**Bestiolina similis**
(Sewell, 1914)

**Synonym**
*Bestiola similis* (Sewell 1914)
*Acrocalanus similis* Sewell, 1914

**Size**
Female: 0.72-0.81 mm

**Genus notes**
- Rostrum shortened
- Small and bullet-shaped
- Basis of P2 with an inner edge seta
- Endopod segment 3 of P3-4 with 6 setae
- No teeth on exopod segments 2-3 on P2-4
- Female P5 rudimentary and knob-like
- Male with dorsal cephalic hump
- Male P5 rudimentary on right and elongate on left

**Female**
- Rostral filaments long and slender
- A1 extends as far as caudal rami, terminal segments elongate, no transverse row of spinules on segments 1-7
- Pedigerous segment 5 without spinules

**Distribution**
- Epipelagic
- Common in inshore waters and estuaries of the tropics
- Pacific and Indian Oceans, not the Atlantic

**Ecology**
- Can produce up to 50 eggs female-1 day-1
- Eggs released directly into water
- Naupliar development complete in < 4 days
- Important prey for larval fish
- Easily maintained in culture

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Bradford-Grieve (1994); McKinnon et al. (2003)

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Compiled: C. H. Davies & A. S. Slotwinski 2012
Verified: K. M. Swadling 2013
**Bestiolina similis**
(Sewell, 1914)

**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Calanoida  
**Family** Paracalanidae

**Size**
Male: 0.80 mm

**Male**
• Swimming legs as for female
• P5 has swollen basal segment, and 4 more segments.
• Terminal P5 segment has 2 unequal spines, penultimate segment with laterodistal spine

**Source**
Bradford-Grieve (1994)  
McKinnon & Klumpp (1998)  
McKinnon et al. (2003)  
Razouls et al. (2010)

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