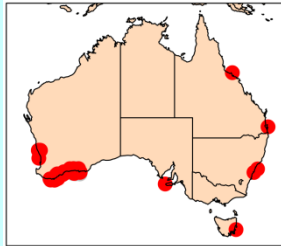


# *Aglaura hemistoma*

Péron & Le Sueur, 1810



**Phylum** Cnidaria  
**Class** Trachymedusae  
**Family** Rhopalonematidae

**Synonyms**  
 None

**Size**  
 • Umbrella 4-6 mm high, 3-4 mm wide

**Genus Notes**

- 8 sausage-shaped “gonads” attached on peduncle, not on subumbrella
- Tentacles numerous, may be missing
- Slender gastric peduncle
- Monospecific

**Species notes**

- Appears ‘shiny’ or iridescent
- Apex flat
- 48-85 tentacles, can be tightly contracted against bell or may be missing
- Wide velum draping down
- 8 radial canals, sometimes not easily visible
- Similar to *Persa* spp. (gonads are on radial canals in that species)

**Distribution**

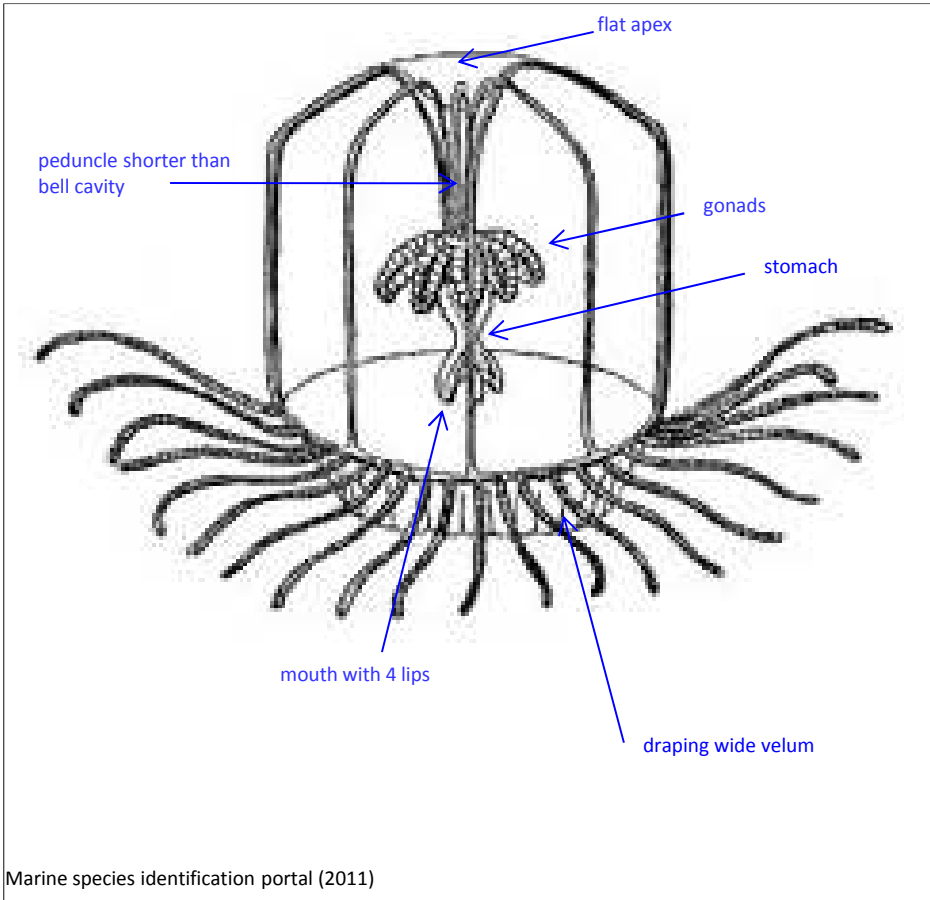
- Epipelagic, cosmopolitan
- Temperate waters throughout Atlantic and Indo-Pacific

**Ecology**

- Omnivore grazing on microplankton such as tintinnids and dinoflagellates
- Ambush predator capturing motile, metazoan prey
- Ciliary-driven current through tentacles acts as a feeding current
- No known breeding season in Australia

**Source**  
 Bouillon (2006)  
 Colin et al. (2005)  
 Gibbons pers. comm. (2012)  
 Kramp (1953)  
 Marine species identification portal (2011)

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



Marine species identification portal (2011)



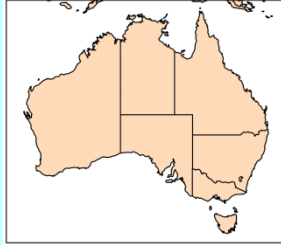
Live specimen



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# *Liriope tetraphylla*

(Chamisso & Eysenhardt, 1821)



**Phylum** Cnidaria  
**Order** Trachymedusae  
**Family** Geryoniidae

## Synonyms

*Liriope catharinensis* Müller, 1859  
*Liriope conirostris* Haeckel, 1879  
*Liriope eurybia* Haeckel, 1864  
*Liriope scutigera* McCrady, 1859

## Size

Umbrella 10-30 mm wide

## Genus notes

- Monospecific genus
- Always with 4 lips, hard to see
- Usually with 4 radial canals and 4 gonads

## Species notes

- Umbrella almost hemispherical
- Jelly thicker in apical region
- Marginal nematocyst ring present, with 4 perradial and 4 interradial short nematocyst tracks on exumbrella
- Velum well developed
- Usually with 4 straight radial canals, 1-3 short blind centripetal canals in each quadrant and broad ring canal
- Manubrium on long gastric peduncle, 1-3 times umbrella height
- Mouth with 4 simple or slightly crenulated lips
- Subumbrellar portion of radial canals with 4 flat gonads, variable in shape and size
- 4 long hollow perradial marginal tentacles with nematocyst rings
- 4 small solid interradial tentacles with adaxial nematocyst clusters
- Manubrium, gonads and marginal tentacles rose-red or green when alive

## Distribution

- Warm and tropical oceanic waters where it floats in great shoals near surface
- Massive surface aggregations can appear

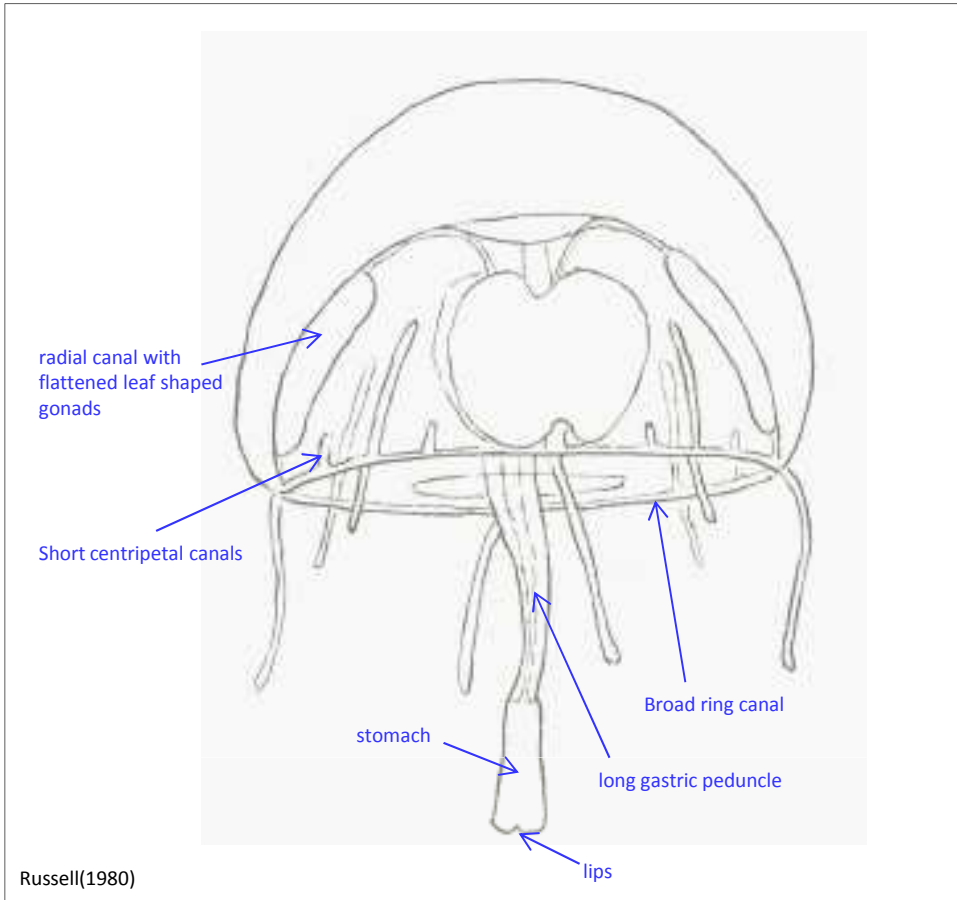
## Ecology

- Holopelagic
- Epipelagic
- Medusae are present throughout year, but local occurrence determined by hydrographic conditions

## Source

Bouillon (2006)  
 Gibbons pers. comm. (2012)  
 Marine species identification portal (2011)

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



Russell(1980)

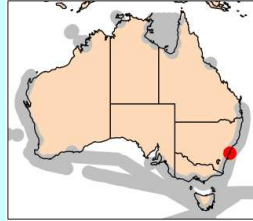


A. Slotwinski, CSIRO © 2011

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# *Solmundella bitentaculata*

Quoy & Gaimard, 1833



**Phylum** Cnidaria  
**Order** Narcomedusa  
**Family** Aeginidae

## Synonyms

None

## Size

Umbrella up to 12 mm

## Order notes

- Monospecific genus
- Broad velum
- Ecto-endodermal statocysts
- Gonads on the stomach
- Bell is hemispherical, the bell margin is lobed
- There are no tentacular bulbs, radial canals or benthic polyps

## Species notes

- Specimens are frequently damaged so some features may be hard to determine
- Jelly is thick, especially at apex
- 2 long, opposite, persistent tentacles often with distinct bands, tentacles issuing from within the animal, not from the margin
- No secondary tentacles
- Broad stomach
- 8 stomach pouches, 2 per quadrant
- Without peripheral canals

## Distribution

- Cosmopolitan, also found in deep (>1000m) waters
- Common in cold waters

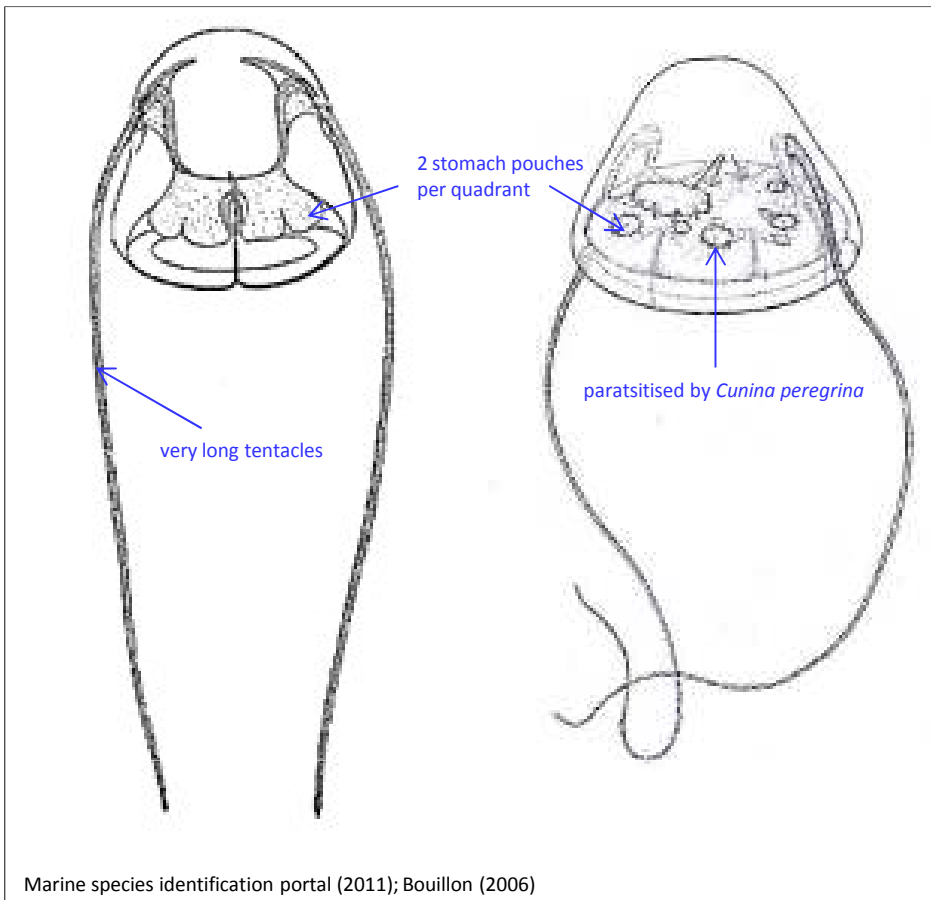
## Ecology

- Swim using tentacles and not the bell

## Source

Bouillon (2006)  
 Marine species identification portal (2011)

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



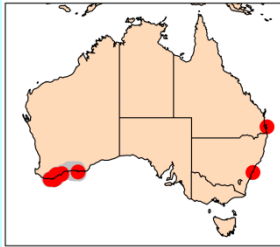
Marine species identification portal (2011); Bouillon (2006)



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# Bassia bassensis

Quoy & Gaimard, 1834



**Phylum** Cnidaria  
**Order** Calycophorae  
**Family** Abylidae

## Synonyms

None

## Size

- Anterior nectophore height to 7 mm
- Posterior nectophore length to 15 mm
- Eudoxid bract height to 8 mm

## Family notes

- Eudoxid and polygastric stages which are both used to identify species
- Both stages have 2 very dissimilar nectophores, posterior and anterior
- Nectophores rigid, with ridges and no bumps
- Angular shaped anterior nectophore smaller than posterior nectophore; this is diagnostic

## Species notes

### *Polygastric stage*

- Nectophores and eudoxids may have bluish tinge to ridges

### *Anterior nectophore*

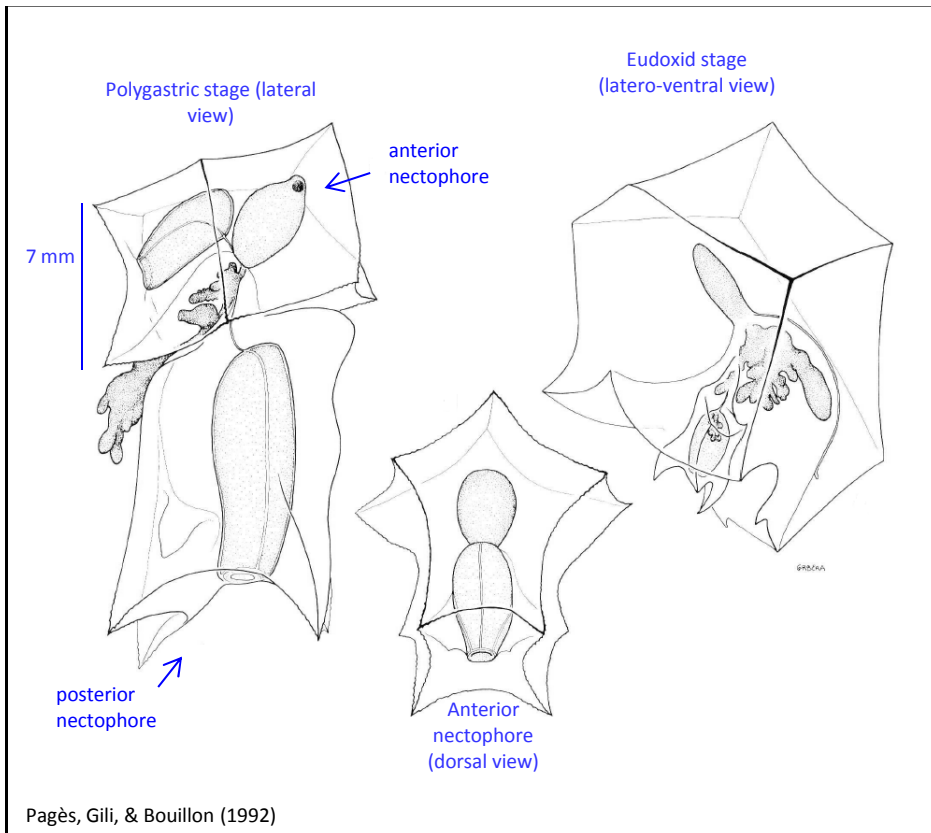
- Polyhedral
- Nectosac does not extend above main body of somatocyst
- No apical diverticulum to the somatocyst
- Somatocyst is large and globular
- Hydroecium does not extend between the nectosac and somatocyst

### *Posterior nectophore*

- Rectangular
- 4 main ridges which end in short basal teeth

### *Eudoxid stage*

- Phyllocyst is a short tube; finger like, without lateral processes
- Gonophore has 4 longitudinal ridges that end basally in minute teeth



Pagès, Gili, & Bouillon (1992)

Preserved specimen  
 Maria Island, Tasmania





# *Bassia bassensis*

Quoy & Gaimard, 1834

**Phylum** Cnidaria  
**Order** Calycophorae  
**Family** Abylidae

Preserved specimen  
Maria Island, Tasmania



## Distribution

- Epipelagic, temperate waters
- Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans, and Mediterranean Sea

## Ecology

- Includes colonies with swimming bells (nectophore) but no float (pneumatophore)
- Long tubular stem extends from swimming bell, from which various zooids are budded in groups (called a cormidium)
- Cormidium consists of shield-like bract, gastrozooid, and one or more gonophores that may function as swimming bell
- Cormidium breaks loose from parent colony and starts independent eudoxid
- Feeds on copepods in the length range 0.4 to 1.2 mm
- Can have significant grazing impact on small copepods, both cyclopoids and calanoids

## Source

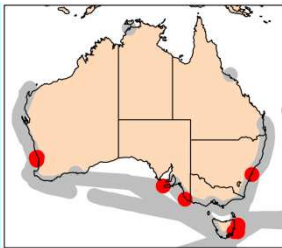
Gibbons pers. comm. (2012)  
Marine Identification Portal (2011)  
Pagès, Gili, Bouillon (1992)  
Pagès et al. (2001)

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

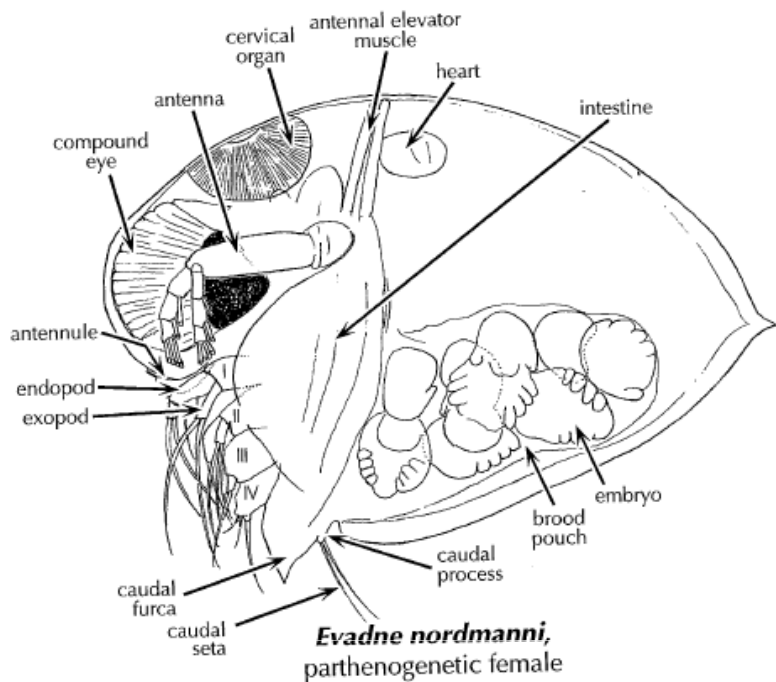


# *Evadne nordmanni*

Lovén, 1836



**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Diplostraca  
**Family** Podonidae



Onbé (1999)

## Synonyms

None

## Size

Female: 0.4-1.4 mm

## Species notes

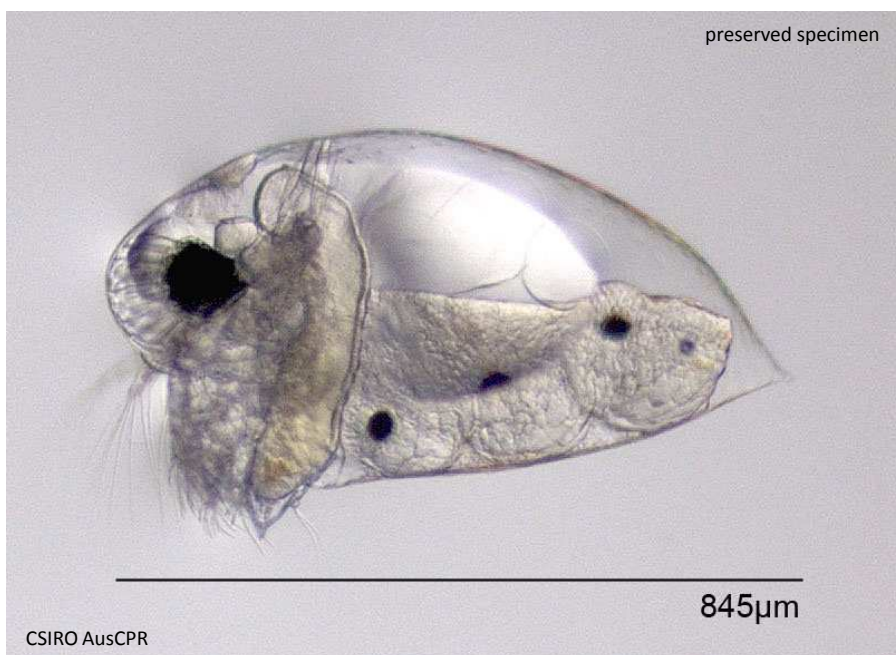
- Carapace always pointed at posterior end
- 2 antennal elevator muscles lying parallel to each other

## Female

- In lateral view oval or triangular (depends on division stage of embryos)
- Brood pouch narrowing posteriorly, pointed or more or less rounded with short spine
- Head small compared to body, anteriorly rounded regularly, faintly convex near antennulae
- Compound eye large, but not occupying the forehead
- Antennulae very small, fused at base; pointed in lateral view, rounded distally, bearing 3-4
- Legs rather short, first leg not elongated
- Postabdomen very short and bifurcated
- Up to 7-8 embryos in the brood pouch

## Distribution

## Ecology

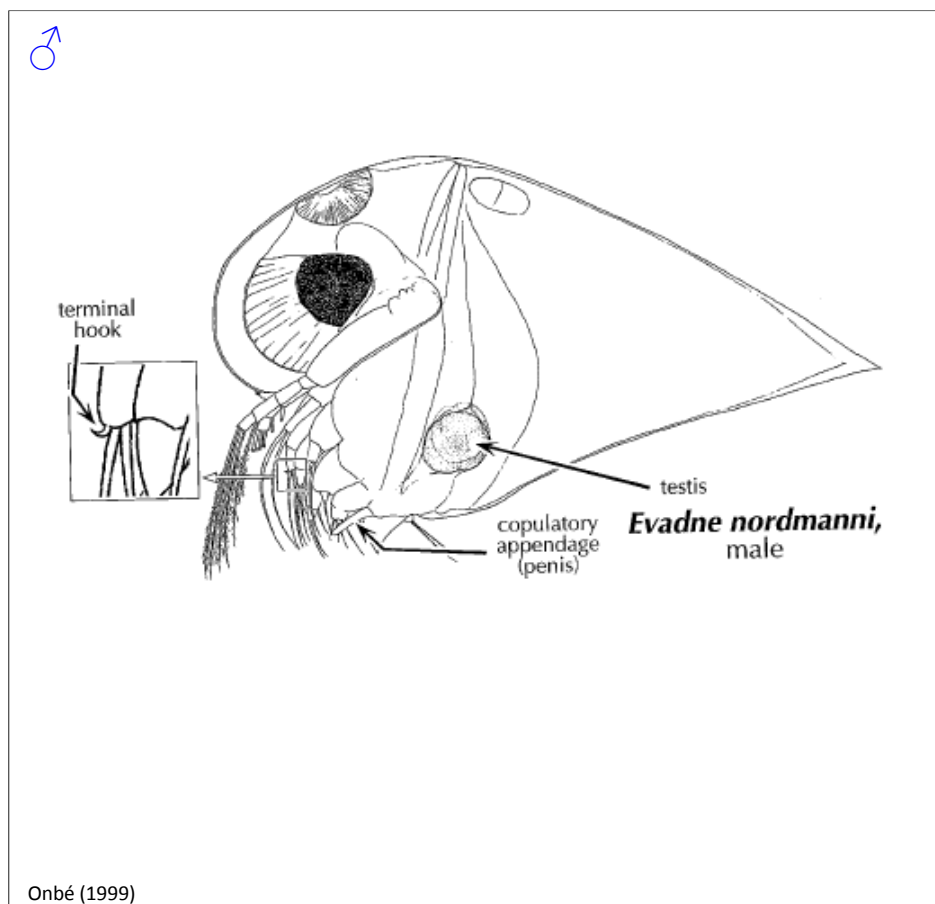


CSIRO AusCPR

# *Evadne nordmanni*

Lovén, 1836

**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Diplostraca  
**Family** Podonidae



## Size

Male: 0.4-0.8 mm

## Male

- Carapace triangular in lateral view, separated from head with adorsal depression
- Compared to female, head and eyes are larger and lower edge is curved more sharply
- Distal segment of endopodite of leg 1 has strong, inwardly curved hook
- Copulatory organ is cylindrical, distally with longitudinal grooves

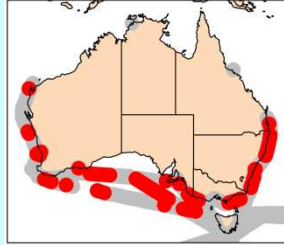
## Source

Flößner (1972)

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

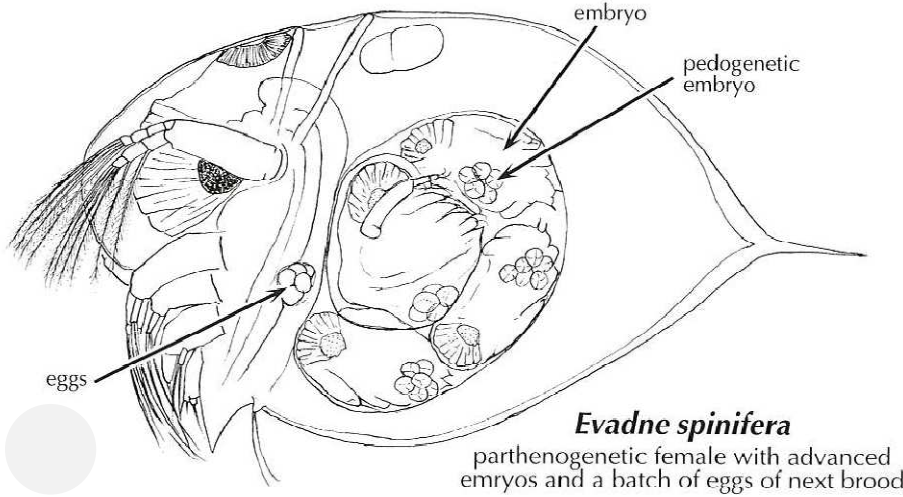
# *Evadne spinifera*

P.E. Müller, 1867



**Phylum**  
**Order**  
**Family**

Arthropoda  
Diplostraca  
Podonidae



Onbé (1999)

## Synonyms

None

## Size

Female: 0.7-1.4 mm

## Species notes

- Body oval, carapace ending in long spine
- Antennule clearly separated from the lower side of head
- Legs short, 1st leg not elongated

## Female

- Egg-shaped in lateral view; brood pouch with a large, marked spine

## Distribution

## Ecology

preserved specimen

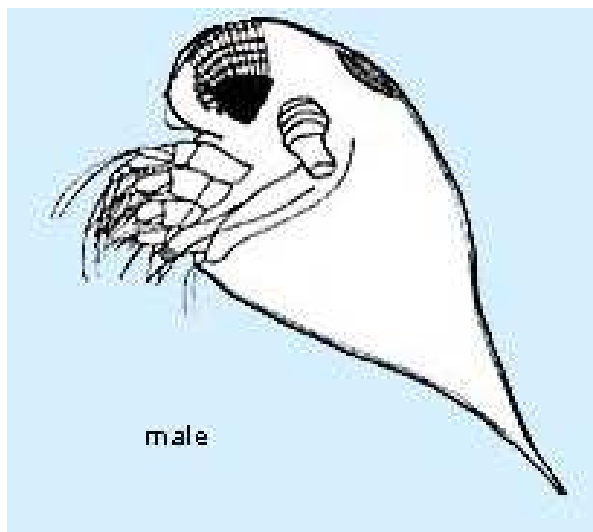


AusCPR

# *Evadne spinifera*

P.E. Müller, 1867

**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Diplostraca  
**Family** Podonidae



## Size

Male: 0.6-1.3 mm

## Male

- Carapace narrowing & strongly pointed in lateral view but without marked spine
- Last segment of endopodite of leg 1 with small hook

## Source

Flößner (1972)

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

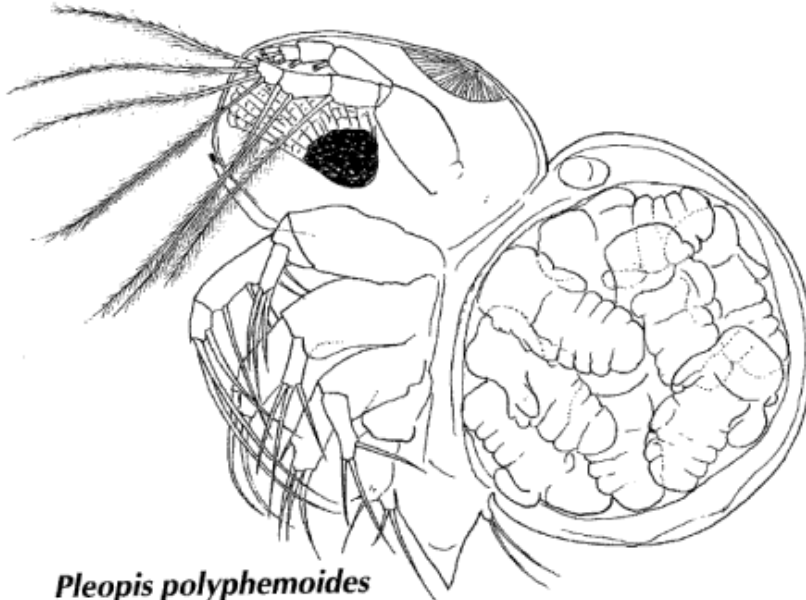
Flößner (1972)

# *Pleopis polyphaemoides*

Leuckart, 1859

**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Diplostraca  
**Family** Podonidae

♀



*Pleopis polyphaemoides*  
parthenogenetic female

Onbé (1999)

## Synonyms

*Podon polyphemoides* (Leuckart, 1859)  
*Pleopsis polyphemoides* (Leuckart, 1859)

## Size

Female: 0.3-0.7 mm

## Species notes

- Body small
- Caudal rami short, in outline almost a equilateral triangle

## Female

- Almost spherical brood pouch
- Carapace faintly reticulate
- Head round & eyes very large, occupying almost the whole forehead
- Antennule very small
- Postabdominal setae are short, but still much longer than the small reduced caudal peduncle on which they are situated
- Brood pouch with 2-7 embryos

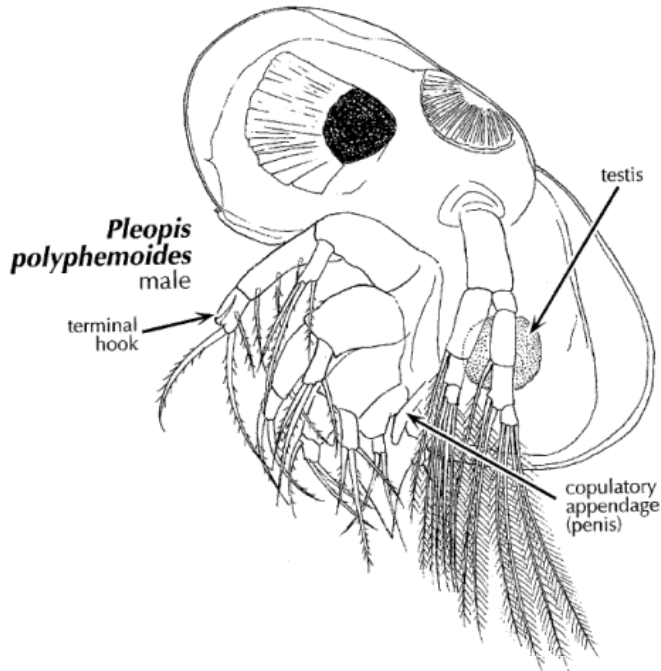
## Distribution

## Ecology

# *Pleopis polyphaemoides*

Leuckart, 1859

**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Diplostraca  
**Family** Podonidae



Onbé (1999)

## Size

Male: 0.4-0.7 mm

## Male

- Small conical carapace
- Head & eyes larger than in female
- Distal segment of endopodite of leg 1 situated on small peduncle bearing long hook; the preceding segment with only 1 setae
- Copulatory organ is rounded off distally

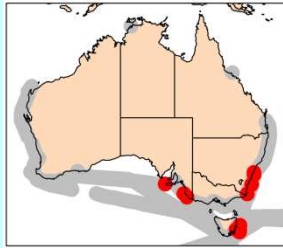
## Source

Flößner (1972)



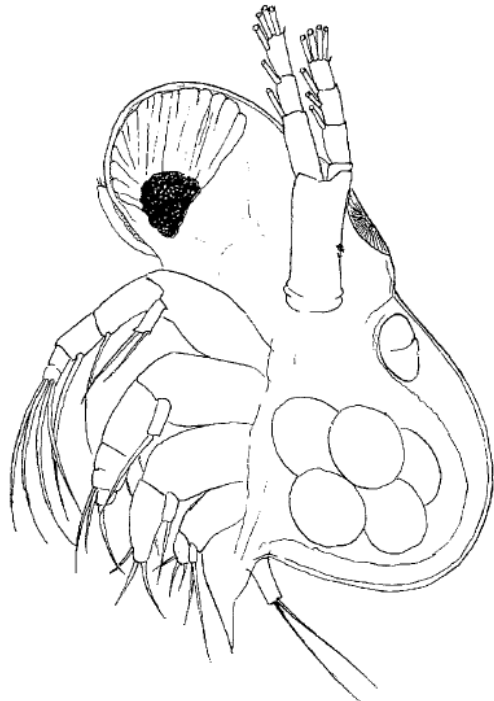
# *Podon intermedius*

Lilljeborg, 1853

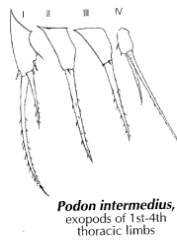


**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Diplostraca  
**Family** Podonidae

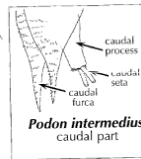
♀



*Podon intermedius*, parthenogenetic female



*Podon intermedius*, exopods of 1st-4th thoracic limbs



*Podon intermedius*, caudal part

**Synonyms**

None

**Size**

Female: 1.1-1.2 mm

**Species notes**

- Body large & semi-oval
- Caudal rami large & elongated
- Caudal process larger than any other species of *Podon* or *Pleopsis*
- Head short & rounded frontally, eyes large

**Female**

- Brood pouch small, oval to hemispherical

**Distribution**

**Ecology**

Onbé (1999)

preserved specimen



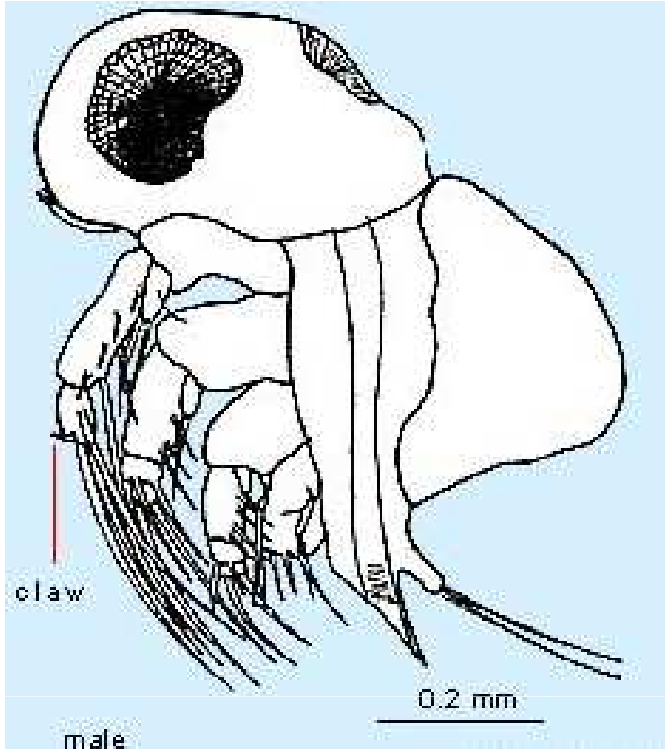
AusCPR



# *Podon intermedius*

Lilljeborg, 1853

**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Diplostraca  
**Family** Podonidae



## Size

Male: 1.1-1.2 mm

## Male

- Smaller than female, carapace sack-shaped & triangular
- Copulatory organ with blunt point

## Source

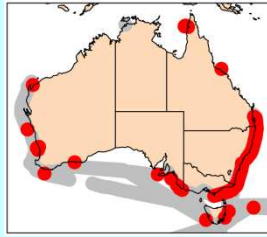
Flößner (1972)

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

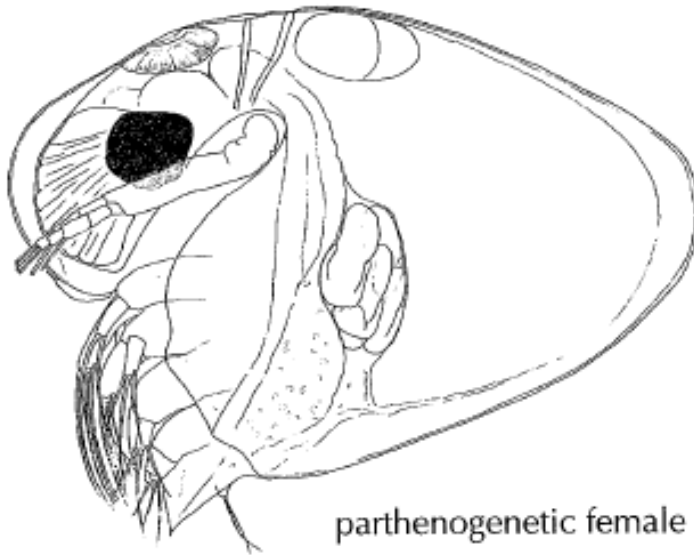
Flößner (1972)

# *Pseudevadne tergestina*

Claus, 1877



**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Diplostraca  
**Family** Podonidae



parthenogenetic female

Onbé (1999)

## Synonyms

*Evadne tergestina* (Claus, 1864)

*Pleopis tergestina* (Claus, 1877)

## Size

Female: 0.3-1.3 mm

## Species notes

- Body stout & oval
- Posterior end of carapace rounded & lacking spine
- Varying in shape from elongate-oval to hemispherical

## Female

- Difficult to distinguish from males, look for embryos

## Distribution

## Ecology

preserved specimen



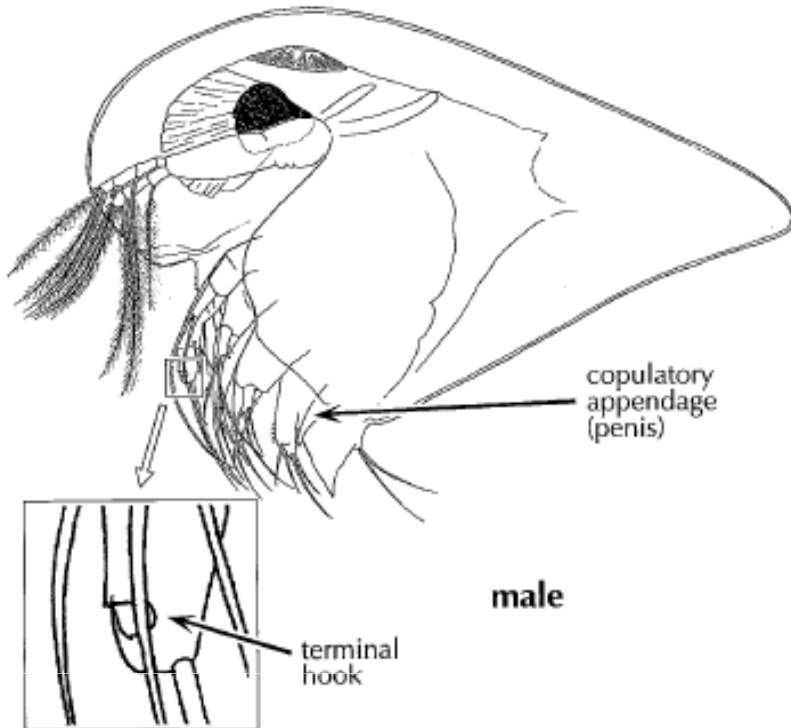
0.5 mm

C. Davies, CSIRO © 2012

# *Pseudevadne tergestina*

Claus, 1877

**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Diplostraca  
**Family** Podonidae



Onbé (1999)

## Synonyms

*Evadne tergestina* (Claus, 1864)  
*Pleopis tergestina* (Claus, 1877)

## Size

Male: 0.5-0.8 mm

## Male

- Difficult to distinguish from females, look for terminal hook

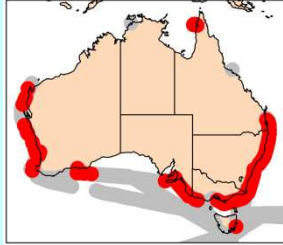
## Source

Flößner (1972)

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

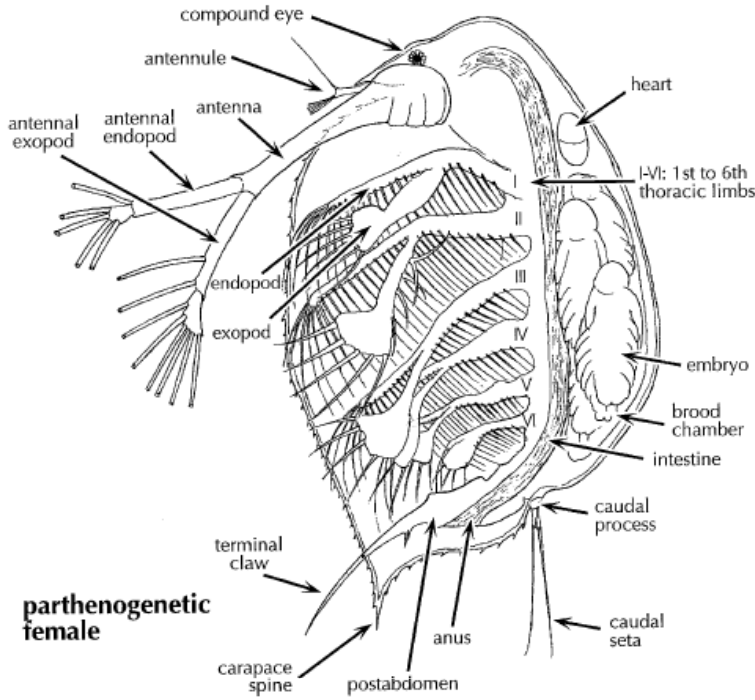
# *Penilia avirostris*

Dana, 1852



**Phylum**  
**Order**  
**Family**

Arthropoda  
Diplostraca  
Sididae



parthenogenetic female

## Synonyms

None

## Size

Female: 0.4-1.2 mm

## Species notes

- Body transparent
- Carapace with prominent spine on posterior end & minute spines on edges

## Female

- Antennule small and truncated
- Head with prominent rostral point

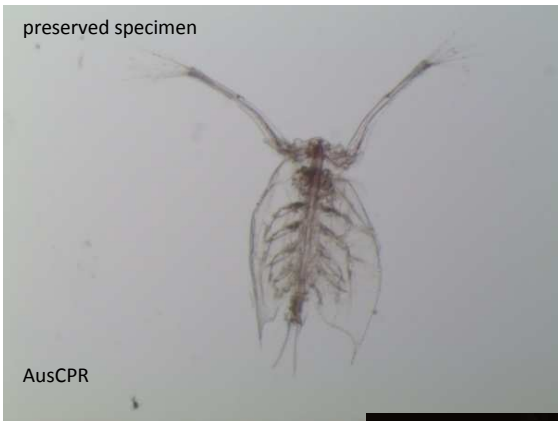
## Distribution

## Ecology

)

Onbé (1999)

preserved specimen



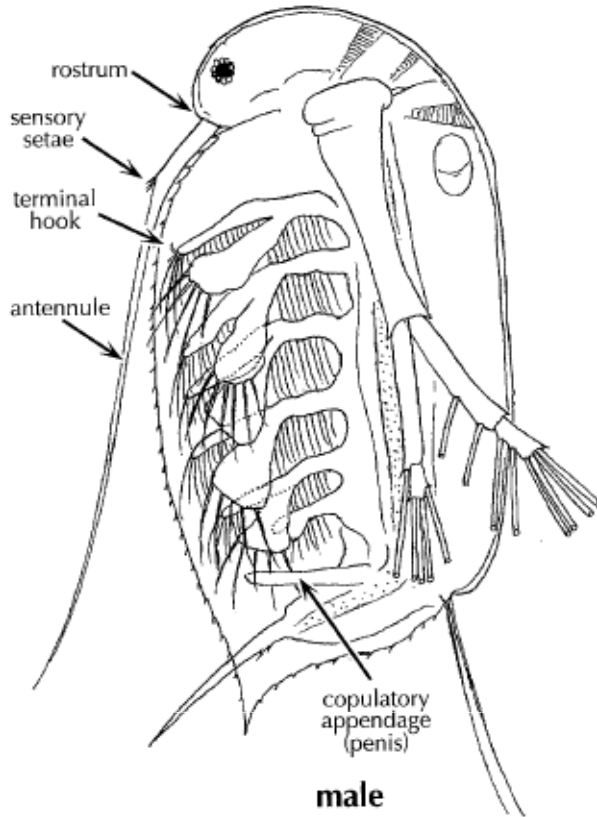
AusCPR



# *Penilia avirostris*

Dana, 1849

**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Diplostraca  
**Family** Sididae



Onbé (1999)

**Size**  
Male: 0.7-0.9 mm

- Male**
- Head/rostrum rounded
  - Elongated antennule as long as carapace
  - 1st leg with strong distal hook

**Source**  
Flößner (1972)

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