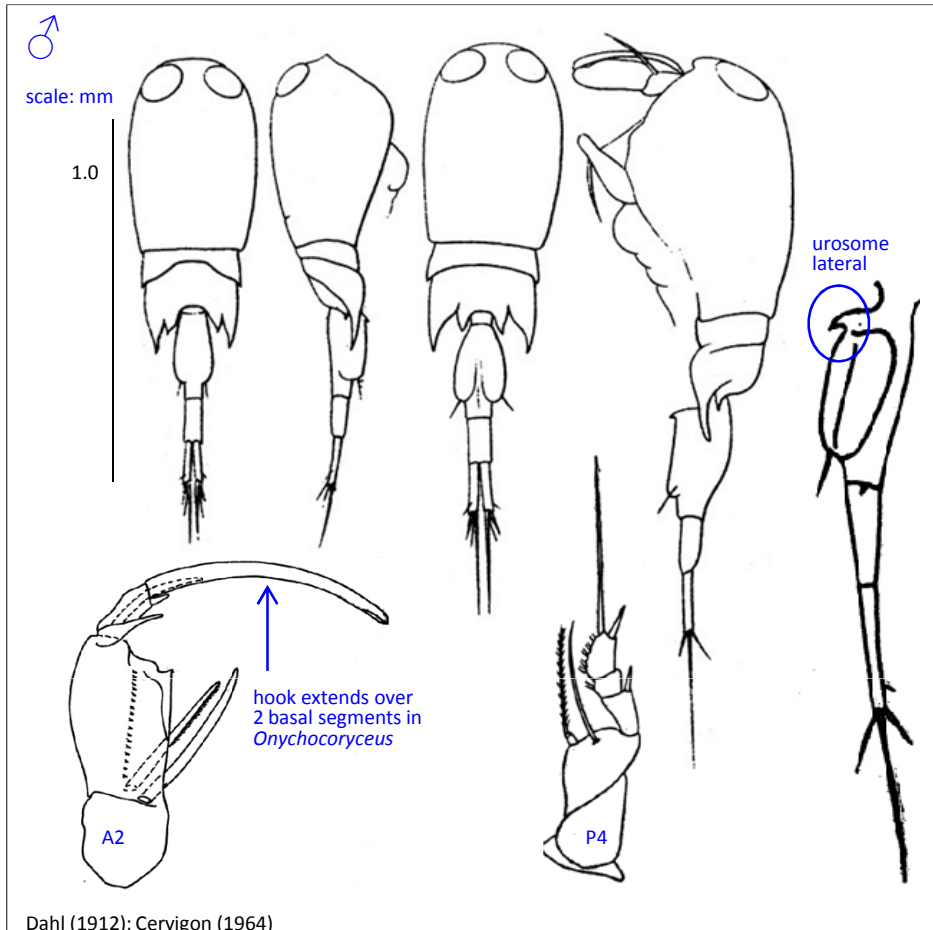
Distribution

Ecology

Onychocorycaeus giesbrechti

Dahl, 1894

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae



Size
 Male: 0.76 – 0.95 mm

- Male**
- Genital somite at most half as wide as long
 - Small median ventral hook on genital somite

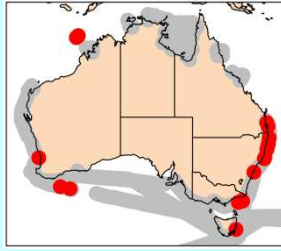
Source
 Dakin & Colefax (1940)
 Boltovskoy (1999)

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

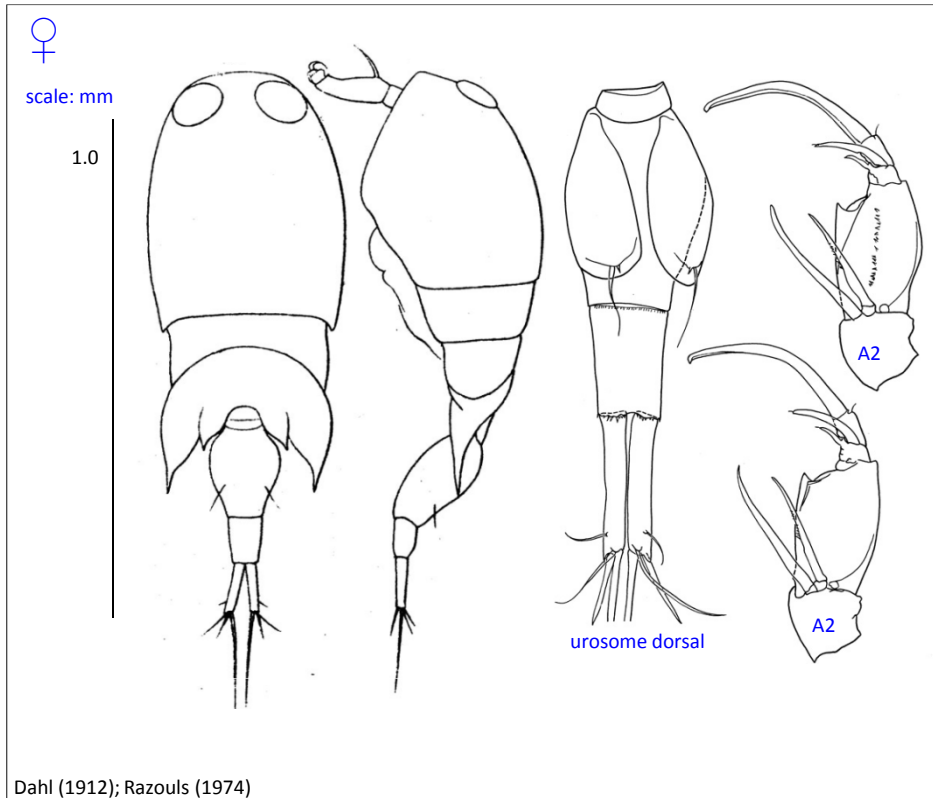
Dahl (1912); Cervigon (1964)

Onychocorycaeus latus

Dana, 1849



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae



Synonyms
None

Size
Female: 0.82 – 1.18 mm

Genus notes

- Has cuticular lenses
- Usually < 1.2 mm
- Females have a large prosome which is usually 2/3 as wide as long
- Male hook on end of A2 overhangs both basal segments

Female

- Genital somite not longer than anal somite and caudal rami together

Distribution

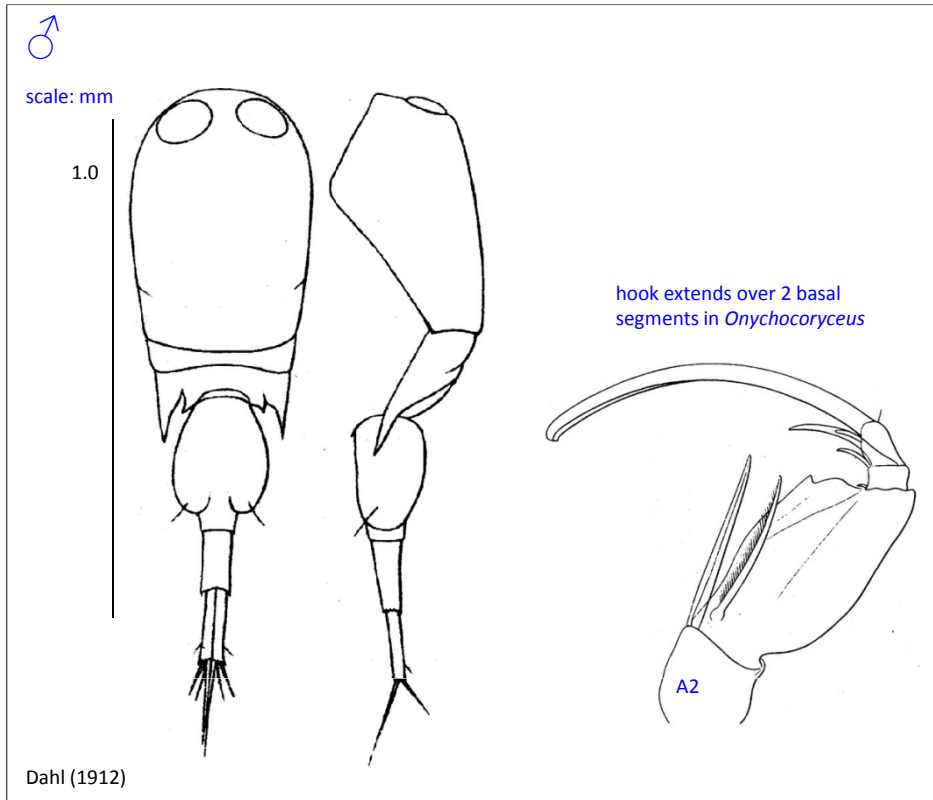
Ecology

Dahl (1912); Razouls (1974)

Onychocorycaeus latus

Dana, 1849

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 0.80 – 1.17 mm

Male

- Genital somite twice as long as wide
- Genital swellings extend anteriorly
- No ventral hook on genital somite
- Anal somite about 2.3 times as long as wide

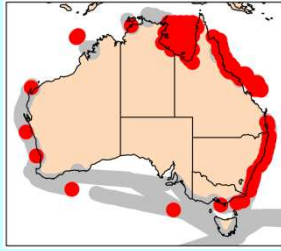
Source

Dahl (1912)
Razouls (1974)
Boltovskoy (1999)

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

Onychocorycaeus pacificus

(Dahl F., 1894)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

Corycaeus pacificus Dahl F., 1894

Size

Female: 1.04 – 1.22 mm

Genus notes

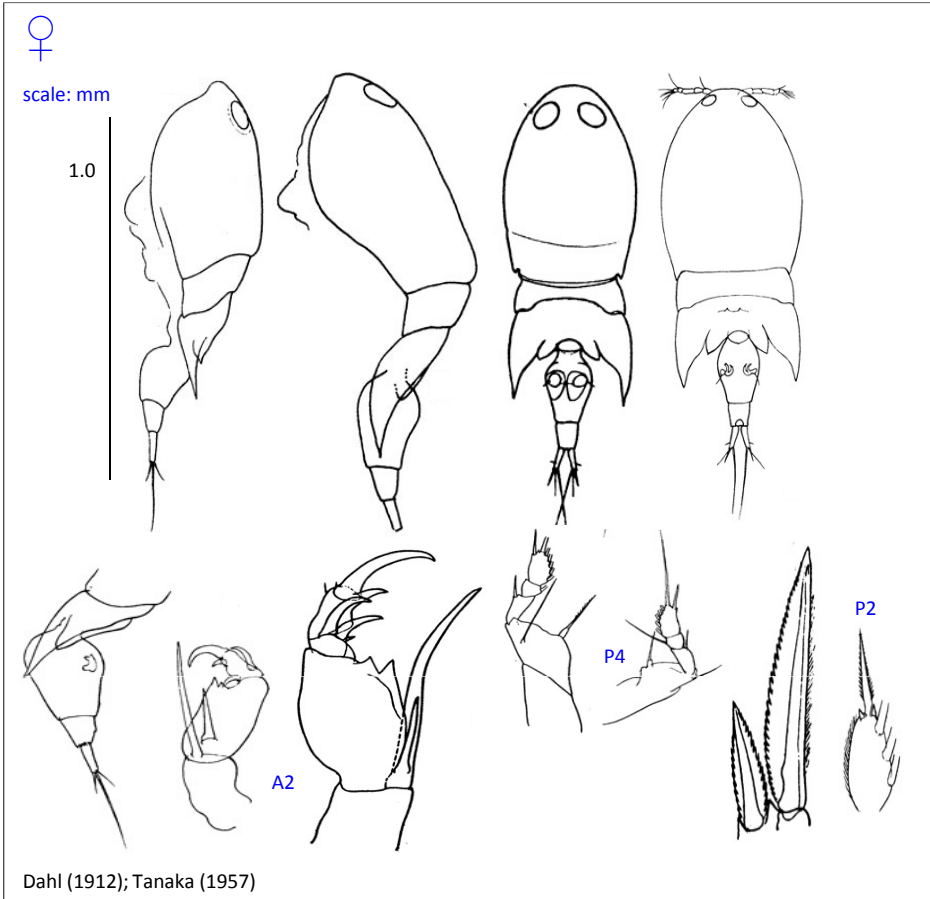
- Has cuticular lenses
- Usually < 1.2 mm
- Females have a large prosome which is usually 2/3 as wide as long
- Male hook on end of A2 overhangs both basal segments

Female

- Prosome robust
- 3rd pedigerous somite very wide;
- prosome points extend to 3/4 of genital somite
- Wings of 4th pedigerous somite short and bluntly pointed
- Urosome somites and caudal rami in proportional lengths 56:22:22
- Caudal rami 5x as long as wide
- Apical spine of P2 straight, isolated tooth on inner margin near apical portion

Distribution

Ecology

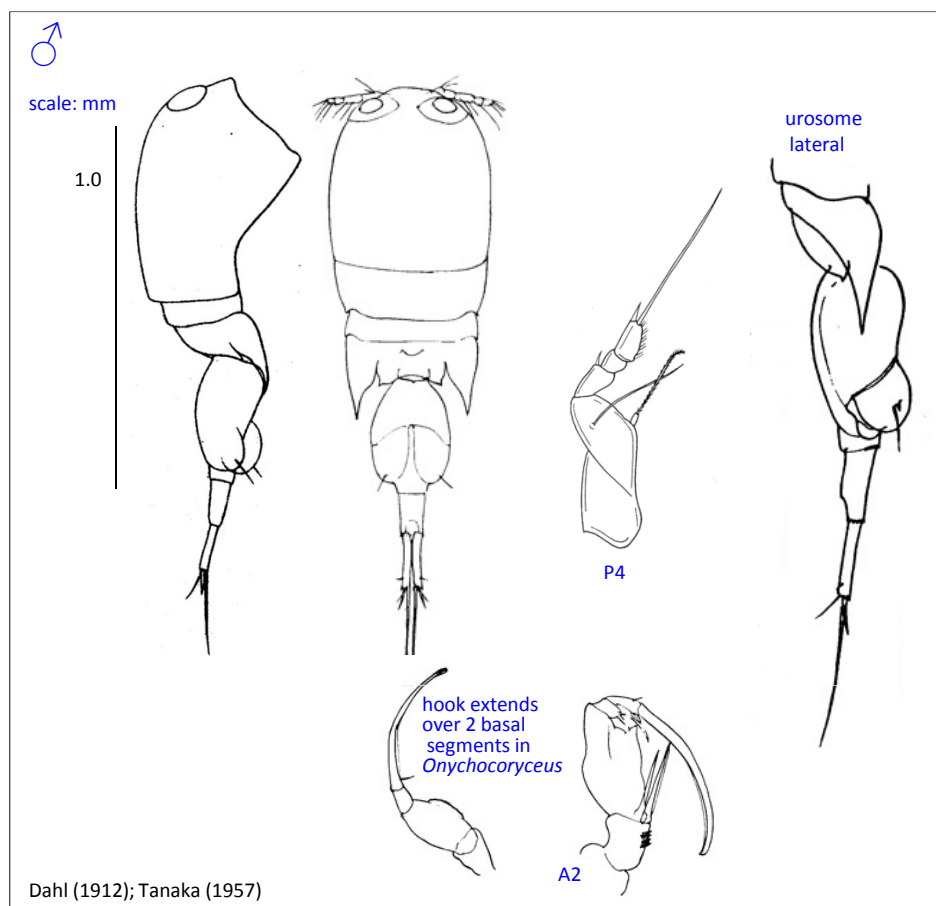


Dahl (1912); Tanaka (1957)

Onychocorycaeus pacificus

(Dahl F., 1894)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoid
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 0.95 – 1.19 mm

Male

- Urosome somites and caudal rami in proportional lengths 54:21:25
- Genital somites oval and 1.5x as long as wide
- No ventral hook on genital somite
- Anal somite 2x as long as wide
- Caudal rami 8x as long as wide

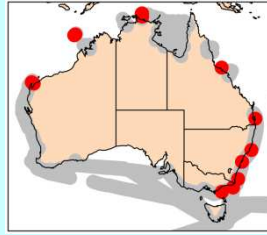
Source

Tanaka (1964)
 Boltovskoy (1999)

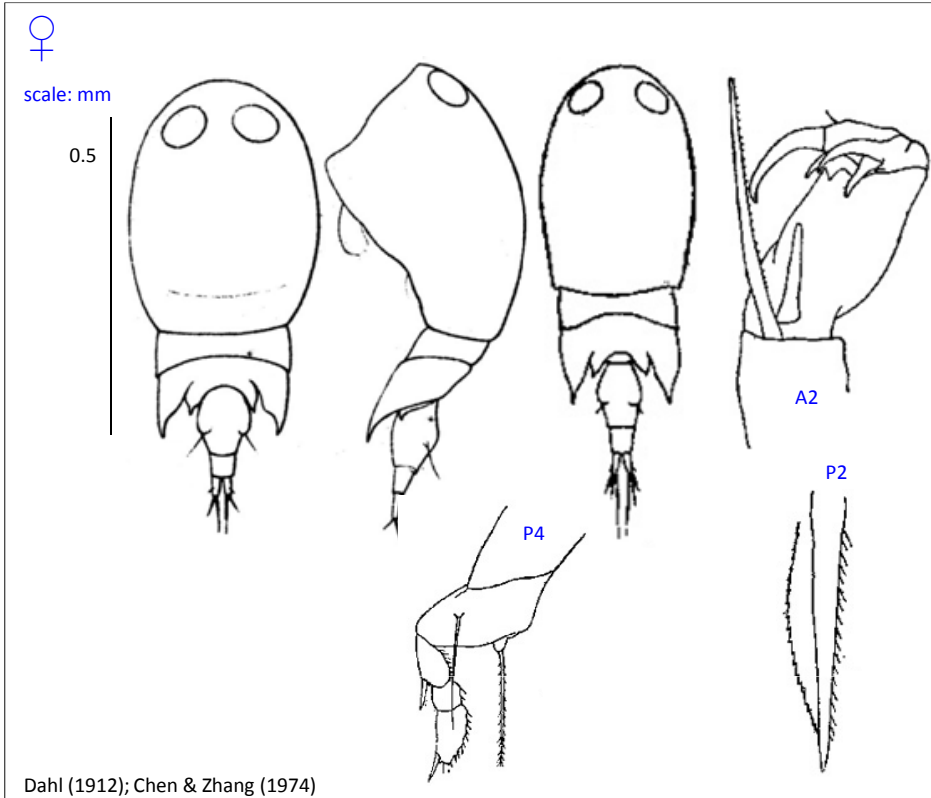
(Full reference available at <http://www.imas.utas.edu.au/zooplankton/references>)

Onychocorycaeus pumilus

(Dahl M., 1912)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Synonyms

Corycaeus pumilus Dahl M., 1912

Size

Female: 0.65 – 0.81 mm

Genus notes

- Has cuticular lenses
- Usually < 1.2 mm
- Females have a large prosome which is usually 2/3 as wide as long
- Male hook on end of antenna overhangs both basal segments

Female

- Prosome points extend to 2/3 the length of genital somite
- Genital somite 3 times as long as caudal rami
- Anal somite tapers posteriorly
- Caudal rami just shorter than anal somite

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Coastal and oceanic
- Indian, Pacific and North Atlantic oceans, not South Atlantic

Distribution

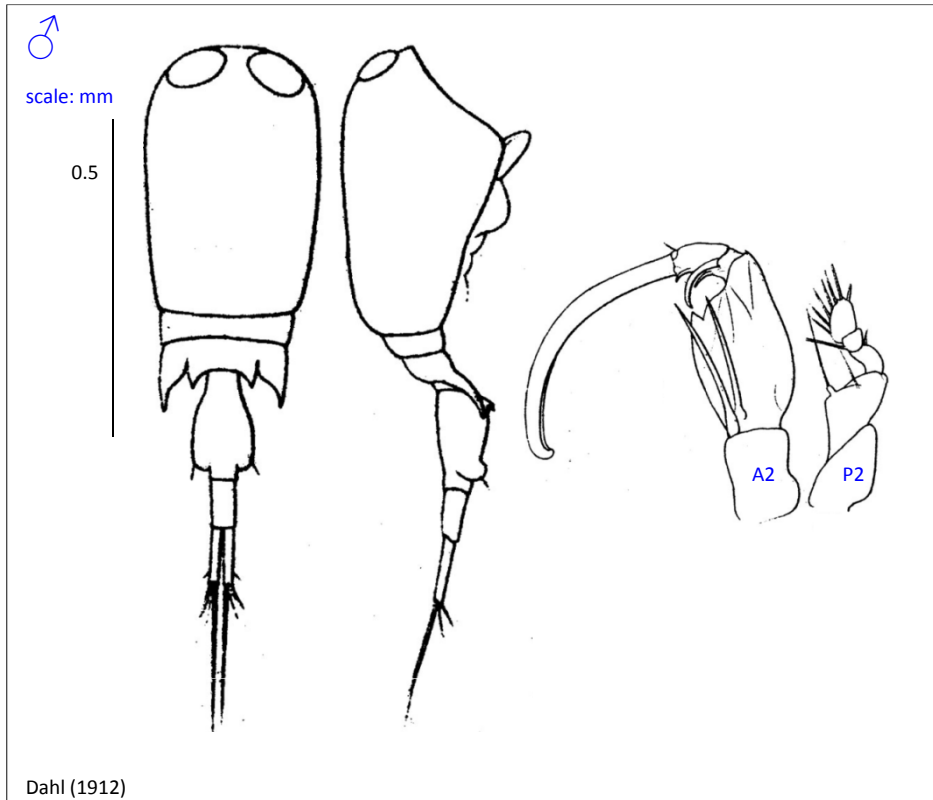
Ecology

Dahl (1912); Chen & Zhang (1974)

Onychocorycaeus pumilus

(Dahl M., 1912)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 0.63 – 0.73 mm

Male

- No description available

Source

Tanaka (1957)

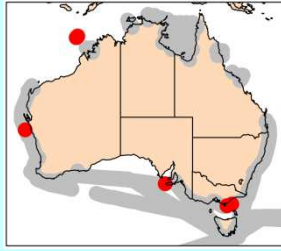
Tanaka (1964)

Boltovskoy (1999)

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

Urocorycaeus furcifer

(Claus, 1863)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

Corycaeus furcifer Claus, 1863

Size

Female: 1.40 – 2.10 mm

Genus notes

- Has cuticular lenses
- Usually >2 mm
- Male caudal rami longer than urosome
- Female caudal rami at least as long as urosome and not divergent

Female

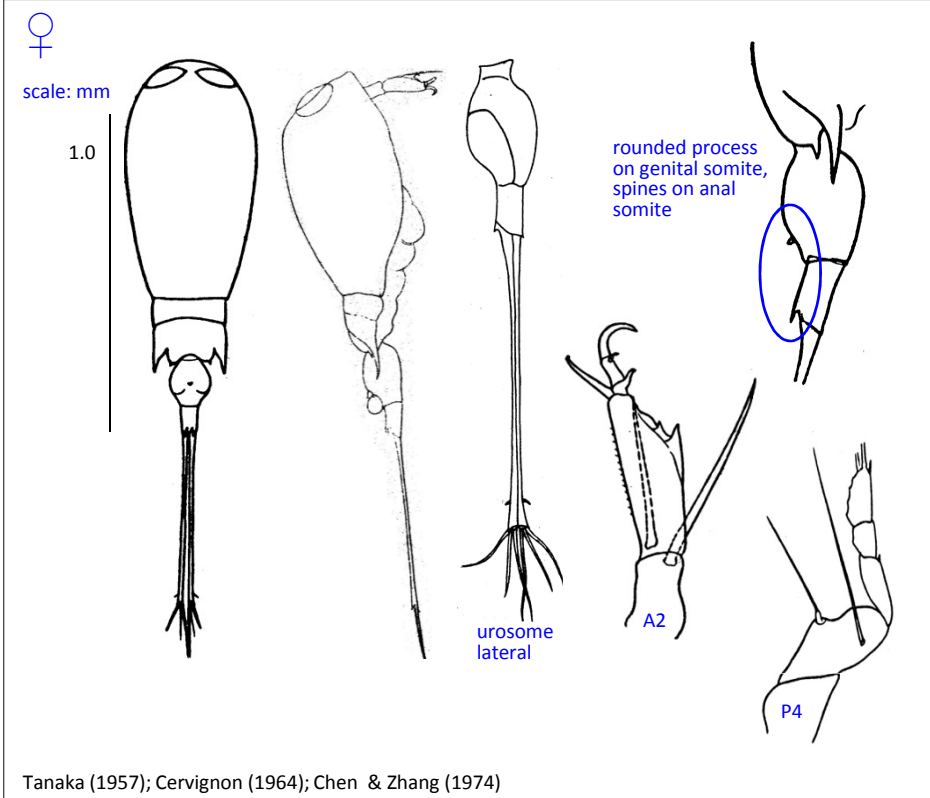
- Caudal rami 3.5 times longer than genital somite and 6 times longer than anal somite
- Prosome points extend to 1/3 of genital somite
- Genital somite with a rounded process on the dorsal surface about the middle
- Anal somite with 2 sharp spines on the dorsal surface at the distal margin

Distribution

- Epipelagic – mesopelagic
- Coastal and oceanic
- Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans
- Southern Ocean
- Polar to tropical

Distribution

Ecology

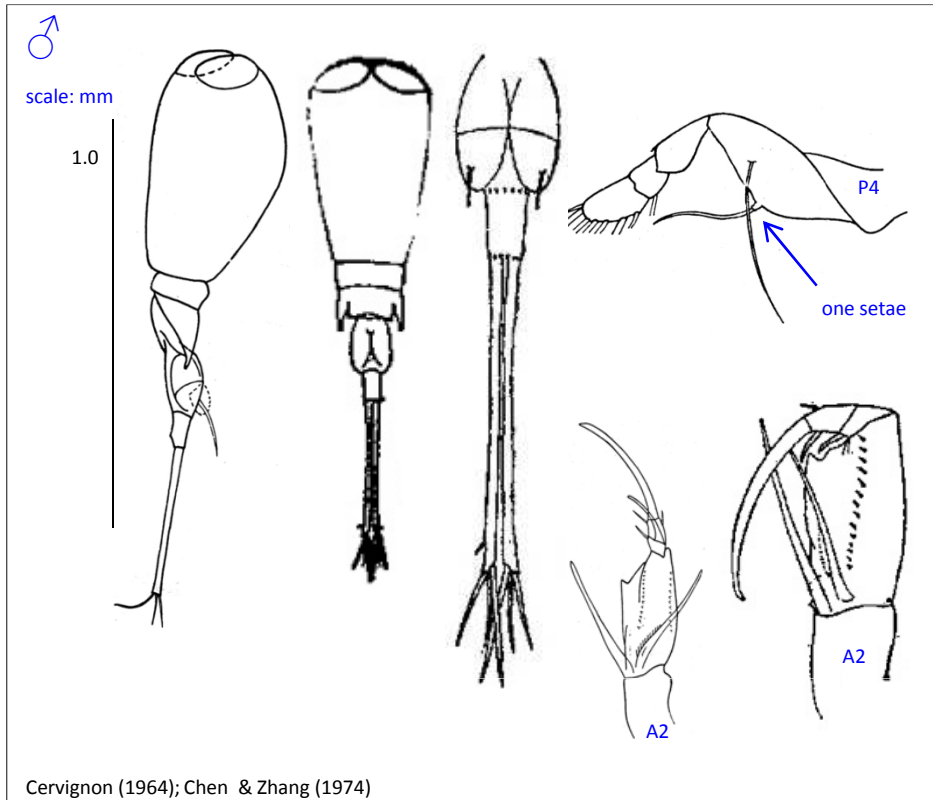


Tanaka (1957); Cervignon (1964); Chen & Zhang (1974)

Urocorycaeus furcifer

(Claus, 1863)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 1.20 – 1.46 mm

Male

- Similar to *U. lautus* but much smaller
- Caudal rami twice as long as genital somite and nearly 6 times as long as anal somite

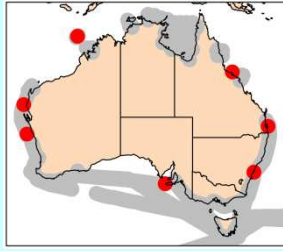
Source

Tanaka (1957)
Boltovskoy (1999)

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

Urocorycaeus lautus

(Dana, 1849)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

Corycaeus lautus Dana, 1849

Size

Female: 2.29 - 3.05 mm

Genus notes

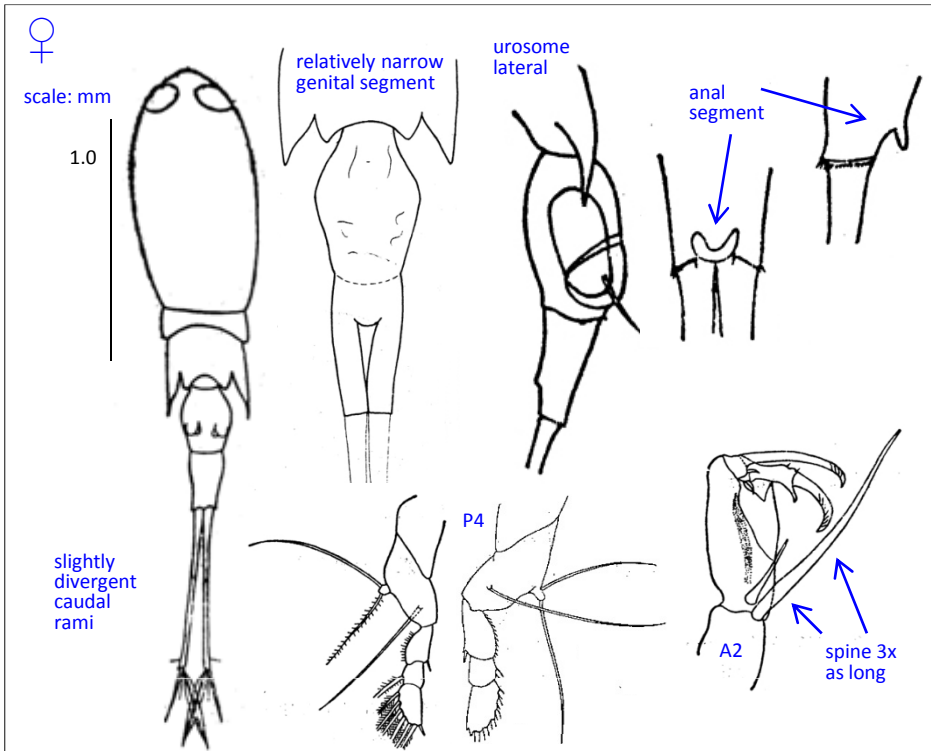
- Has cuticular lenses
- Usually >2 mm
- Male caudal rami longer than urosome
- Female caudal rami at least as long as urosome and not divergent

Female

- Larger than other *Urocorycaeus* and different urosome
- Spine at distal end of segment 1 on A2 is 3x as long as other spine (similar lengths in other *Urocorycaeus*)
- Relatively narrow genital segment
- Anal segment wider at anterior end
- Caudal rami slightly longer than rest of urosome
- Caudal rami divergent

Distribution

Ecology



Chen & Zhang (1974); Cervignon (1964); Zheng (1982)

preserved specimen



C. Davies, CSIRO © 2013

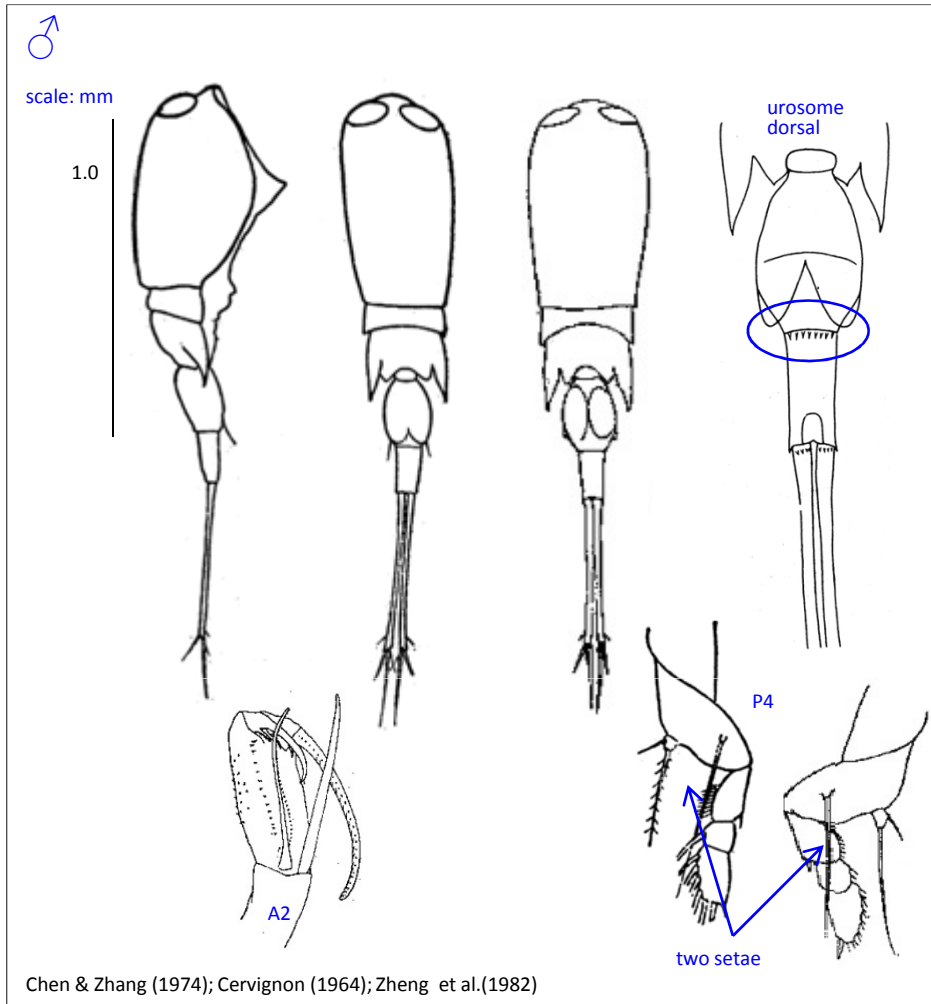


C. Davies, CSIRO © 2013

Urocorycaeus lautus

(Dana, 1849)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Size
 Male: 1.45 – 2.55 mm

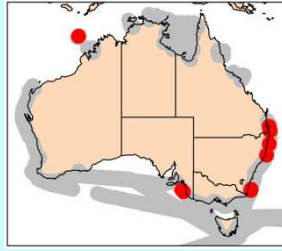
- Male**
- P4 has 2 setae on the endopod, *U. furcifer* has 1
 - Anal somite about as long as genital somite
 - Caudal rami x 1.2 longer than other two urosome somites combined
 - Caudal rami not divergent
 - Similar to *U. furcifer* but much larger

Source
 Boltovskoy (1999)
 (Full reference available at <http://www.imas.utas.edu.au/zooplankton/references>)

Chen & Zhang (1974); Cervignon (1964); Zheng et al.(1982)

Urocorycaeus longistylis

(Dana, 1849)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae

Synonyms

Corycaeus longistylis Dana, 1849

Size

Female: 2.40 – 3.04 mm

Genus notes

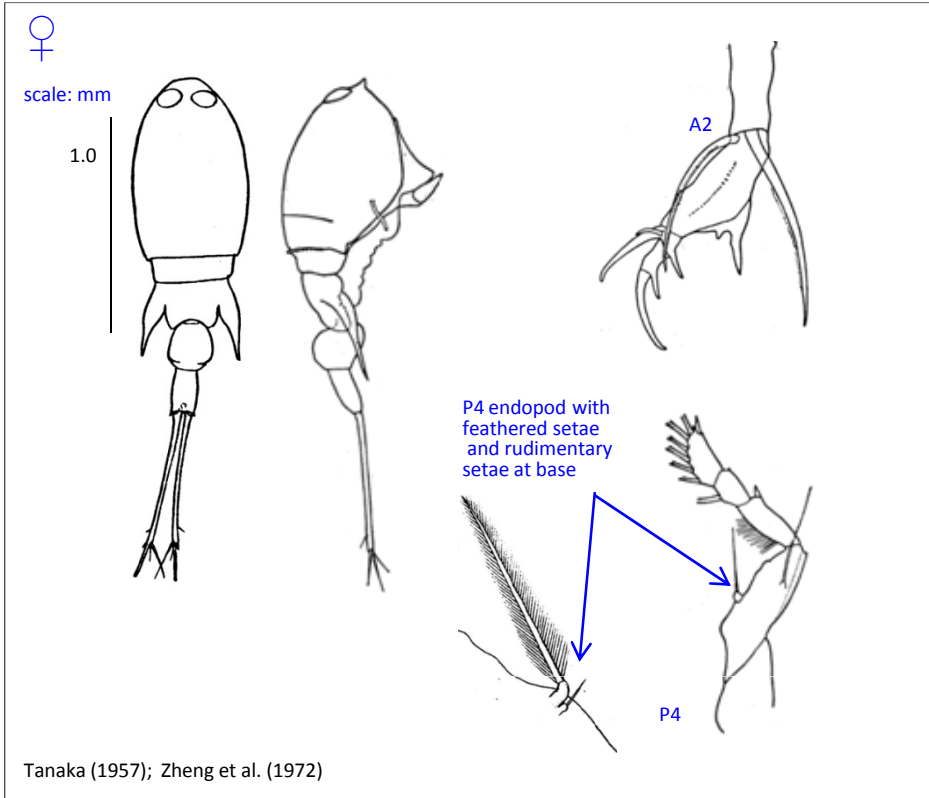
- Has cuticular lenses
- Usually >2 mm
- Male caudal rami longer than urosome
- Female caudal rami at least as long as urosome and not divergent

Female

- Cephalosome fused with 1st pedigerous somite
- 3rd and 4th pedigerous somite completely fused
- Basal spines on A2 only marginally different in length
- Prosome points extend to 2/3 of genital somite
- P4 endopod with long feathered setae and rudimentary setae at base
- Prosome little longer than urosome and caudal rami combined
- Urosome somites and caudal rami in proportional lengths 21:21:58
- Dorsal surface of genital somite vaulted
- Caudal rami 16x as long as wide at the proximal end

Distribution

Ecology

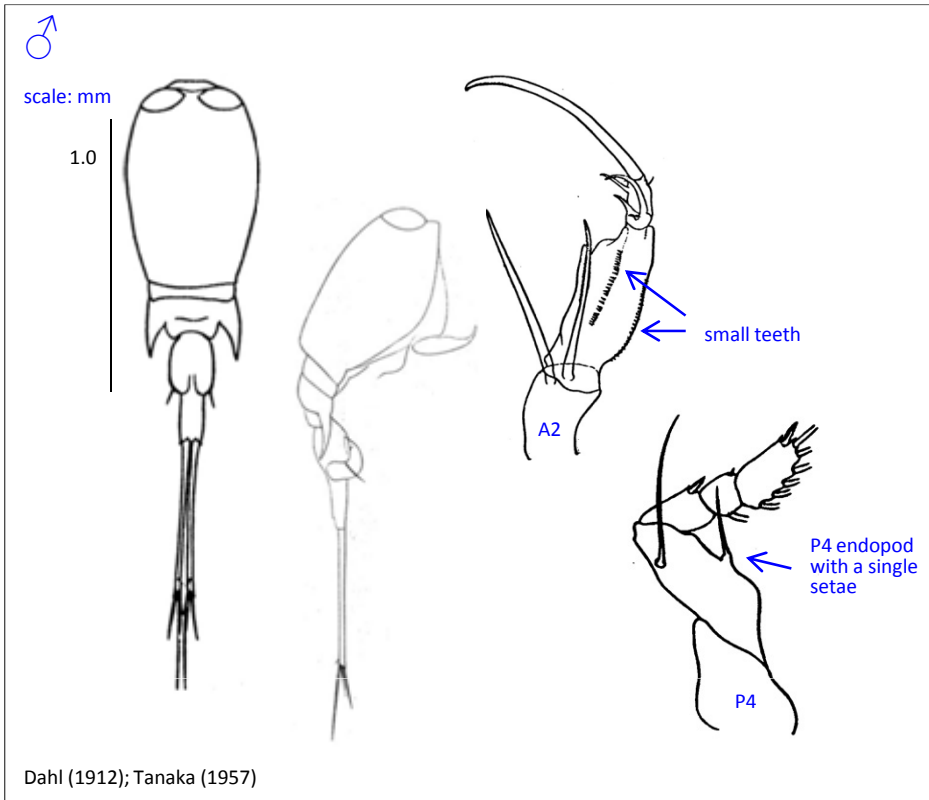


Tanaka (1957); Zheng et al. (1972)

Urocorycaeus longistylis

(Dana, 1849)

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae



Size

Male: 2.00 – 2.72 mm

Male

- Terminal claw of A2 about 3x longer than proximal outer marginal one
- Row of small teeth on outer margin and median line of second basal joint of A2
- Prosome little longer than urosome; proportional lengths 31:29
- P4 endopod with only 1 setae
- Urosome somite and caudal rami in proportional lengths 13:18

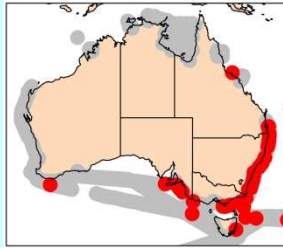
Source

Tanaka (1957)
Boltovskoy (1999)

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

Oithona atlantica

Farran, 1908



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Oithonidae

Synonyms
 None

Size
 Female: 1.14-1.43 mm

Genus notes

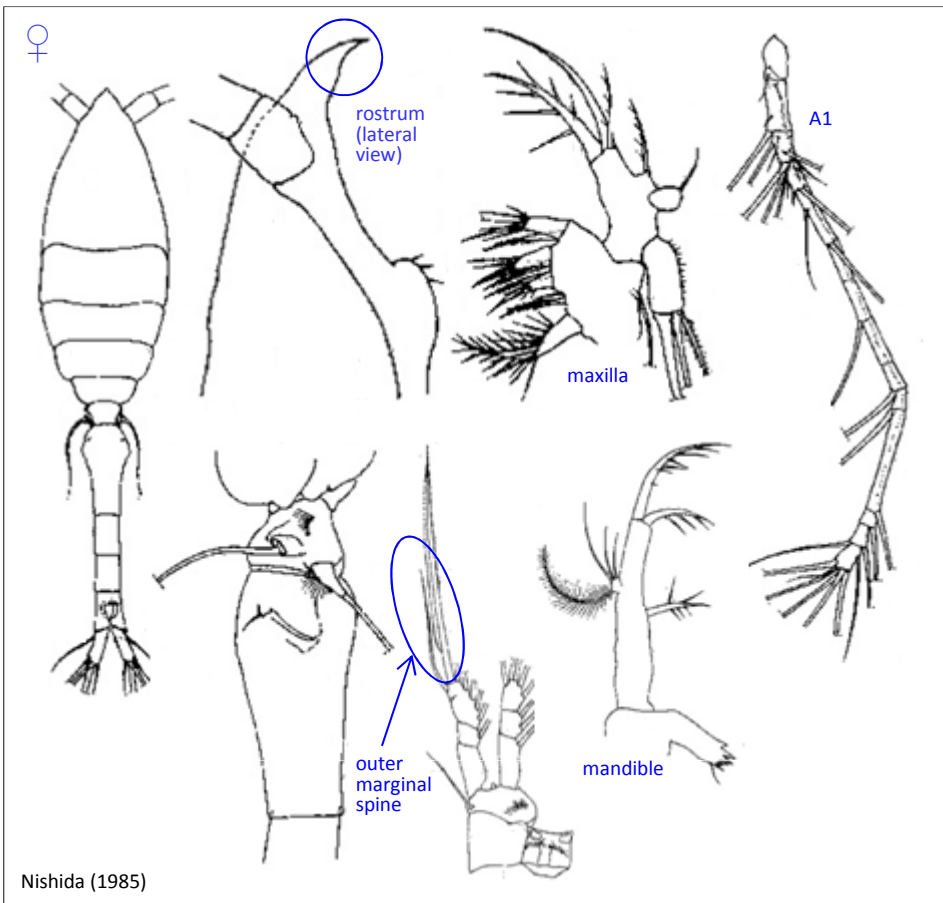
- Prosome short, oval to fusiform, 5 segmented
- Anterior cephalosome rounded or with 1 rostrum
- A1 slender, 2 geniculations in males
- Greatest width generally at posterior margin of cephalosome
- Posterior prosome margin rounded
- P5 represented by 2 lateral processes on pedigerous segment 5
- P6 reduced to lateral process on genital somite
- Urosome slender, 5 segmented in females, 6 segmented in males, genital somite longest, anterior section more or less swollen laterally
- Caudal rami with 1 dorsal, 4 apical and 1 outer marginal setae

Female

- Prosome rounded, fusiform in dorsal view, greatest width at posterior end of cephalosome
- Cephalosome narrowing anteriorly to pointed rostrum in dorsal view
- A1 long, 1.4-1.6 times prosome
- Prosome length 2.2-3.1 times width
- Prosome:Urosome 1.1-1.3
- Re3 of P4 outer marginal spine curved at base and shorter than apical spine (cf *O. longispina* where Re3 of P4 outer marginal spine is straight and as long as the apical spine)
- Anterior third of genital somite swollen laterally
- Spermathecae spherical
- Very similar to *O. plumifera* but no tuft of hairs on genital somite

Distribution

Ecology



Oithona atlantica

Farran, 1908

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Oithonidae

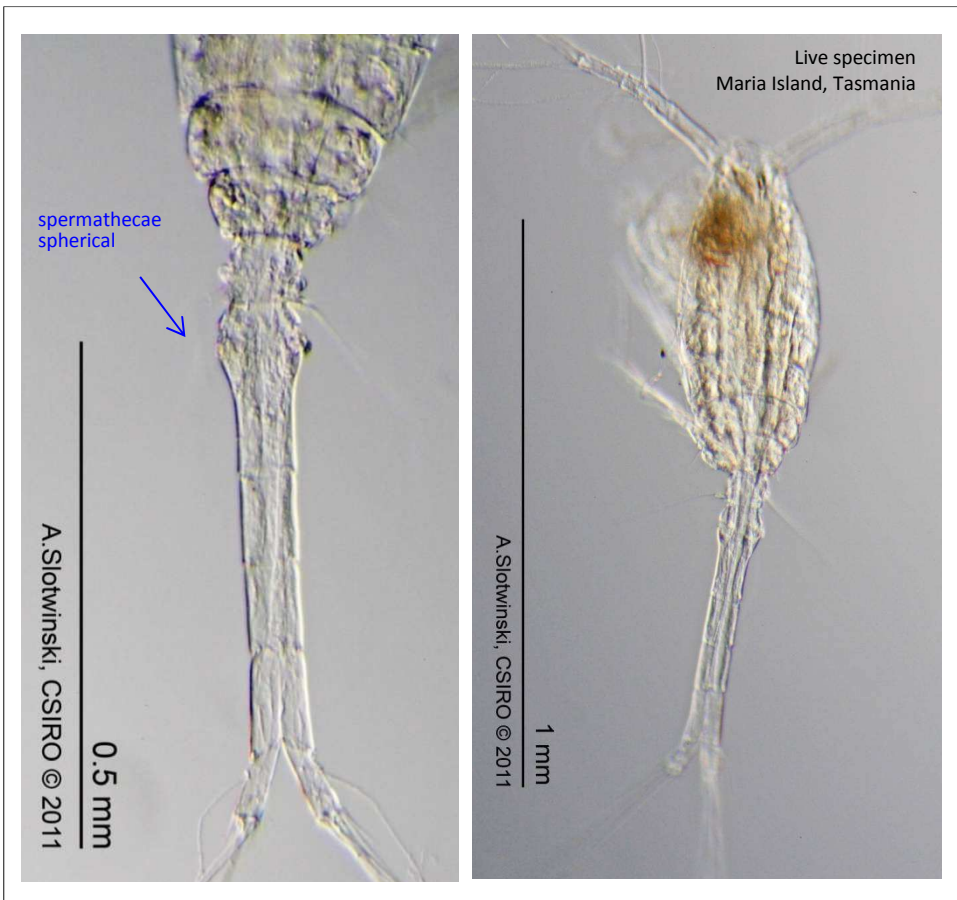
Males

- To be completed

Source

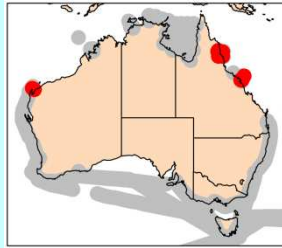
Nishida (1985)
Nishida (1986)
Mckinnon (pers. comm.)

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

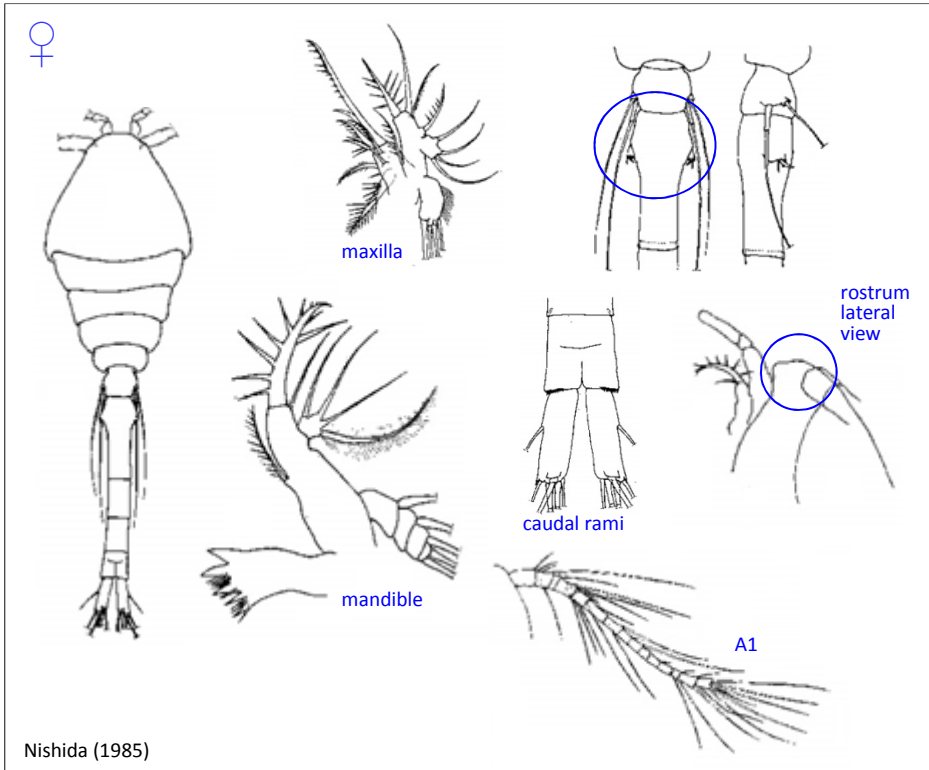


Oithona attenuata

Farran, 1913



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Oithonidae



Nishida (1985)

Synonyms

None

Size

Female: 0.66-0.72 mm

Genus notes

- Prosome short, oval to fusiform, 5 segmented
- Anterior cephalosome rounded or with 1 rostrum
- A1 slender, 2 geniculations in males
- Greatest width generally at posterior margin of cephalosome
- Posterior prosome margin rounded
- P5 represented by 2 lateral processes on pedigerous segment 5
- P6 reduced to lateral process on genital somite
- Urosome slender, 5 segmented in females, 6 segmented in males, genital somite longest, anterior section more or less swollen laterally
- Caudal rami with 1 dorsal, 4 apical and 1 outer marginal setae

Female

- Prosome rounded rhomboid, greatest width at anterior end of cephalosome.
- Cephalosome slightly rounded in dorsal view, small nipple like process in lateral view
- A1 short, as long as prosome
- Prosome length 1.5-1.7x width
- Prosome:Urosome 0.9-1.0
- Lateral process of genital somite at about a third of genital somite
- Similar to *O. australis* which is less diamond shaped, shorter and Pr:Ur 1.1-1.3

Distribution

Ecology



CSIRO AusCPR



Oithona attenuata

Farran, 1913

Phylum	Arthropoda
Order	Cyclopoida
Family	Oithonidae

Size

Male: 0.52-0.55 mm

Male

To be completed

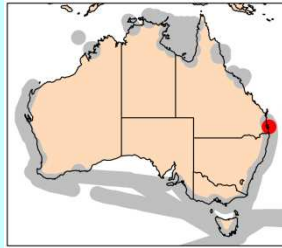
Source

Nishida (1985)

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

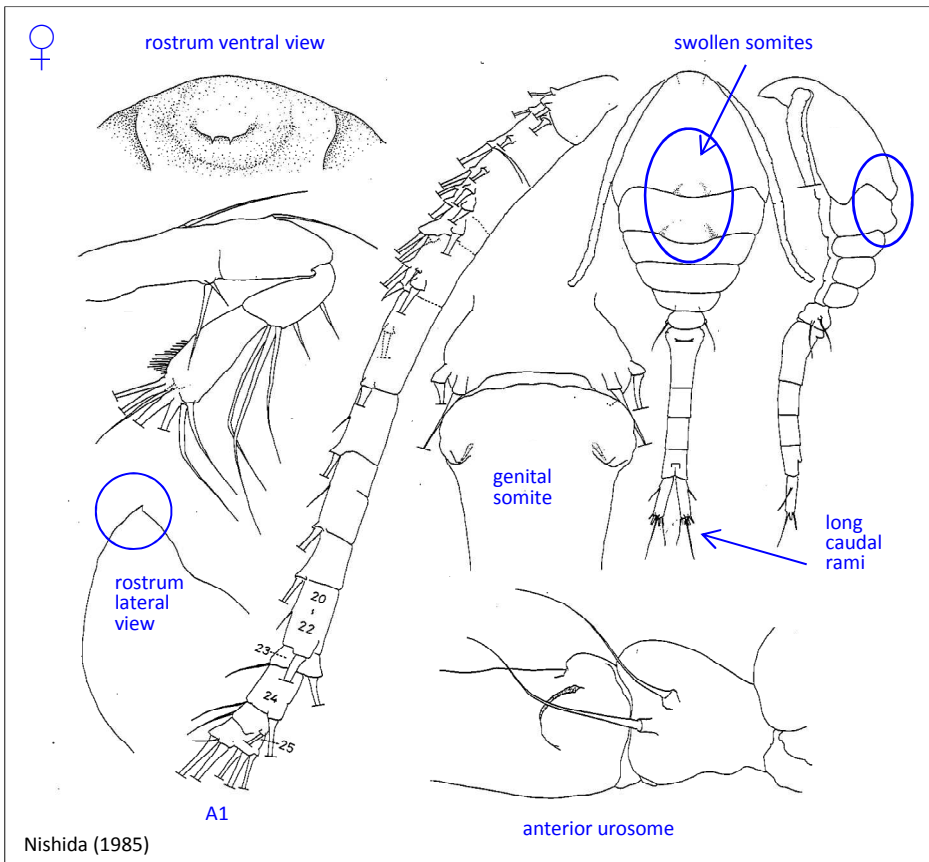
Oithona australis

Nishida, 1986



Phylum
Order
Family

Arthropoda
Cyclopoida
Oithonidae



Synonyms

None

Size

Female: 0.57-0.64 mm

Genus notes

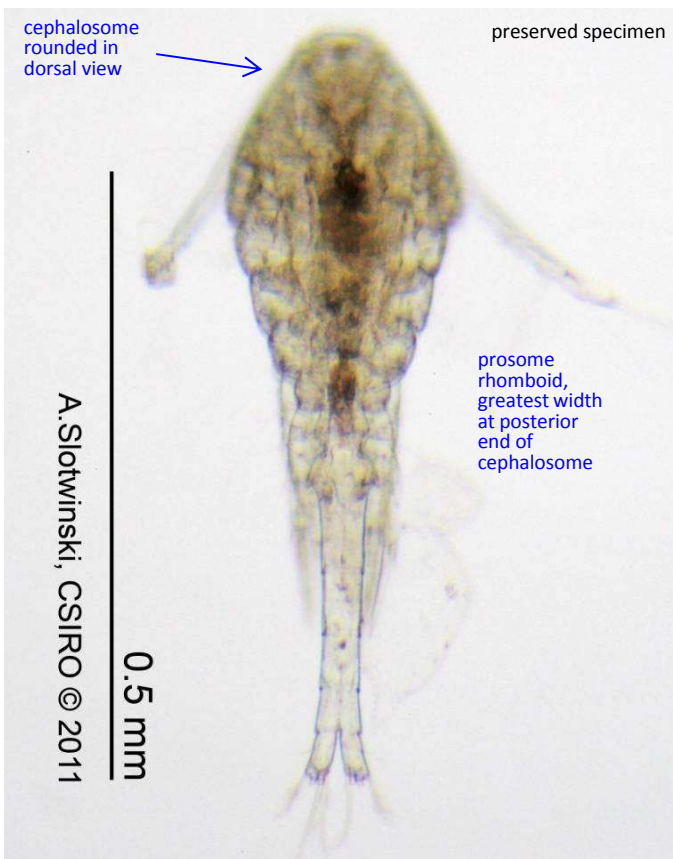
- Prosome short, oval to fusiform, 5 segmented
- Anterior cephalosome rounded or with 1 rostrum
- A1 slender, 2 geniculations in males
- Greatest width generally at posterior margin of cephalosome
- Posterior prosome margin rounded
- P5 represented by 2 lateral processes on pedigerous segment 5
- P6 reduced to lateral process on genital somite
- Urosome slender, 5 segmented in females, 6 segmented in males, genital somite longest, anterior section more or less swollen laterally
- Caudal rami with 1 dorsal, 4 apical and 1 outer marginal setae

Female

- Prosome roundish rhomboid, greatest width at posterior end of cephalosome
- Rostrum with 2 minute points, rounded in dorsal view, bluntly projected laterally
- Cephalosome rounded in dorsal view, in lateral view bent ventrally
- Dorsally hunchbacked
- 2 setae on endopod of first maxilla
- 4 setae on mandible
- Prosome length 1.5-1.9 times width
- Prosome:Urosome 1.1-1.3
- Long caudal rami
- Similar to *O. attenuata*, which is more diamond shaped, longer and Pr:Ur 0.8

Distribution

Ecology



Oithona australis

Nishida, 1986

Phylum	Arthropoda
Order	Cyclopoida
Family	Oithonidae

Size

Male: 0.55-0.6 mm

Male

To be completed

Source

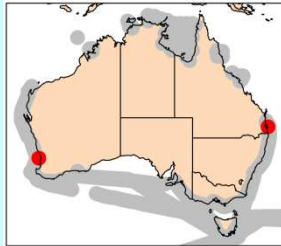
Nishida (1985)

Nishida (1986)

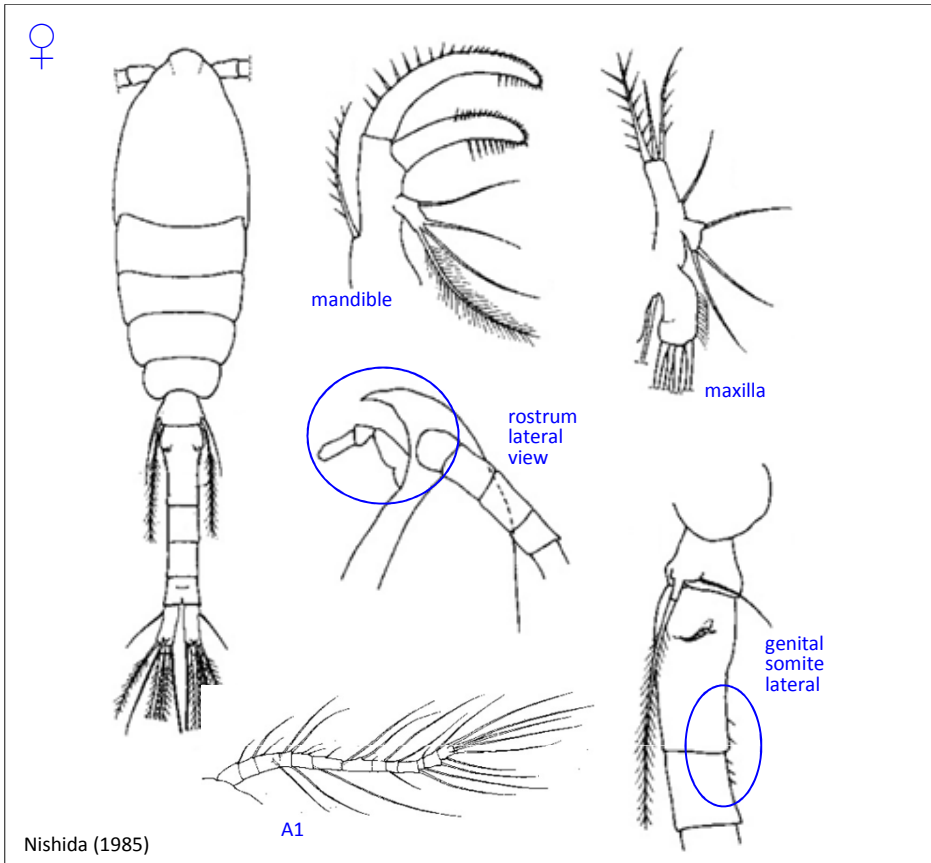
(Full reference available at
<http://www.imas.utas.edu.au/zooplankton/references>)

Oithona brevicornis

Giesbrecht, 1891



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Oithonidae



Synonyms

None

Size

Female: 0.58-0.62mm

Genus notes

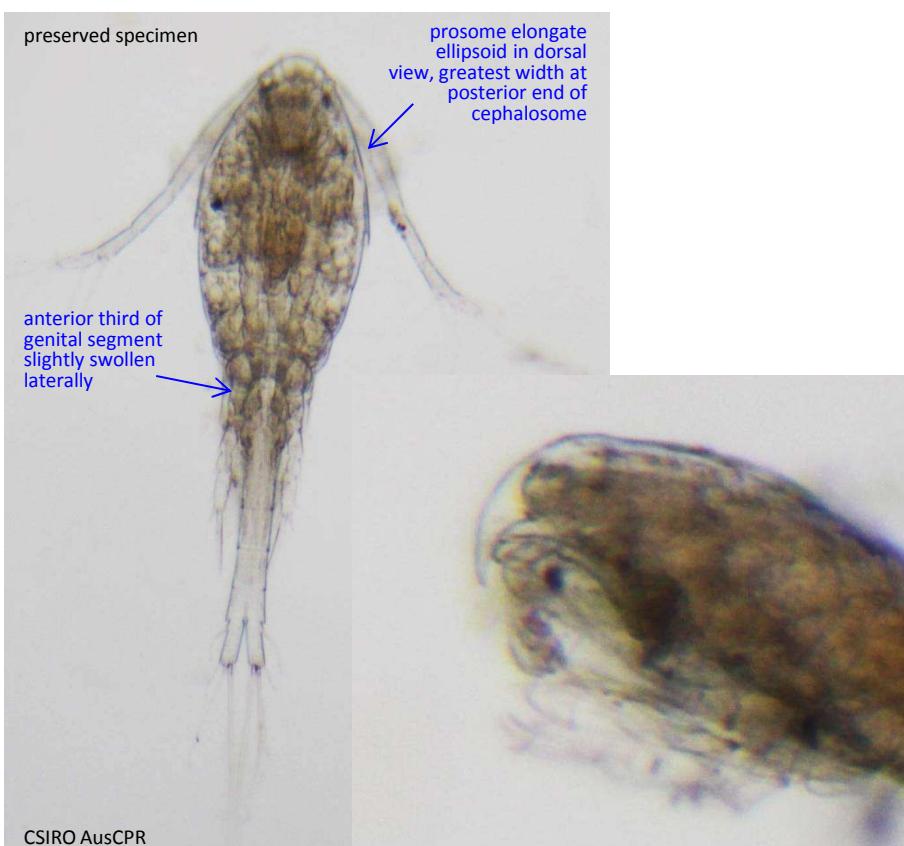
- Prosome short, oval to fusiform, 5 segmented
- Anterior cephalosome rounded or with 1 rostrum
- A1 slender, 2 geniculations in males
- Greatest width generally at posterior margin of cephalosome
- Posterior prosome margin rounded
- P5 represented by 2 lateral processes on pedigerous segment 5
- P6 reduced to lateral process on genital somite
- Urosome slender, 5 segmented in females, 6 segmented in males, genital somite longest, anterior section more or less swollen laterally
- Caudal rami with 1 dorsal, 4 apical and 1 outer marginal setae

Female

- Prosome elongate ellipsoid in dorsal view, greatest width at posterior end of cephalosome
- Cephalosome rounded anteriorly in dorsal view, laterally produced into sharp rostrum
- A1 short, 0.8x prosome
- Anterior third of genital somite slightly swollen laterally, lateral surface with row of setules just behind swelling, posterodorsal surface with a few transverse rows of setules
- Prosome length 2.4-2.6x width
- Prosome:Urosome 1.4-1.5
- Urosome somite 3 with a few rows of transverse setules anterodorsally
- Separated from other *Oithona* by the sharp rostrum

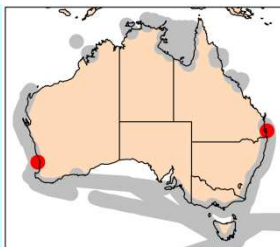
Distribution

Ecology



Oithona brevicornis

Giesbrecht, 1891



Phylum
Order
Family

Arthropoda
Cyclopoida
Oithonidae

Male

- To be completed

Source

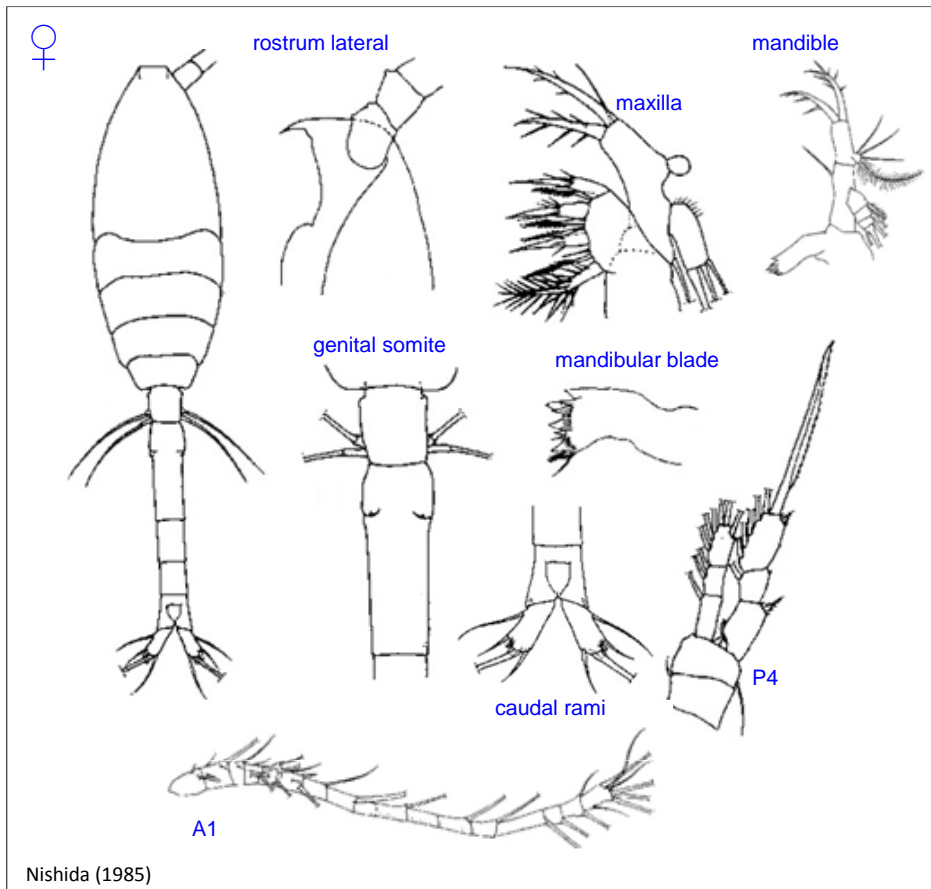
Nishida (1985)

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

Oithona decipens

Farran, 1913

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Oithonidae



Nishida (1985)

Synonyms

None

Size

Female: 0.61-0.81 mm

Genus notes

- Prosome short, oval to fusiform, 5 segmented
- Anterior cephalosome rounded or with 1 rostrum
- A1 slender, 2 geniculations in males
- Greatest width generally at posterior margin of cephalosome
- Posterior prosome margin rounded
- P5 represented by 2 lateral processes on pedigerous segment 5
- P6 reduced to lateral process on genital somite
- Urosome slender, 5 segmented in females, 6 segmented in males, genital somite longest, anterior section more or less swollen laterally
- Caudal rami with 1 dorsal, 4 apical and 1 outer marginal setae

Female

- Prosome elongate, ellipsoid in dorsal view, greatest width at anterior part of Th1
- A1 moderately long, 1.2-1.4x prosome
- Cephalosome truncate anteriorly in dorsal view, laterally produced ventrally into small, sharp pointed rostrum, straight rather than rounded anteriorly
- Anterior third of genital somite slightly swollen laterally, swelling straight instead of rounded in dorsal view
- Prosome length 2.4-2.8x width
- Prosome:Urosome 1.0-1.3
- Same shape of cephalosome and rostrum as *O. similis*, should be separated on size

Distribution

Ecology

Oithona decipens

Farran, 1913

Phylum	Arthropoda
Order	Cyclopoida
Family	Oithonidae

Male

- To be completed

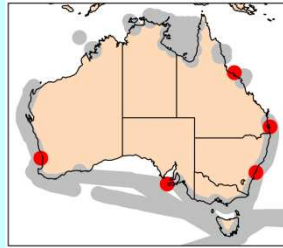
Source

Nishida (1985)

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

Oithona longispina

Nishida, Tanaka & Omori, 1977



Phylum
Order
Family

Arthropoda
Cyclopoida
Oithonidae

Synonyms

None

Size

Female: 0.92-1.07 mm

Genus notes

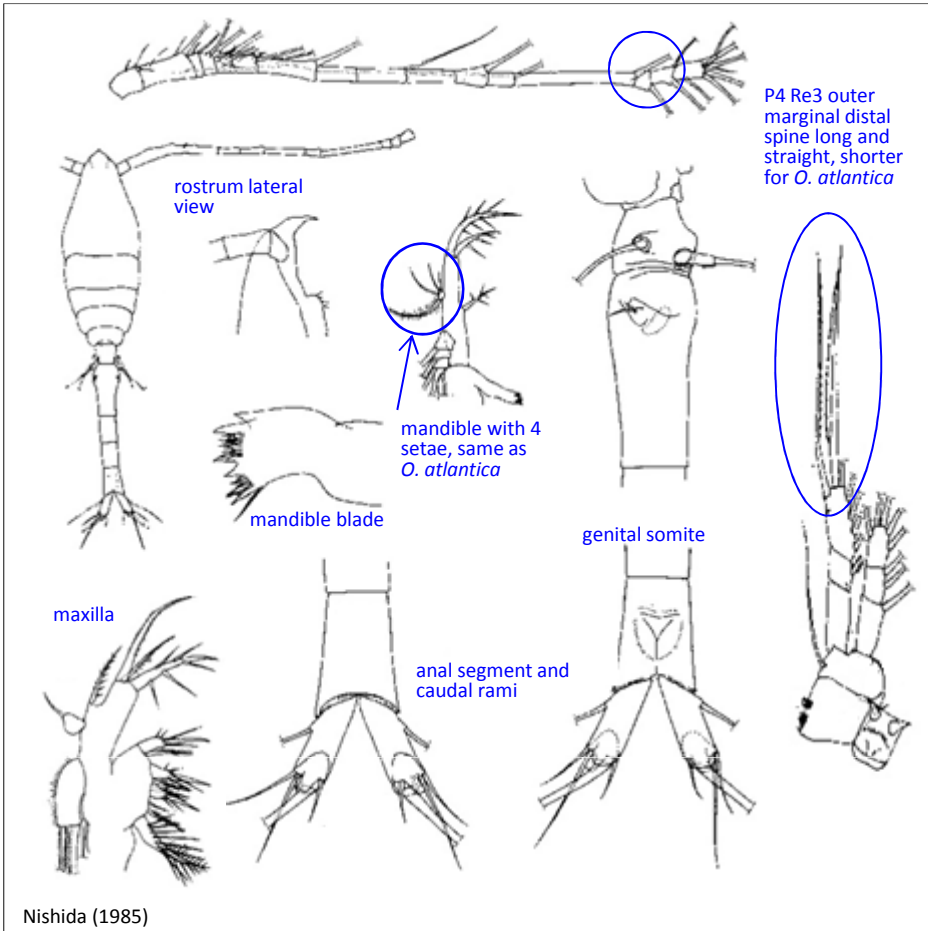
- Prosome short, oval to fusiform, 5 segmented
- Anterior cephalosome rounded or with 1 rostrum
- A1 slender, 2 geniculations in males
- Greatest width generally at posterior margin of cephalosome
- Posterior prosome margin rounded
- P5 represented by 2 lateral processes on pedigerous segment 5
- P6 reduced to lateral process on genital somite
- Urosome slender, 5 segmented in females, 6 segmented in males, genital somite longest, anterior section more or less swollen laterally
- Caudal rami with 1 dorsal, 4 apical and 1 outer marginal setae

Female

- Prosome as *O. atlantica*, rounded fusiform in dorsal view, greatest width at posterior end of cephalosome
- A1 long
- Prosome length 2.4-3.0x width
- Prosome:Urosome 1.1-1.3
- Anterior third of genital somite swollen laterally
- Re3 of P4 outer marginal spine straight and long as apical spine (cf. *O. atlantica* where on Re3 of P4 the outer marginal spine is shorter than apical spine)
- Can be confused with *O. plumifera*, *O. atlantica*, *O. setigera* but it is smaller than these. Consider also P4 Re3 outer marginal distal spine

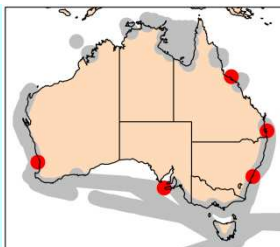
Distribution

Ecology



Oithona longispina

Nishida, Tanaka & Omori, 1977



Phylum
Order
Family

Arthropoda
Cyclopoida
Oithonidae

Male

- To be completed

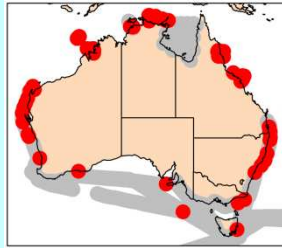
Source

Nishida (1985)

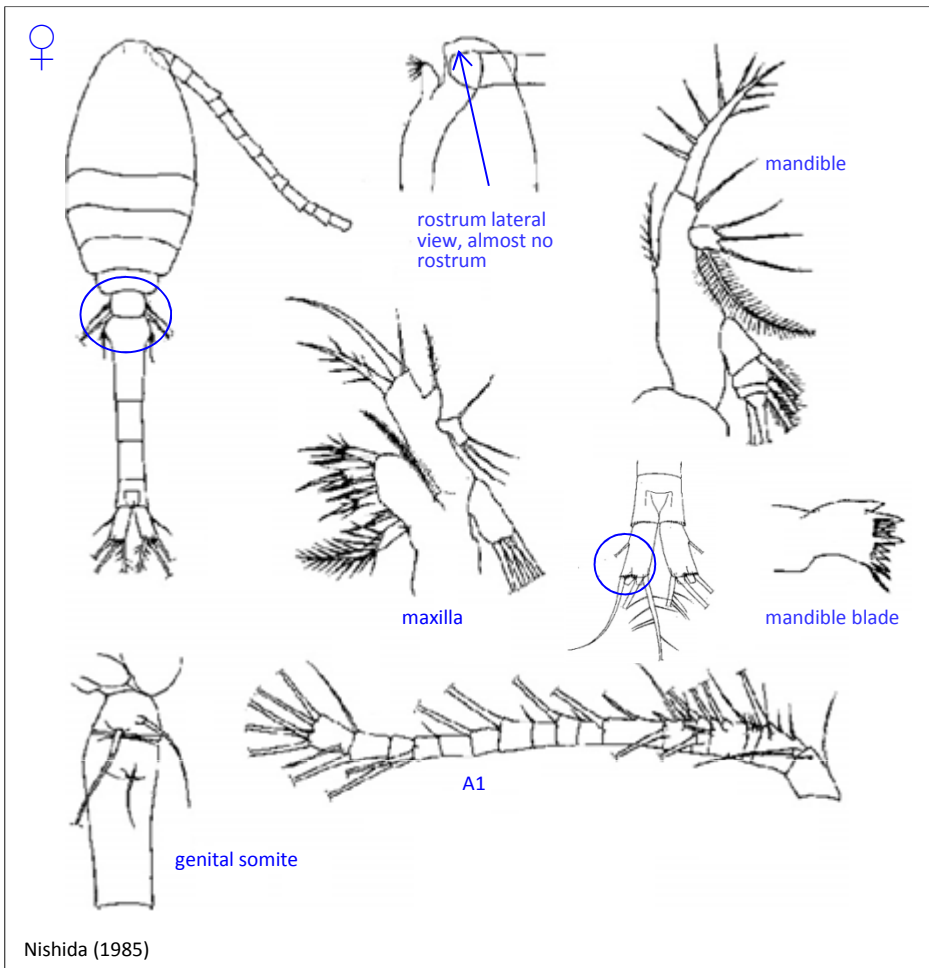
(Full reference available at
<http://www.imas.utas.edu.au/zooplankton/references>)

Oithona nana

Giesbrecht, 1893



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Oithonidae



Synonyms

None

Size

Female: 0.49-0.59 mm

Genus notes

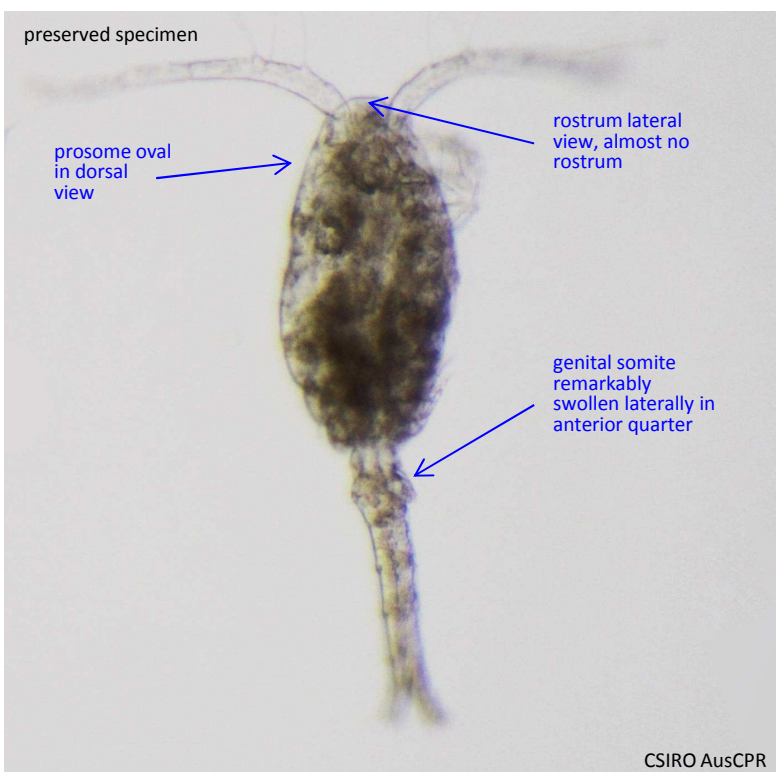
- Prosome short, oval to fusiform, 5 segmented
- Anterior cephalosome rounded or with 1 rostrum
- A1 slender, 2 geniculations in males
- Greatest width generally at posterior margin of cephalosome
- Posterior prosome margin rounded
- P5 represented by 2 lateral processes on pedigerous segment 5
- P6 reduced to lateral process on genital somite
- Urosome slender, 5 segmented in females, 6 segmented in males, genital somite longest, anterior section more or less swollen laterally
- Caudal rami with 1 dorsal, 4 apical and 1 outer marginal setae

Female

- Prosome oval in dorsal view, greatest width at anterior end of pedigerous somite 1
- Cephalosome narrow and truncated anteriorly in dorsal view, bent ventrally with blunt rostrum in lateral view
- Prosome length 1.9-2.1x width
- Prosome:Urosome 1.0-1.2
- A1 short, as long as prosome
- Almost no rostrum
- Genital somite remarkably swollen laterally in anterior quarter. Anterior margin of swelling nearly semicircular in dorsal view
- Caudal rami dorsal seta, thin and narrow compared to other setae
- Can confuse with *O. attenuata*
- Can come in plumose form with plumose setae

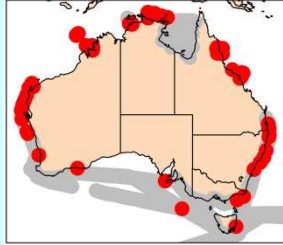
Distribution

Ecology



Oithona nana

Giesbrecht, 1893



Phylum
Order
Family

Arthropoda
Cyclopoida
Oithonidae

Male

- To be completed

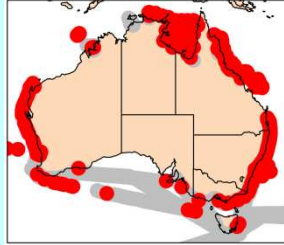
Source

Nishida (1985)

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

Oithona plumifera

Baird, 1843



Phylum
Order
Family

Arthropoda
Cyclopoida
Oithonidae

Synonyms

None

Size

Female: 1.11-1.51 mm

Genus notes

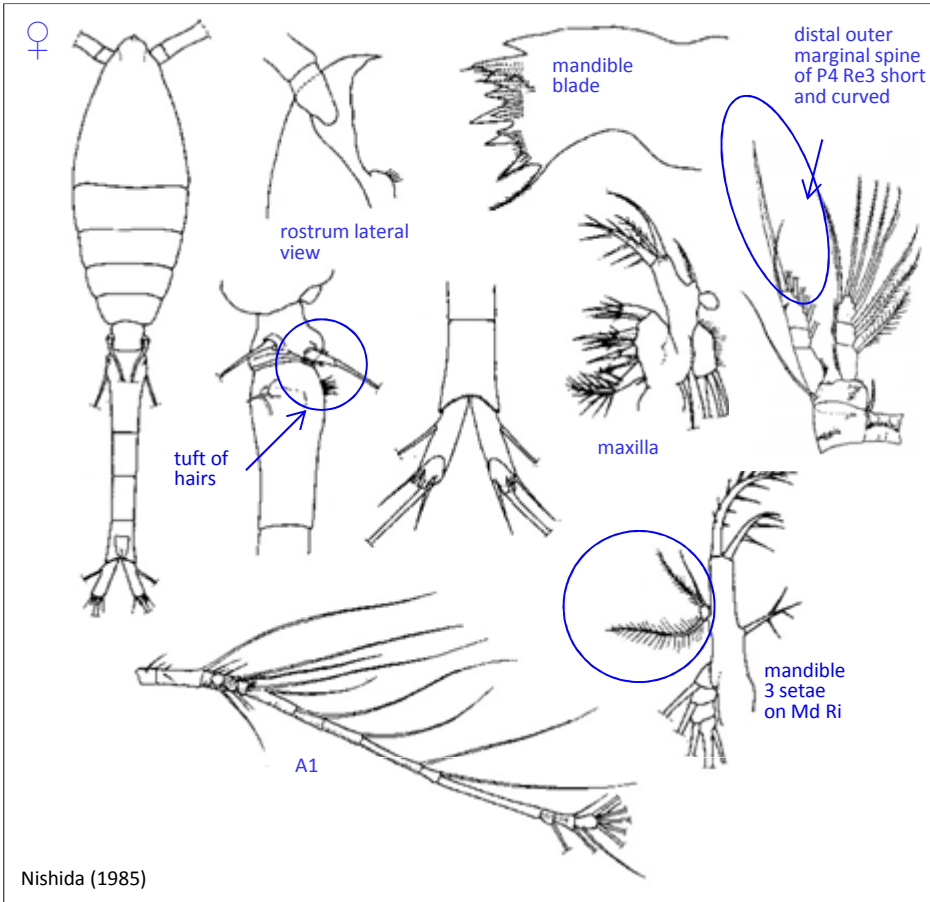
- Prosome short, oval to fusiform, 5 segmented
- Anterior cephalosome rounded or with 1 rostrum
- A1 slender, 2 geniculations in males
- Greatest width generally at posterior margin of cephalosome
- Posterior prosome margin rounded
- P5 represented by 2 lateral processes on pedigerous segment 5
- P6 reduced to lateral process on genital somite
- Urosome slender, 5 segmented in females, 6 segmented in males, genital somite longest, anterior section more or less swollen laterally
- Caudal rami with 1 dorsal, 4 apical and 1 outer marginal setae

Female

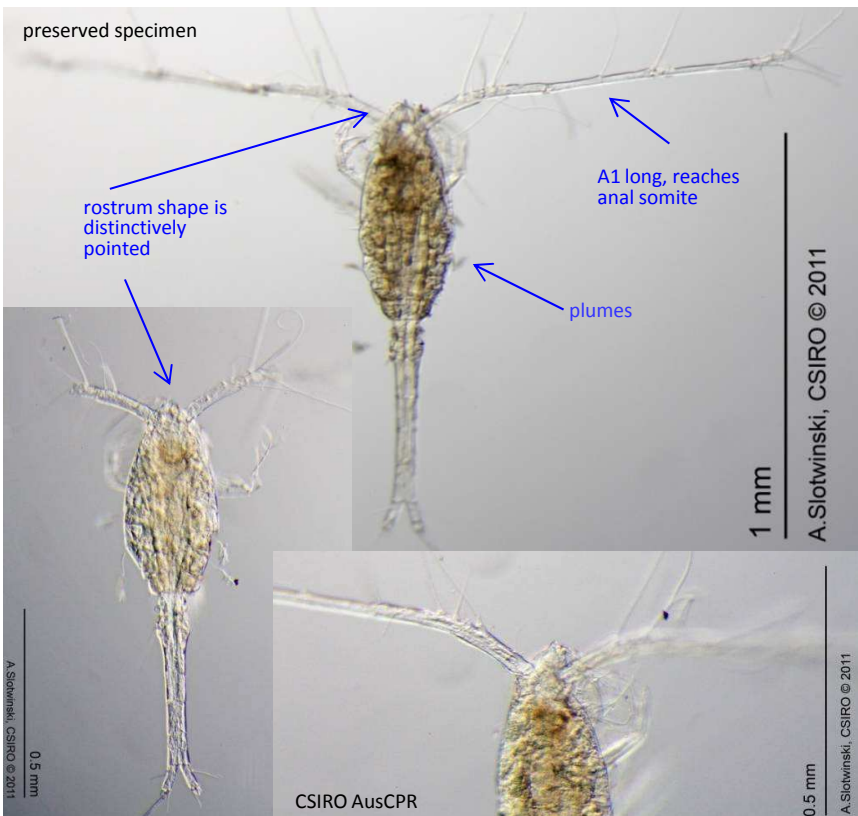
- Plumes may be present
- Anterior cephalosome is narrowed into pointed section
- A1 long, reaches anal somite
- Rostrum shape is distinctively pointed, rostrum visible in dorsal view
- Proportional lengths of urosome somites and caudal ramus 10:28:15:16:16:15
- Genital somite, twice as long as wide, swollen laterally on anterior third
- Characteristic tuft of hairs on ventral side of genital somite
- Caudal rami slightly shorter than anal somite
- Can be confused with *O. setigera*, *O. atlantica*, *O. longispina*. Consider size, body form and the length of the distal outer marginal spine on P4 Re3

Distribution

Ecology

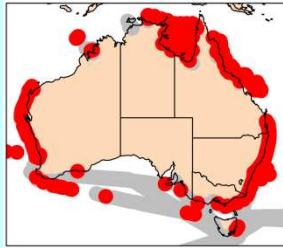


Nishida (1985)



Oithona plumifera

Baird, 1843



Phylum
Order
Family

Arthropoda
Cyclopoida
Oithonidae

Male

- To be completed

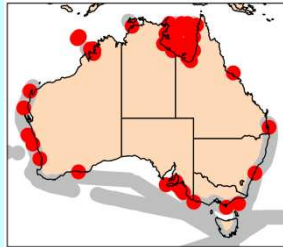
Source

Nishida (1985)

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

Dioithona rigida

(Giesbrecht, 1896)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Oithonidae

Synonyms

Oithona rigida Giesbrecht, 1896

Size

Female: 0.78-0.83 mm

Genus notes

- Prosome short, oval to fusiform, 5-segmented
- Anterior cephalosome rounded or with 1 rostrum
- A1 slender, 2 geniculations in males
- Greatest width generally at posterior margin of cephalosome
- Posterior prosome margin rounded
- P5 represented by 2 lateral processes on pedigerous segment 5, free exopod segment of P5 with 2 setae
- P6 reduced to lateral process on genital somite
- Urosome slender, 5-segmented in females, 6-segmented in males, genital somite longest, anterior section more or less swollen laterally
- Caudal rami with 1 dorsal, 4 apical and 1 outer marginal setae

Female

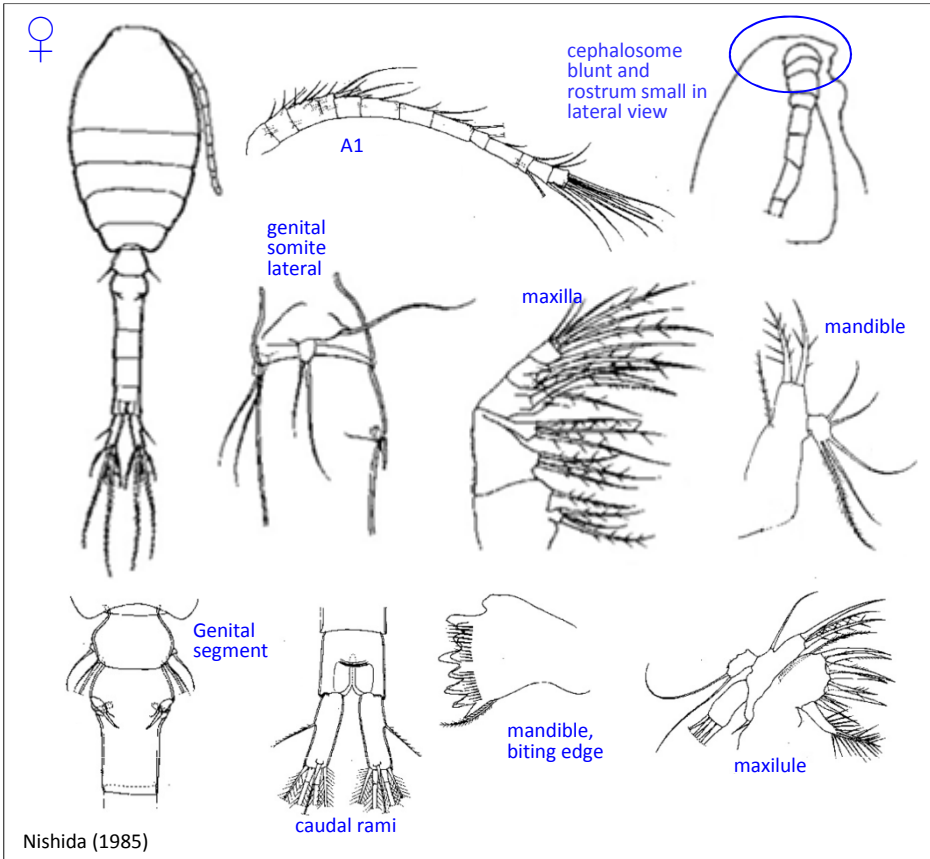
- Very robust with blunt, rounded cephalosome
- Body rigid, with thick cuticle
- Prosome stumpy, short oval in dorsal view, greatest width at posterior end of cephalosome
- Cephalosome broadly truncate in dorsal view, laterally bent ventrally into blunt rostrum, nearly pointed anteroventrally
- A1 0.8 times prosome length
- Pr length 1.7 times width
- Pr:Ur 1.2
- Anterior third of genital somite swollen laterally, smooth round swelling in dorsal view

Distribution

- Tropical
- Coastal, estuarine
- Indian Ocean, equatorial Pacific

Ecology

- Can produce over 400 eggs per female
- Experiences maximum hatching rates at temperatures ~ 26 °C
- Used as feed in hatcheries



Dioithona rigida

(Giesbrecht, 1896)

Phylum	Arthropoda
Order	Cyclopoida
Family	Oithonidae

Male

- To be completed

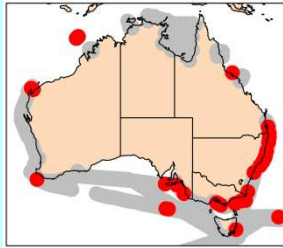
Source

Mckinnon pers. comm.
Nishida (1985)
Razouls et al. (2012)
Santhanam & Perumal (2012)

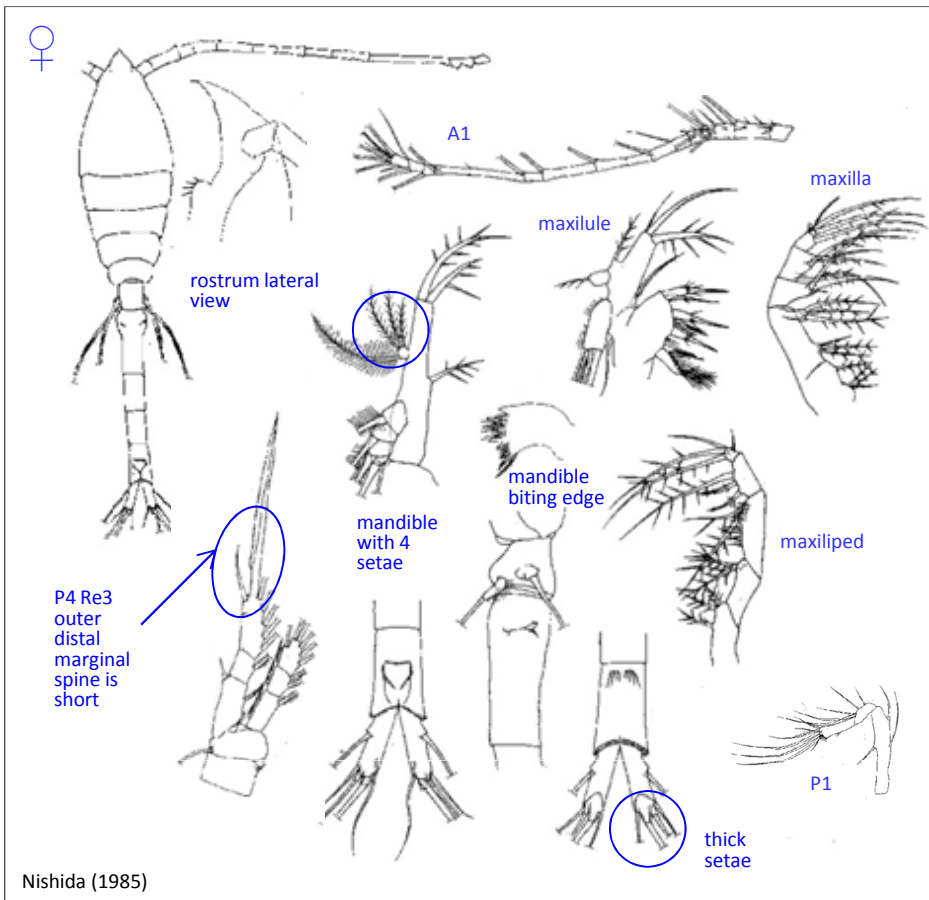
(Full reference available at
<http://www.imas.utas.edu.au/zooplankton/references>)

Oithona setigera

Dana, 1852



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Oithonidae



Synonyms

Scribella setiger Dana, 1852

Size

Female: 1.14-1.90 mm

Genus notes

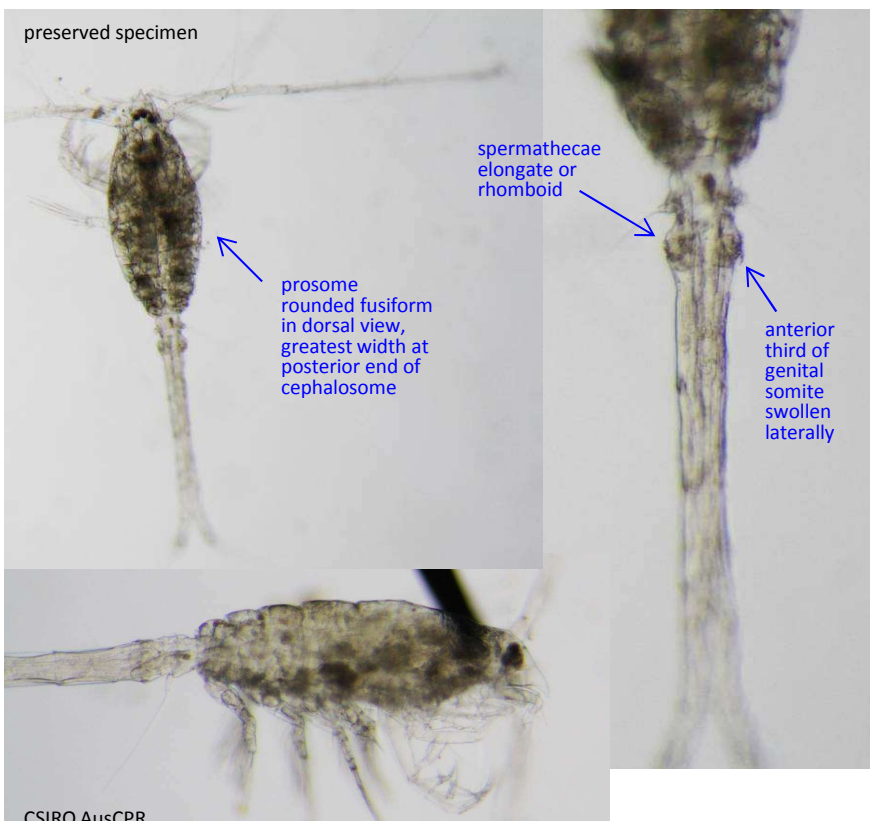
- Prosome short, oval to fusiform, 5 segmented
- Anterior cephalosome rounded or with 1 rostrum
- A1 slender, 2 geniculations in males
- Greatest width generally at posterior margin of cephalosome
- Posterior prosome margin rounded
- P5 represented by 2 lateral processes on pedigerous segment 5
- P6 reduced to lateral process on genital somite
- Urosome slender, 5 segmented in females, 6 segmented in males, genital somite longest, anterior section more or less swollen laterally
- Caudal rami with 1 dorsal, 4 apical and 1 outer marginal setae

Female

- The largest *Oithona*
- Prosome rounded fusiform in dorsal view, greatest width at posterior end of cephalosome
- Cephalosome narrows anteriorly into pointed rostrum in dorsal view, laterally bent anteroventrally into sharply pointed rostrum
- A1 longer than prosome
- Single setae on Mx1 Li2
- Prosome length 2.1-2.9x width
- Prosome:Urosome 0.9-1.3
- Anterior third of genital somite swollen laterally
- Spermathecae elongate or rhomboid
- Dorsal and inner marginal apical setae on caudal rami thick
- Similar to *O. plumifera* but body larger and A2 shorter

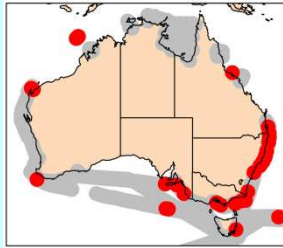
Distribution

Ecology



Oithona setigera

(Dana, 1852)



Phylum
Order
Family

Arthropoda
Cyclopoida
Oithonidae

Male

To be completed

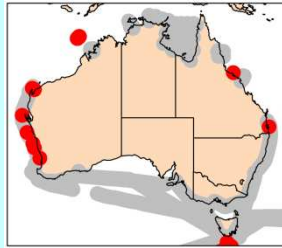
Source

Nishida (1985)

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

Oithona similis

Claus, 1866



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Oithonidae

Synonyms

Oithona helgolandica (Claus, 1863)

Size

Female: 0.68-0.96 mm

Genus notes

- Prosome short, oval to fusiform, 5 segmented
- Anterior cephalosome rounded or with 1 rostrum
- A1 slender, 2 geniculations in males
- Greatest width generally at posterior margin of cephalosome
- Posterior prosome margin rounded
- P5 represented by 2 lateral processes on pedigerous segment 5
- P6 reduced to lateral process on genital somite
- Urosome slender, 5 segmented in females, 6 segmented in males, genital somite longest, anterior section more or less swollen laterally
- Caudal rami with 1 dorsal, 4 apical and 1 outer marginal setae

Female

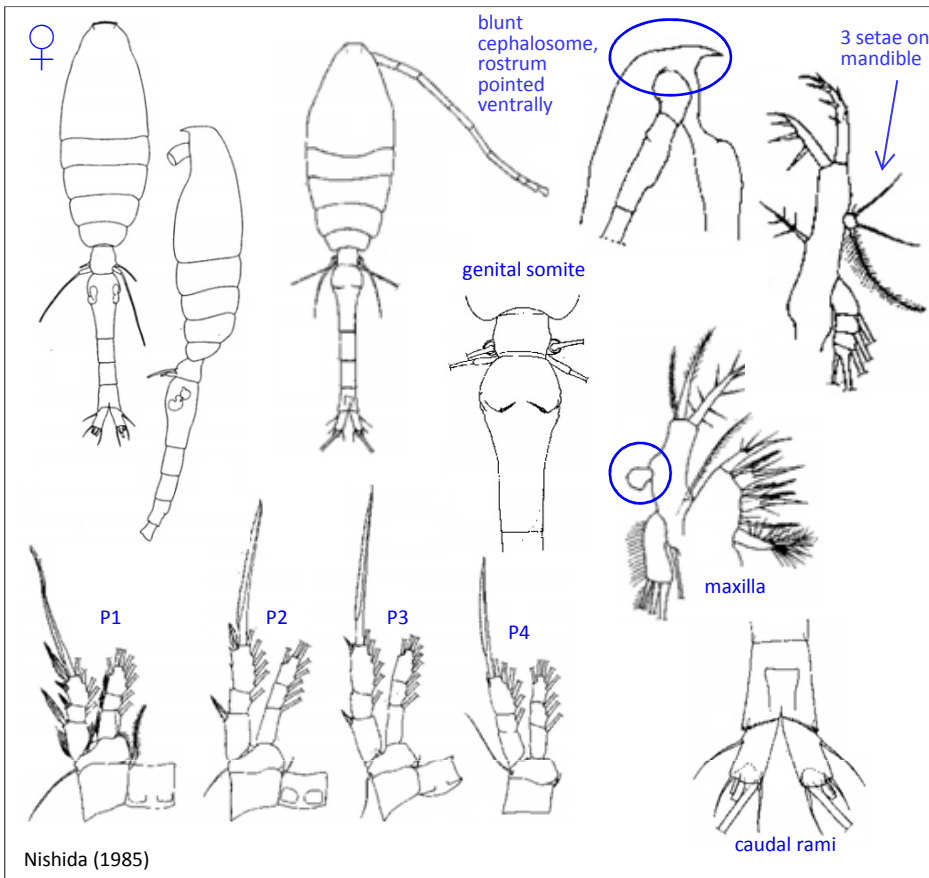
- Prosome elongate, ellipsoid in dorsal view, similar to *O. decipens* but more rounded
- A1 moderately long, 1.1-1.3x prosome length
- Rostrum rounded in dorsal view, strong and flat in lateral view
- Prosome length 2.3-2.6x width
- Prosome:Urosome 1:1 .1-1.4
- Urosome somites in length ratio 13:34:15:14:11
- Anterior third of genital somite swollen laterally

Distribution

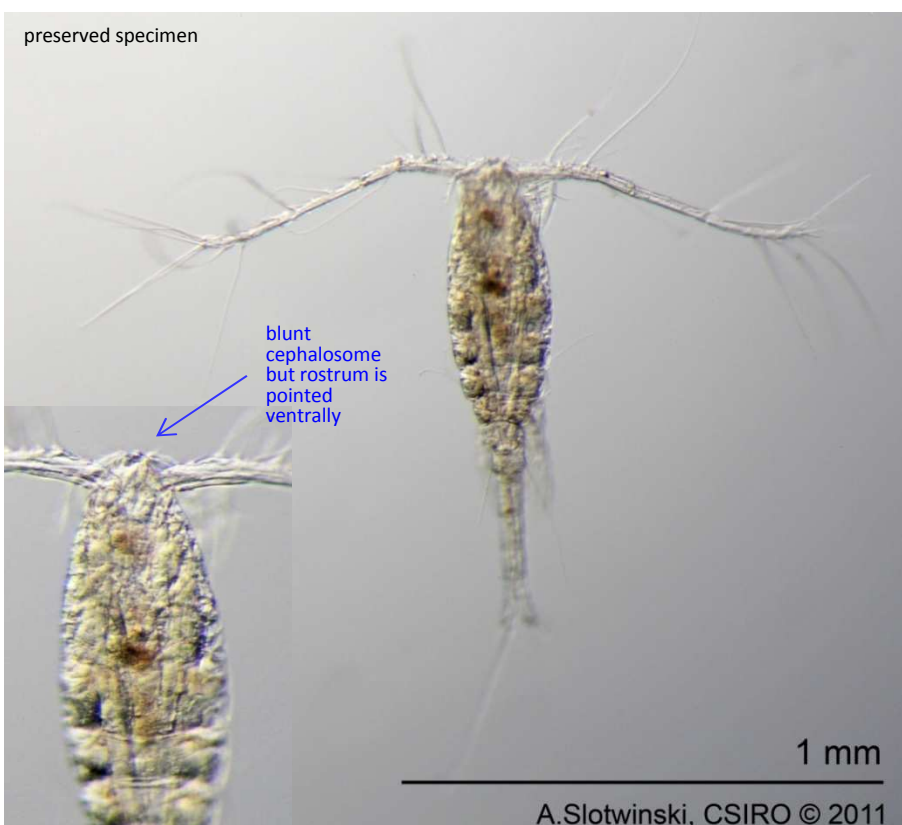
- Very widespread

Ecology

- Varies a lot in size



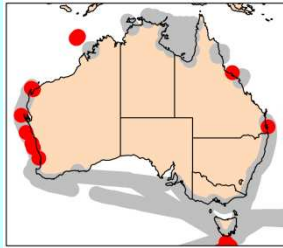
Nishida (1985)



A. Slotwinski, CSIRO © 2011

Oithona similis

Claus, 1866



Phylum
Order
Family

Arthropoda
Cyclopoida
Oithonidae

Male

- To be completed

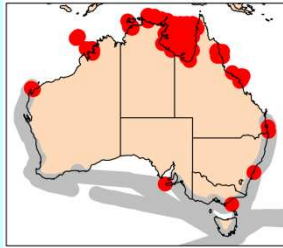
Source

Nishida (1985)

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

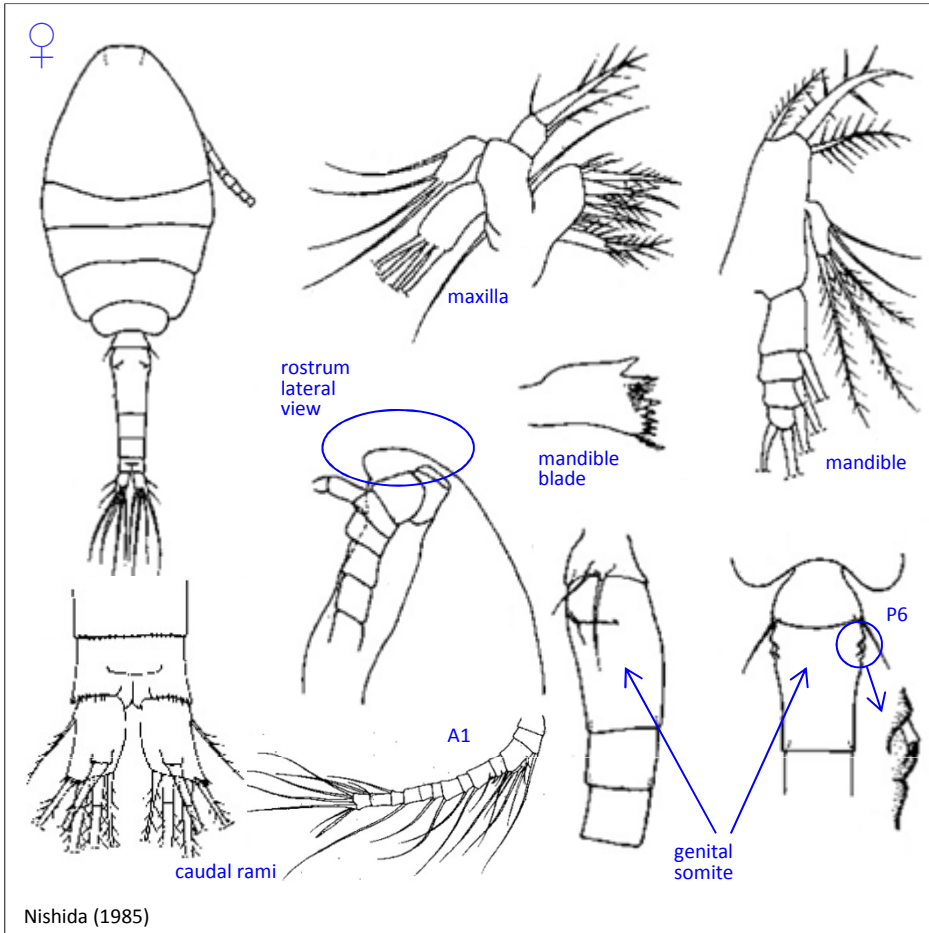
Oithona simplex

Farran, 1913



Phylum
Order
Family

Arthropoda
Cyclopoida
Oithonidae



Synonyms

None

Size

Female: 0.36-0.39 mm

Genus notes

- Prosome short, oval to fusiform, 5 segmented
- Anterior cephalosome rounded or with 1 rostrum
- A1 slender, 2 geniculations in males
- Greatest width generally at posterior margin of cephalosome
- Posterior prosome margin rounded
- P5 represented by 2 lateral processes on pedigerous segment 5
- P6 reduced to lateral process on genital somite
- Urosome slender, 5 segmented in females, 6 segmented in males, genital somite longest, anterior section more or less swollen laterally
- Caudal rami with 1 dorsal, 4 apical and 1 outer marginal setae

Female

- Prosome oval in dorsal view, greatest width at middle of pedigerous somite 1
- Cephalosome truncate anteriorly in dorsal view, laterally bent ventrally into blunt rostrum slightly acute anteroventrally
- A1 short
- Prosome length 1.7-1.8x width
- Prosome:Urosome 1.7-1.9
- Genital somite slightly swollen in anterior third

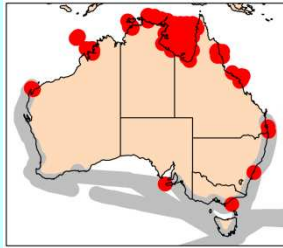
Distribution

Ecology

Nishida (1985)

Oithona simplex

Farran, 1913



Phylum
Order
Family

Arthropoda
Cyclopoida
Oithonidae

Male

- To be completed

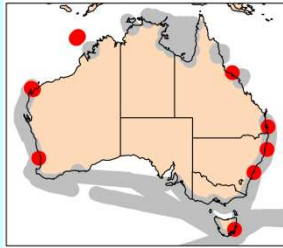
Source

Nishida (1985)

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

Oithona tenuis

Rosendorn, 1917



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Oithonidae

Synonyms

None

Size

Female: 1.11-1.25 mm

Genus notes

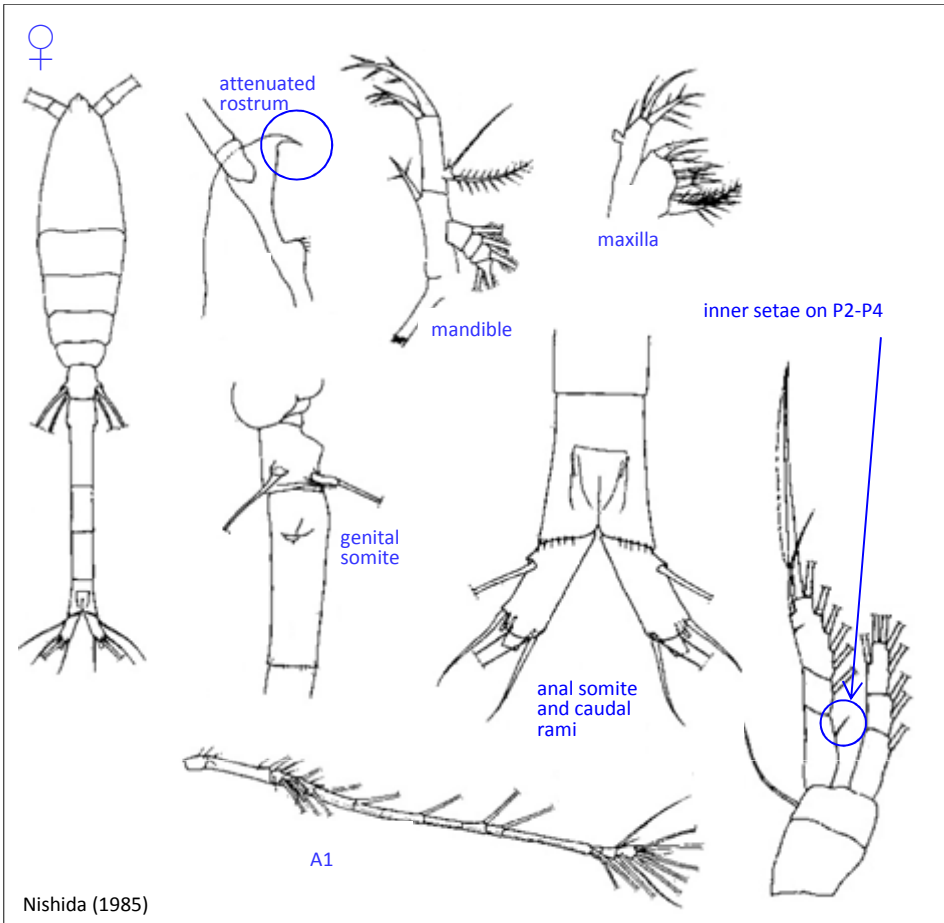
- Prosome short, oval to fusiform, 5 segmented
- Anterior cephalosome rounded or with 1 rostrum
- A1 slender, 2 geniculations in males
- Greatest width generally at posterior margin of cephalosome
- Posterior prosome margin rounded
- P5 represented by 2 lateral processes on pedigerous segment 5
- P6 reduced to lateral process on genital somite
- Urosome slender, 5 segmented in females, 6 segmented in males, genital somite longest, anterior section more or less swollen laterally
- Caudal rami with 1 dorsal, 4 apical and 1 outer marginal setae

Female

- Prosome elongate oval in dorsal view
- Cephalosome produced anteriorly into small rostral process in dorsal view
- Cephalosome in lateral view bent ventrally into sharply pointed rostrum
- Slender, greatest width at posterior end of cephalosome
- Pr length 3.2-3.5 width
- Pr:Ur 1.0-1.1
- Genital somite slender, only slightly swollen laterally
- Dorsal setae and inner medial apical setae on caudal rami thick
- Differentiated from other large *Oithona* as is long and narrow and the rostrum more attenuated

Distribution

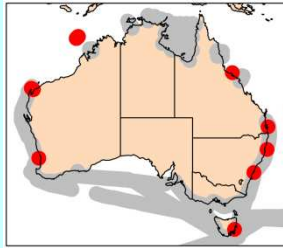
Ecology



Nishida (1985)

Oithona tenuis

Rosendorn, 1917



Phylum	Arthropoda
Order	Cyclopoida
Family	Oithonidae

Male

- To be completed

Source

Nishida (1985)

Nishida (1986)

McKinnon (pers. comm.)

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