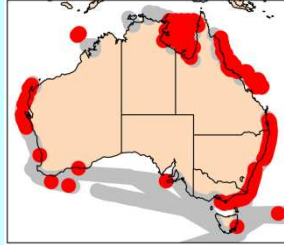


Corycaeus speciosus

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

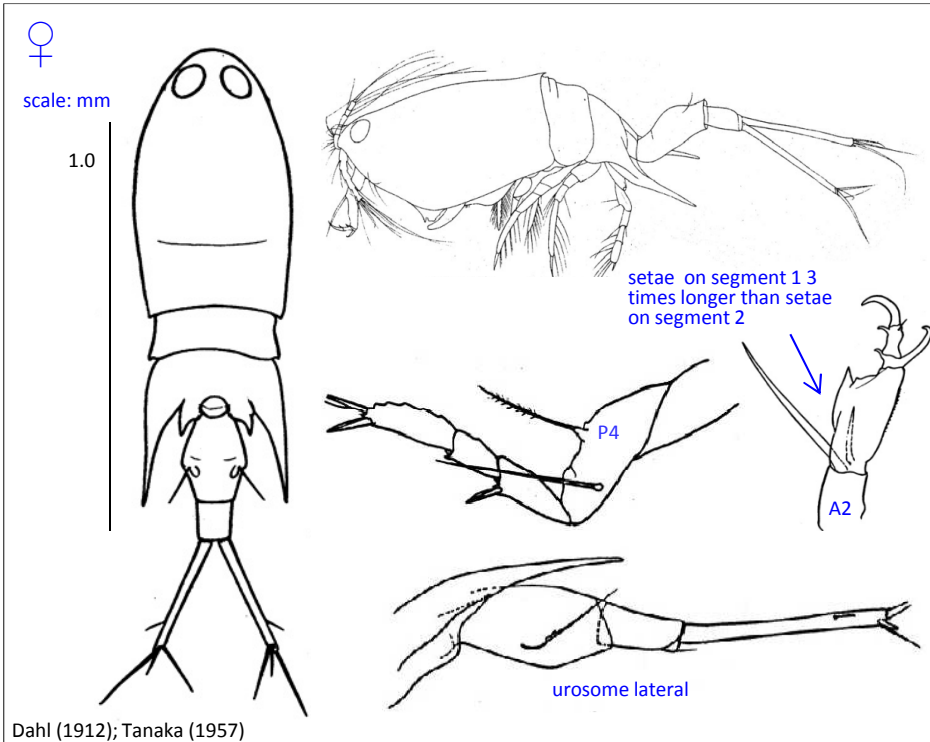
- Cephalosome and first pedigerous somite partially fused
- Prosome points longer than genital somite
- Divergent caudal rami longer than genital and anal somites combined
- Basal setae on A2 segment 1 are 3x longer than the setae on A2 segment 2

Distribution

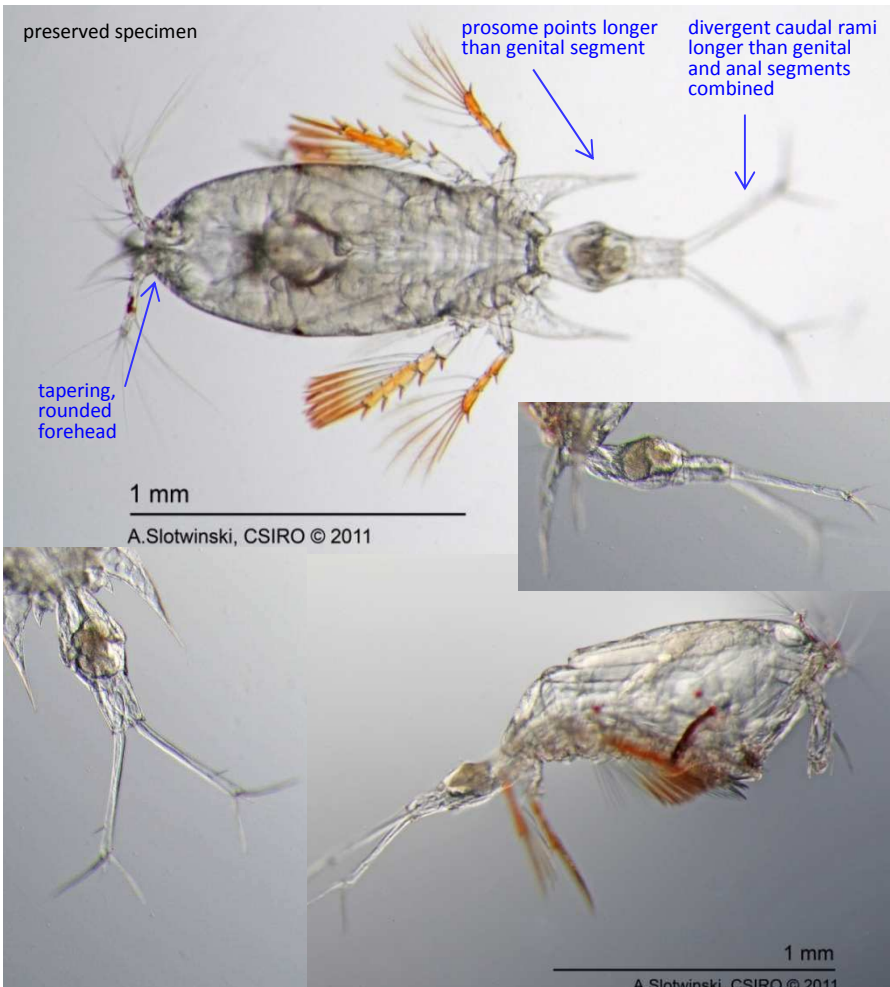
- Epipelagic – mesopelagic
- Sometimes bathypelagic
- Tropical, subtropical and temperate; possibly extending into subantarctic waters
- Widespread in Indian, Pacific and Atlantic oceans

Ecology

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



Dahl (1912); Tanaka (1957)



Corycaeus speciosus

Dana, 1849

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Cyclopoida
Family Corycaeidae

Size

Male: 0.75 – 2.00 mm

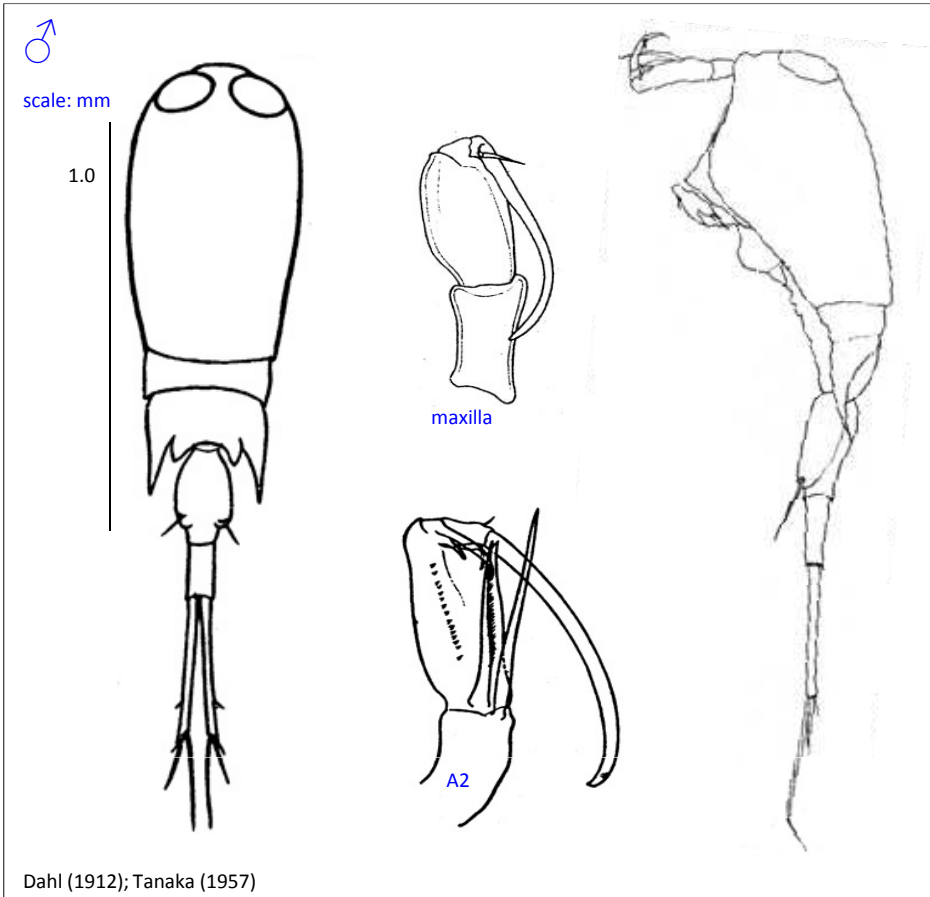
Male

- 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 > ½ 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>)



Dahl (1912); Tanaka (1957)

