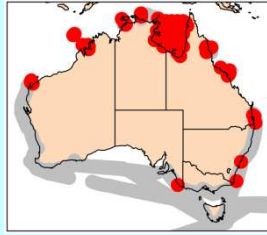
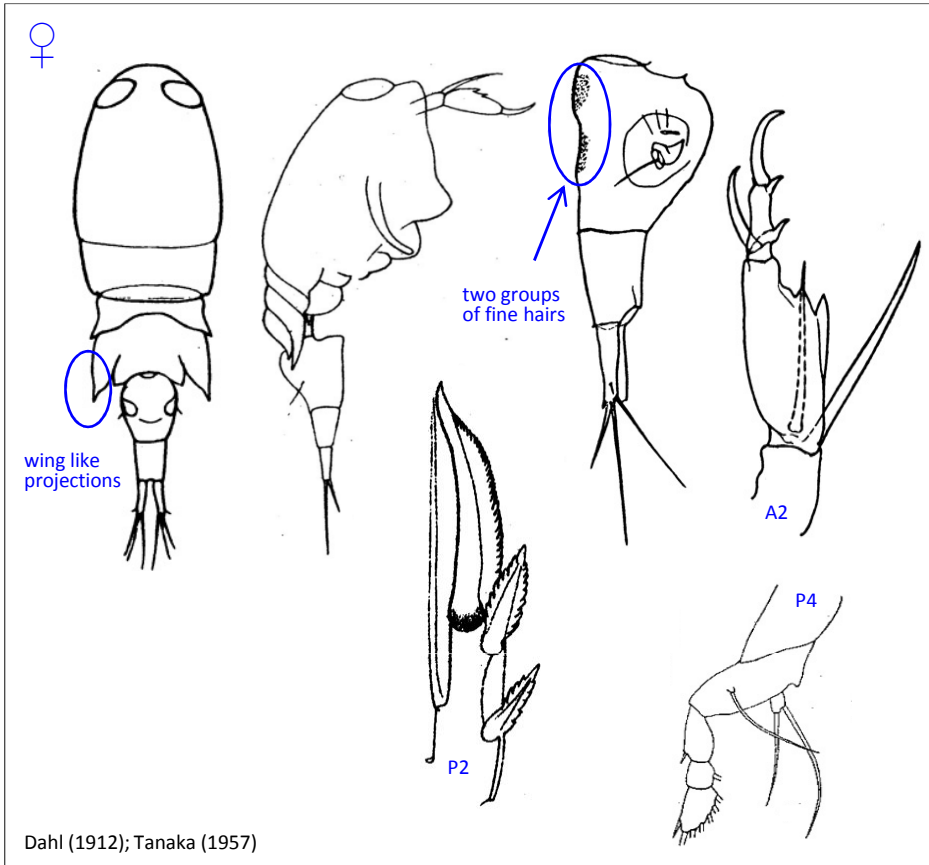


# *Ditrichocorycaeus andrewsi*

Farran, 1911



**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Cyclopoida  
**Family** Corycaeidae



**Synonyms**  
None

**Size**  
Female: 0.65 – 1.07 mm

- Genus notes**
- Has cuticular lenses
  - Usually <1 mm
  - Peg like endopod of P4 with 2 setae and a small posterior projection
  - Male genital somite usually has hook or point on ventral proximal corner

- Female**
- Prosome 2x as long as urosome
  - Cephalosome separate from pedigerous somite 1
  - Pedigerous somite 3 with wing-like projections
  - Prosome points extend to less than the middle of the genital somite
  - Caudal rami just shorter than the anal somite and half as long as the genital somite
  - Genital somites with two groups of fine hairs when viewed laterally and no ventral hook

- Distribution**
- Epipelagic
  - Coastal and oceanic
  - Subtropical and tropical
  - Indian and Pacific oceans

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

# *Ditrichocorycaeus andrewsi*

Farran, 1911

<b>Phylum</b>	Arthropoda
<b>Order</b>	Cyclopoida
<b>Family</b>	Corycaeidae

### Size

Male: 0.65 – 1.04 mm

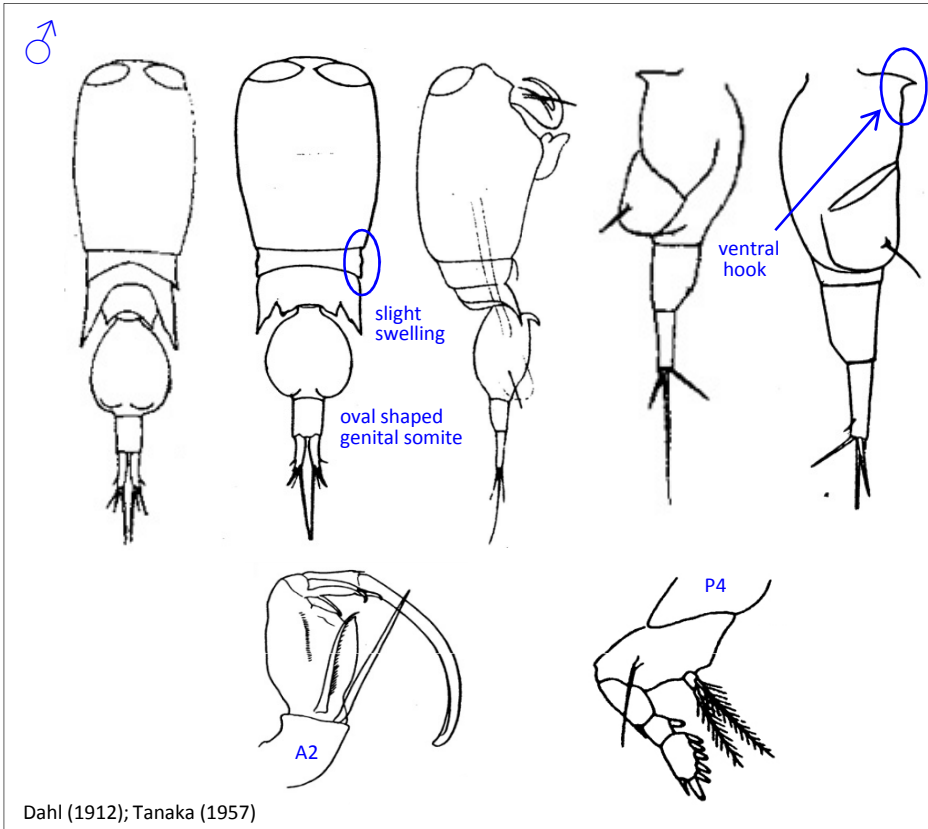
### Male

- Prosome 1.5x as long as urosome
- Caudal rami as long as the anal somite
- Slight swelling on the sides of the second pedigerous somite
- Genital somite is broad and oval,  $\frac{1}{2}$  as wide as long with a small ventral hook
- Anal somite as long as wide
- Caudal rami 4x as long as wide at proximal end
- Prosome points extend to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of genital somite

### Source

Boltovsky (1999)  
 Boxshall & Halsey (2004)  
 Dahl (1912)  
 Tanaka (1957)

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



Dahl (1912); Tanaka (1957)



Author: C. H. Davies & M. Tonks 2012  
 Verified: D. V. P. Conway 2013