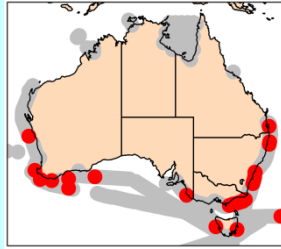
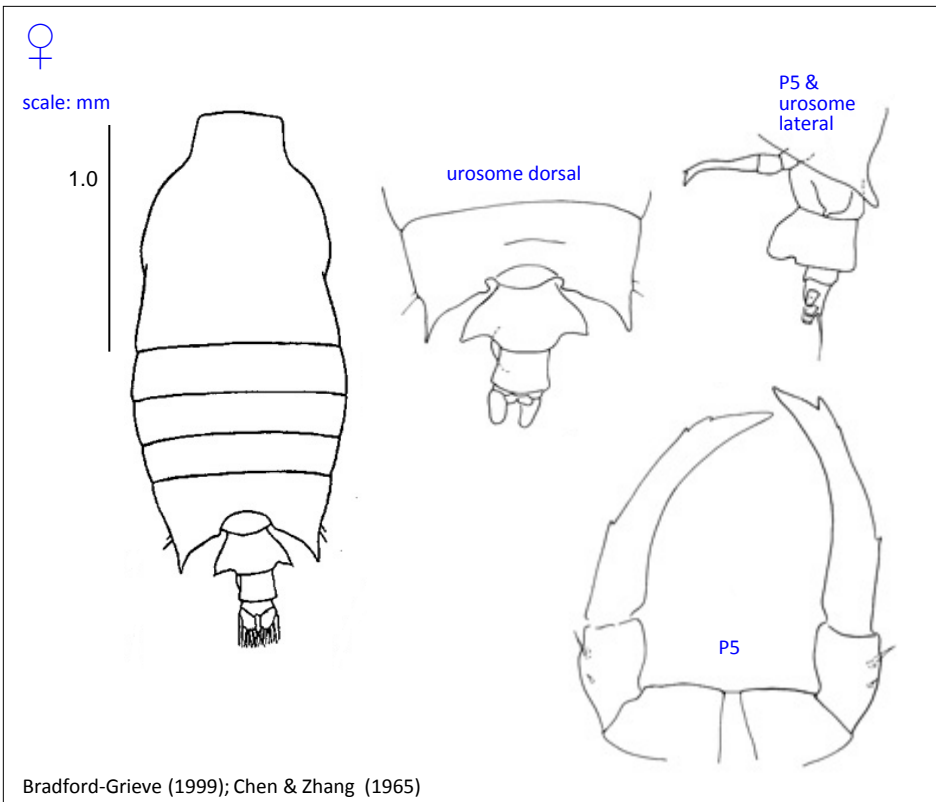


Candacia bipinnata

(Giesbrecht, 1889)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Calanoida
Family Candaciidae



Bradford-Grieve (1999); Chen & Zhang (1965)



Synonyms

Candace bipinnata Giesbrecht, 1889

Size

Female: 2.35 - 2.50 mm

Genus notes

- Body relatively robust, cephalosome rectangular in dorsal view, gives appearance of 'shoulders'
- May be darkly pigmented
- Cephalosome and pedigerous somite 1 separated, pedigerous somites 4-5 fused and extended into pointed, often asymmetrical processes; rarely rounded
- Right A1 of male with teeth present on one or more segments at the bend in the geniculate region
- Rostrum atrophied
- Female P5 terminal segments with one or more spine processes, a finger-like process or a single long setae; setae may or may not be present on the inner lateral margins
- Male right P5 is chelate or ends in a long feather like seta
- Female urosome 3-segmented, genital somite often spinose or asymmetrical, without seminal receptacles, somite 2 often asymmetrical; male 5-segmented
- Caudal rami short with 6 setae

Female

- Posterior prosome corners extended into symmetrical points
- Genital somite large with triangular lateral extension on each side
- Lamella on ventral surface of urosome somite 2
- P5 asymmetrical and terminated in obtuse point and some miniscule outer edge spines

Distribution

- Epipelagic; mesopelagic
- Mainly open ocean; occasionally coastal
- Widespread in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters
- Pacific and Indian Oceans and Atlantic Oceans

Ecology

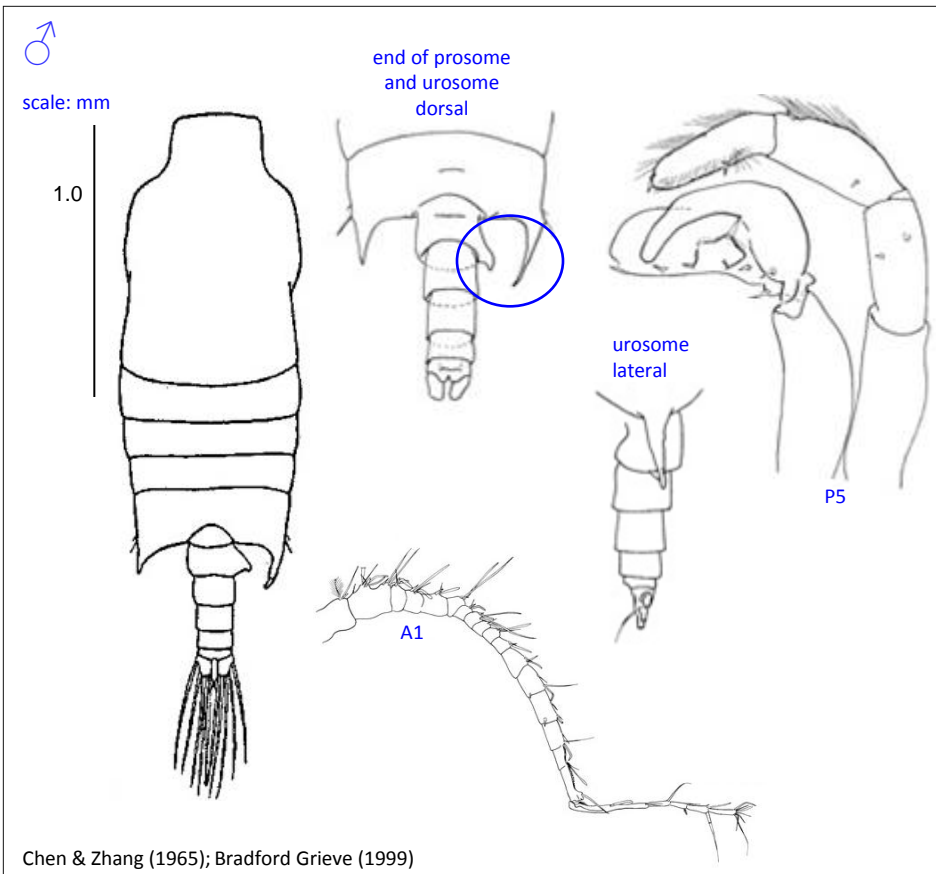
- Can live in the neuston
- Maxillae suited to grasping and piercing prey
- Feed selectively on larvaceans and other gelatinous zooplankton



Candacia bipinnata

(Giesbrecht, 1889)

Phylum	Arthropoda
Order	Calanoida
Family	Candaciidae



Chen & Zhang (1965); Bradford Grieve (1999)

Size

Male: 2.35 mm

Male

- Rostrum platelike and strong with rounded points
- Right A1 geniculate, with serrations on section 18, segments 2-3 fused, segments 17-18 separate, segments 19-20 fused
- In lateral view distal end of posterior prosome is truncate, tip of process reaches beyond posterior end of genital somite
- Posterior prosome and genital somite asymmetrical with pointed extensions on the right, both extending posteriorly
- Right P5 chelate, left with hairs and a single, tiny terminal spine

Source

- Bradford-Grieve & Markhaseva (1999)
- Boxshall & Halsey (2004)
- Bradford-Grieve (1999)
- Chen and Zhang (1965)
- Hattori et al. (1983)
- Ohtsuka & Onbé (1989)
- Razouls et al. (2010)

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



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