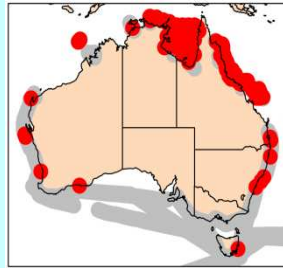
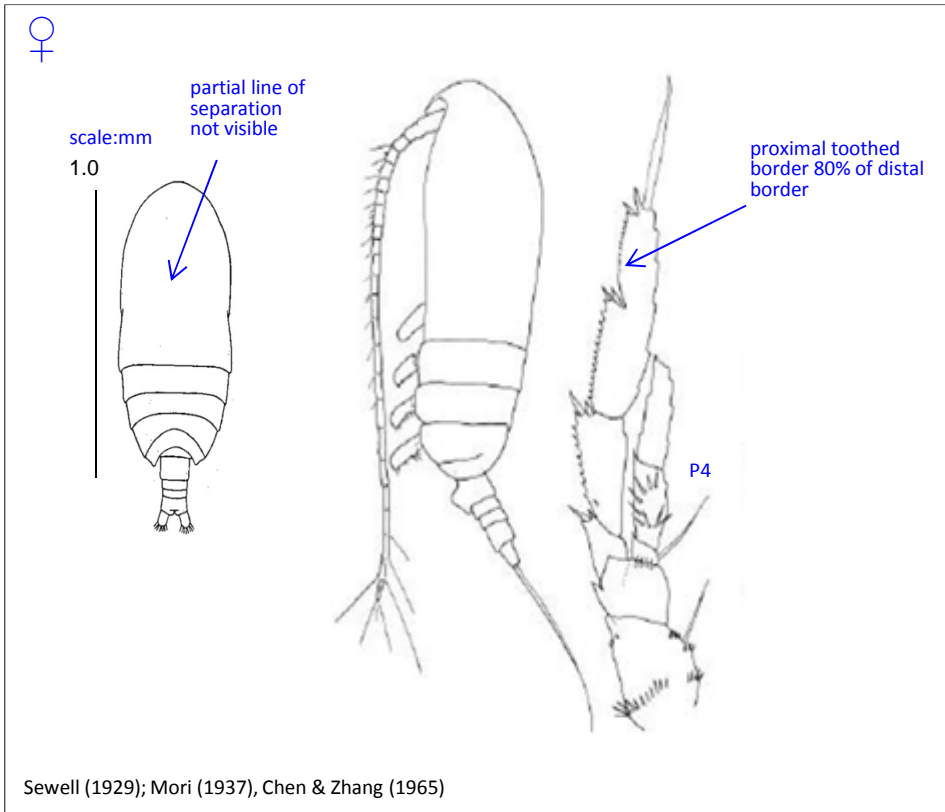


Acrocalanus gracilis

Giesbrecht, 1888



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Calanoida
Family Paracalanidae



Synonyms

None

Size

Female: 1.2-1.32 mm

Genus notes

- A1 long
- Rostrum with long, slender filaments
- Pedigerous somites 4 & 5 incompletely separated
- Basis 2 of P1 with inner edge seta
- Obvious small spines on outer edge of exopodite segments of P2-4
- Female P5 is rudimentary
- Male P5 only present on left
- Females with short urosome
- Males of different species difficult to tell apart

Female

- Cephalosome evenly rounded in lateral view
- A1 exceeds end of caudal rami by 3-4 segments
- Line between cephalosome and first pedigerous somite is rarely visible
- Distal toothed outer border of exp3 P4 is 80% of length of proximal part

Distribution

- Epipelagic, sometimes deeper
- Coastal and oceanic
- Distribution in Australia includes Great Barrier Reef, Moreton Bay, North West Cape and New South Wales
- World distribution: recorded from tropical regions of all oceans

Ecology

- Can be transported into temperate regions via warm water currents
- More abundant offshore on the Great Barrier Reef
- Herbivorous filter feeder

Source

- Boltovskoy (1999)
- Bradford-Grieve (1994)
- Conway (2003)
- Dakin and Colefax (1940)
- McKinnon & Thorrold (1993)
- Razouls et al (2010)

Sewell (1929); Mori (1937), Chen & Zhang (1965)

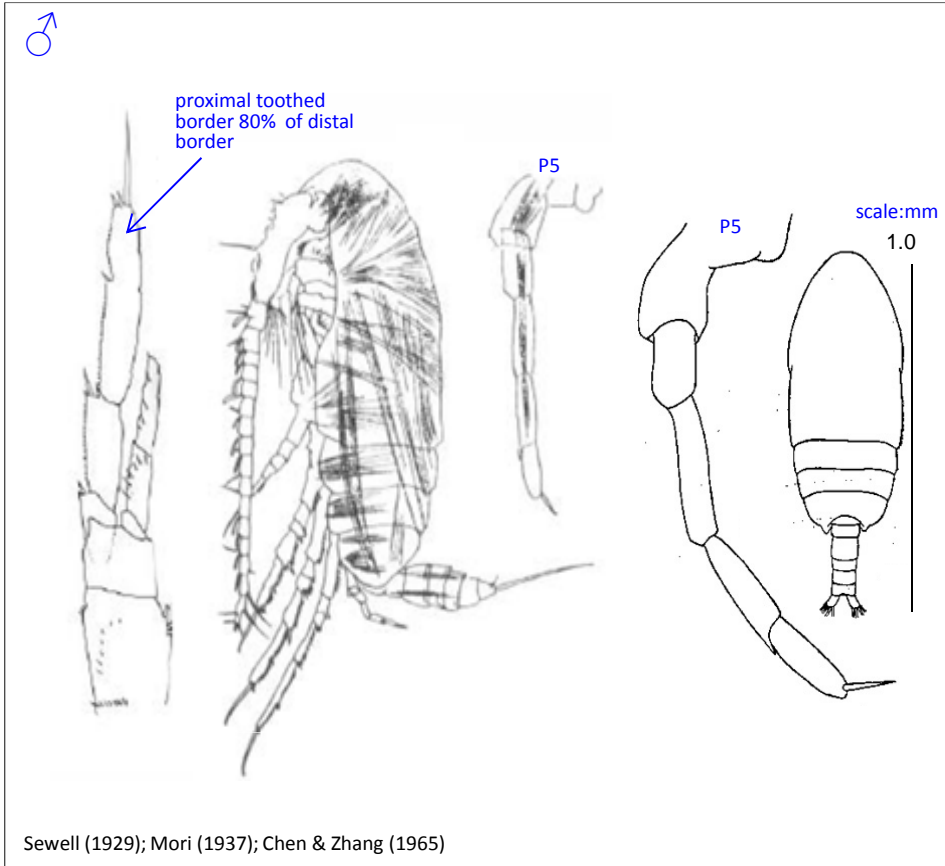


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Acrocalanus gracilis

Giesbrecht, 1888

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Calanoida
Family Paracalanidae



Size

Male: 0.88-1.00 mm

Male

- A1 reaches just beyond caudal rami
- No hump on cephalosome
- P5 left 5 segmented and reaches to end of urosome somite 2
- P5 right is vestigial or absent