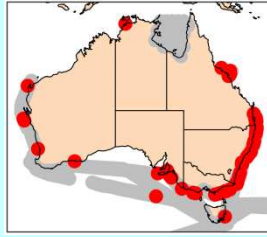
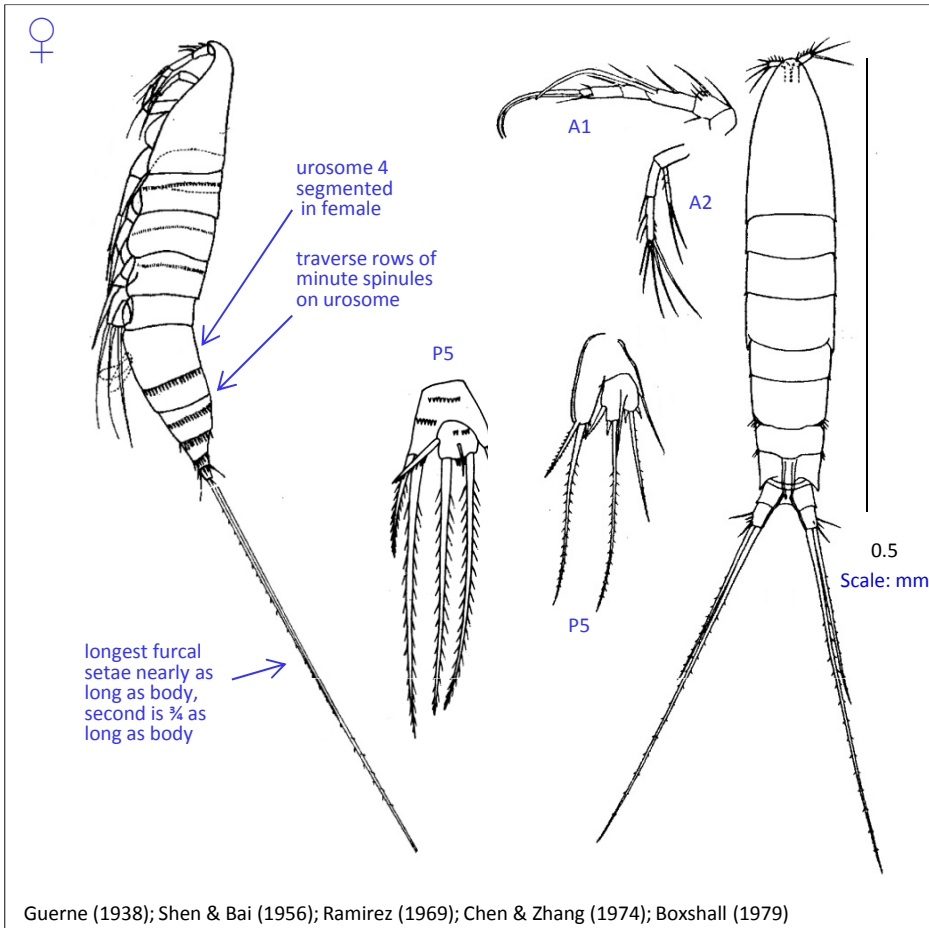


Microsetella norvegica

(Boeck, 1865)



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Harpacticoida
Family Ectinosomatidae



Guerne (1938); Shen & Bai (1956); Ramirez (1969); Chen & Zhang (1974); Boxshall (1979)

Synonyms

Setella norvegica Boeck, 1864
Microsetella atlantica Brady & Robertson, 1873
Ectinosoma atlanticum Brady & Robertson, 1873
Microsetella brevifida Giesbrecht, 1891

Size

Female: 0.35-0.53mm

Genus notes

- Body slender & laterally compressed
- A1 slender, elongate, 5-segmented, and in males geniculate
- Urosome is as wide as prosome, 4 segmented in female; 6 segmented in male
- Female P5 is 2 segmented & symmetrical
- Male P5 is rudimentary & symmetrical

Female

- Short rostrum turned downwards
- P5 2 inner setae of different length
- Traverse rows of minute spinules on urosome
- Caudal rami as long as wide and divergent
- Longest caudal rami setae nearly as long as body, second is $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as body
- Similar to *M. rosea*:
 - Check size, if over 0.8mm it is likely *M. rosea*
 - Length of caudal rami setae, if nearly twice as long as body then it is *M. rosea*, if shorter than it could be either species (setae could be broken)
 - *M. rosea* has spinules on metasome and urosome, *M. norvegica* has spinules on urosome
 - *M. norvegica* caudal rami slightly more divergent than *M. rosea*
 - *M. rosea* may be coloured pink

Distribution

- Epipelagic-bathypelagic
- Cosmopolitan, oceanic and coastal
- Found in tropical and subtropical regions of Australia
- World distribution: widespread in all oceans



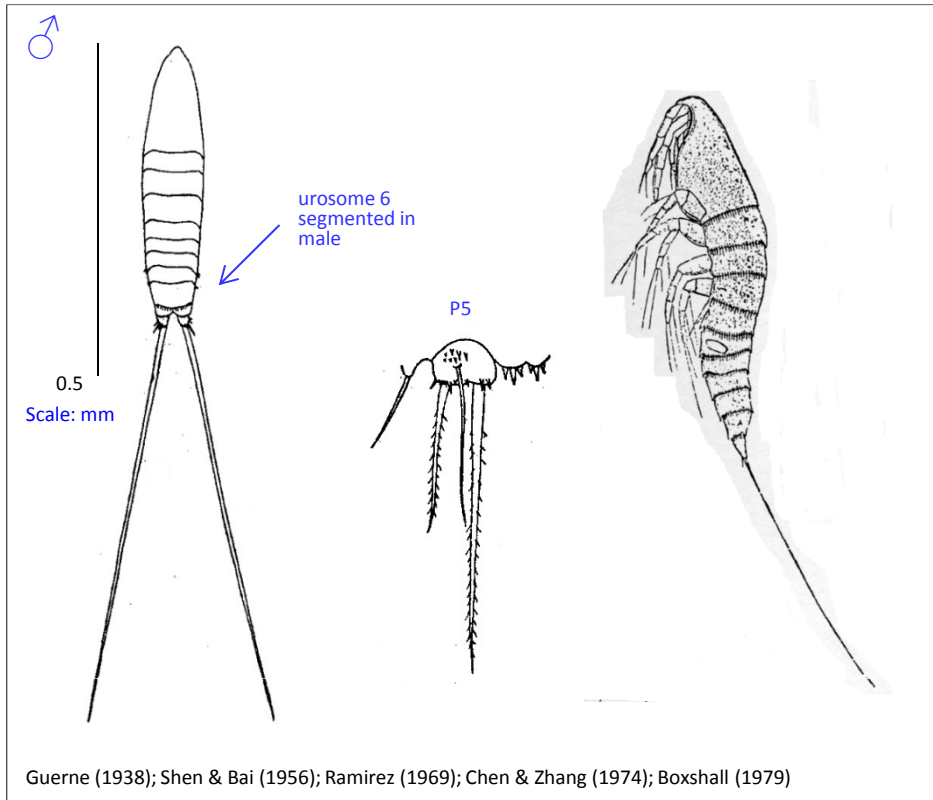
preserved specimen

CSIRO AusCPR

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(Boeck, 1865)

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Order Harpacticoida
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Guerne (1938); Shen & Bai (1956); Ramirez (1969); Chen & Zhang (1974); Boxshall (1979)

Size

Male: 0.33-0.42 mm

Male

- Smaller than female but similar shape
- A1 is geniculate
- Caudal rami a little wider than long

Ecology

- Widely distributed marine planktonic copepod
- Biology is poorly known
- Can be one of the numerically dominant species in coastal waters
- In oligotrophic waters this species is known to associate with marine snow aggregates, where attached microbial communities provide a nutrition source
- In eutrophic waters, where there are abundant food particles in water column, such associations are not observed (e.g. Inland Sea of Japan)
- Long caudal setae might assist in swimming by slowing sinking rate
- Will often aggregate in regions with relatively high turbulence, thought to also assist with swimming
- Stenohaline by nature, preferring a narrow range of salinities
- Females carry a single egg sac and can breed more than once
- Time from egg laying to moulting to adulthood is temperature dependent (at 20° C duration was 31.9 days and at 27° C, 14.3 days)
- Herbivorous

Source

Conway (2003)
 Diaz & Evans (1983)
 Green & Dagg (1997)
 Ohtsuka et al (1993)
 Razouls et al (2010)
 Uye et al (2002)

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