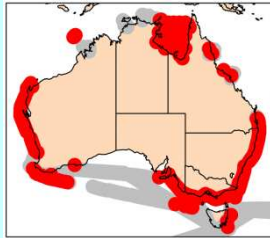
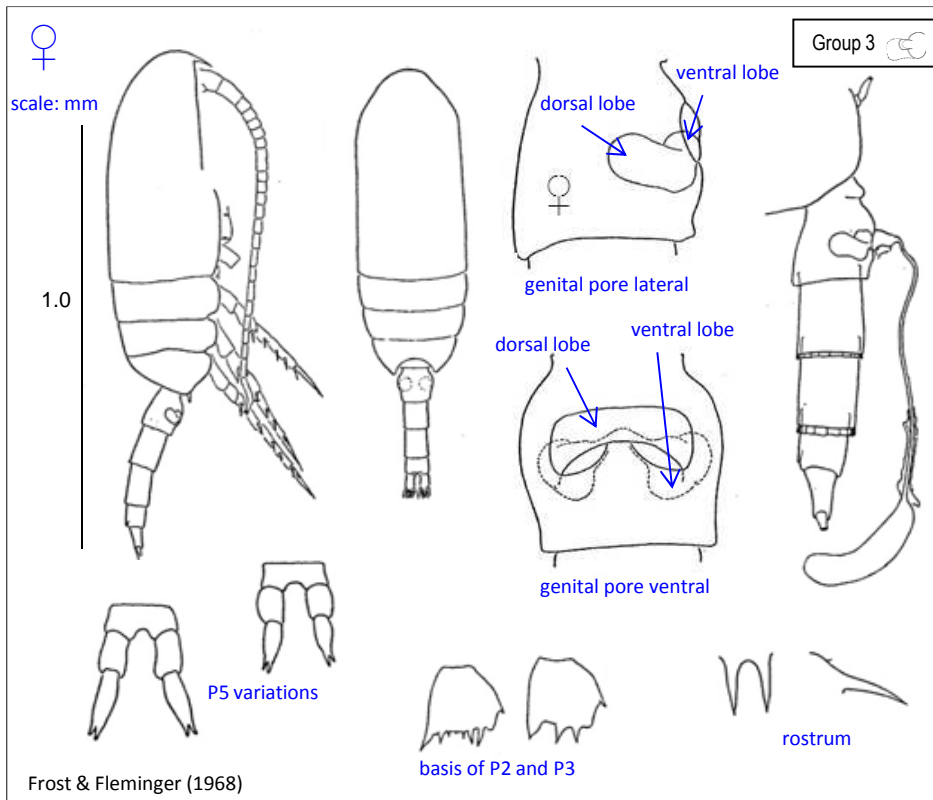


# *Clausocalanus furcatus*

(Brady, 1883)



**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Calanoida  
**Family** Clausocalanidae



## Synonyms

*Drepanopus furcatus* Brady, 1883

## Size

Female: 0.94-1.31 mm

## Genus notes

- Small to medium sized copepods
- Female rostrum bifurcated
- Male rostrum reduced to a knob
- Anterior cephalosome & posterior prosome segments are rounded
- Cephalosome fused to pedigerous somite 1
- Female P5 is uniramous, symmetrical and 3-segmented
- Male P5 uniramous, legs of unequal length, longer leg nearly always on left, 5-segmented with segment 5 short & attached sub-apically to the previous segment, shorter leg 3-segmented, less than half of the length of segment 1 of the other leg
- Female urosome 4-segmented
- Can be confused with *Paracalanus* but P5 is a different form

## Female

- Rostrum in lateral view is thick, short and slightly curve, bifurcated at tip
- P5 coxa very short
- Prosome:Urosome ratio 2.24-2.50:1
- Urosome longer than 4th legs
- Genital somite shorter than next two segments
- Genital somite profile in lateral view rather uneven
- Seminal receptacle is large and bulbous
- Caudal rami twice as long as wide

## Distribution

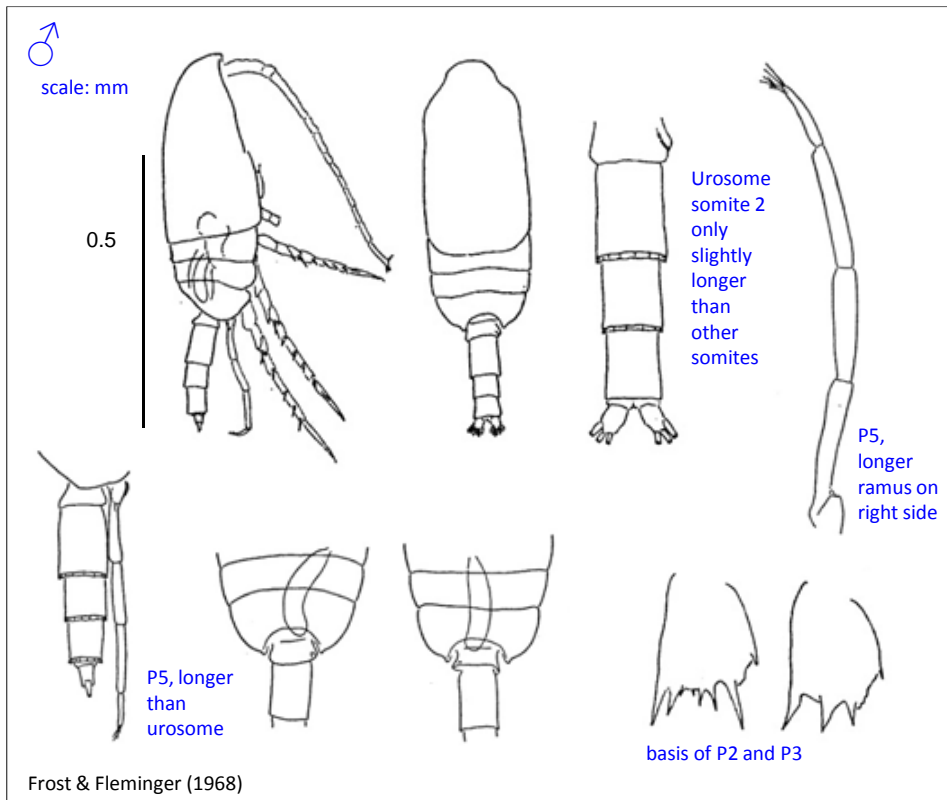
- Epipelagic
- Coastal and oceanic
- Australian distribution includes Tasmania, New South Wales, Great Barrier Reef and the oceanic waters off Shark Bay, Western Australia
- World distribution: widespread in all tropical and sub-tropical waters

Frost & Fleminger (1968)

# *Clausocalanus furcatus*

(Brady, 1883)

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



## Size

Male: 0.7-0.92 mm

## Male

- Rostrum not well developed and not protruding ventrally
- Longer P5 and genital pore usually on right side (sometimes left). This is different to most other *Clausocalanus* males
- Longer leg of P5 longer than urosome; shorter leg of P5 usually bimerous, distal segment small
- Prosome:Urosome ratio 2.24-2.50:1
- Urosome somite 2 a little longer than other urosome somites

## Ecology

- Tropical-subtropical, circumglobal
- Can be found in temperate regions with warm water movement
- Found in Tasmania from February – July, most abundant between March and May, coinciding with the extension of the East Australian Current
- *C. furcatus* females carry their eggs in a cylindrical mass wrapping the abdomen
- *C. furcatus* feeds, reproduces and develops at low phytoplankton concentrations, ideal for open ocean environments
- Development times for *C. furcatus* from hatching to adulthood is 13 - 21 days at 20°C
- Herbivorous filter feeder

## Source

Frost & Fleminger (1968)

Kimmerer et al (1985)

Mazzocchi & Paffenhöfer (1998)

Razouls et al (2010)

(Full reference available at

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