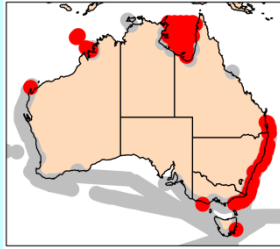
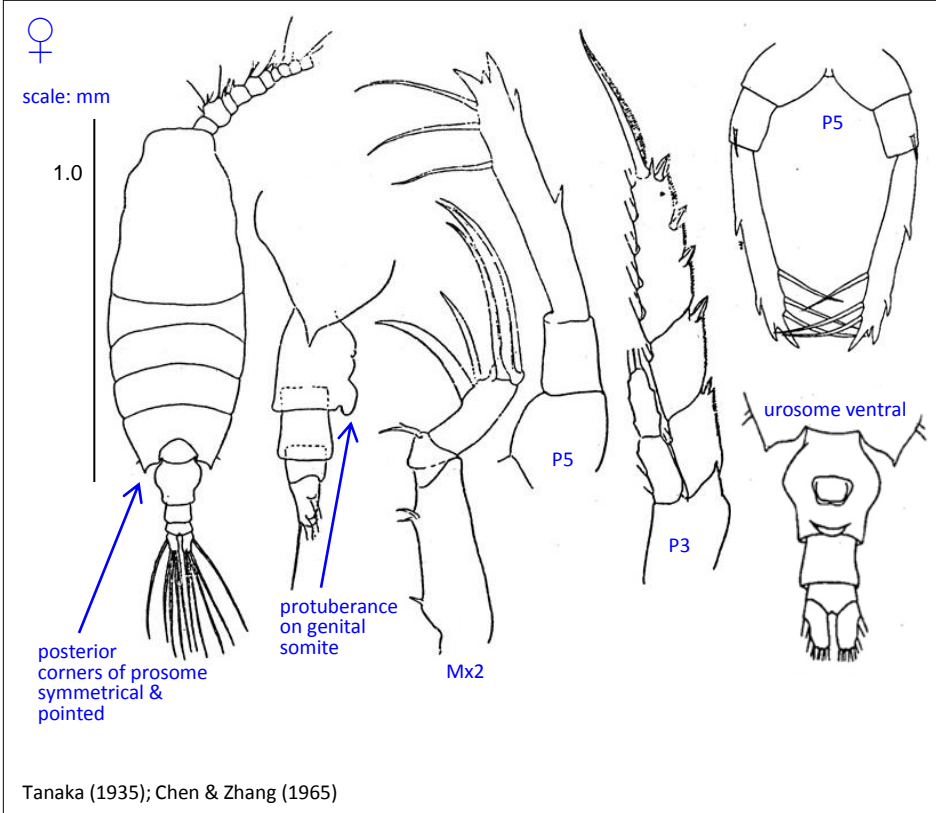


Candacia catula

(Giesbrecht, 1889)



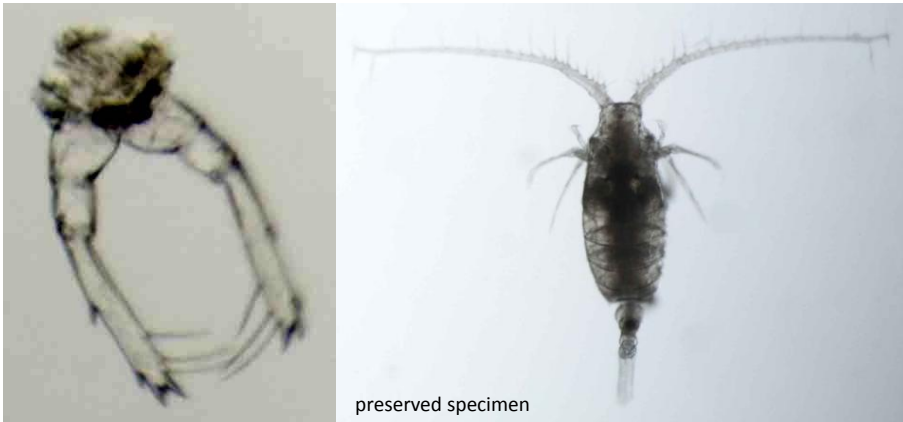
Phylum Arthropoda
Order Calanoida
Family Candaciidae



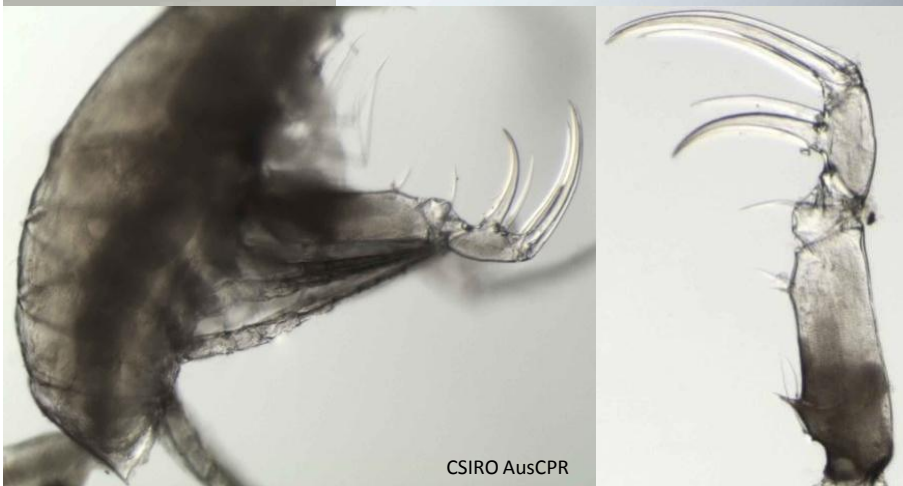
Synonyms
Candace catula Giesbrecht, 1889

Size
 Female: 1.4 - 1.67 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**
- A1 23-segmented, with proximal 6 segments swollen
 - Posterior prosome symmetrical and pointed
 - P2-4 exopod terminal spine more than half the length of the segment
 - P5 symmetrical, segment 3 long with 2 outer marginal spines and 3 inner marginal setae; apex with 3 teeth
 - Genital somite symmetrical with both sides swollen, no spines or processes but with a backward projecting protuberance on the ventral surface
 - Caudal rami nearly twice as long as wide



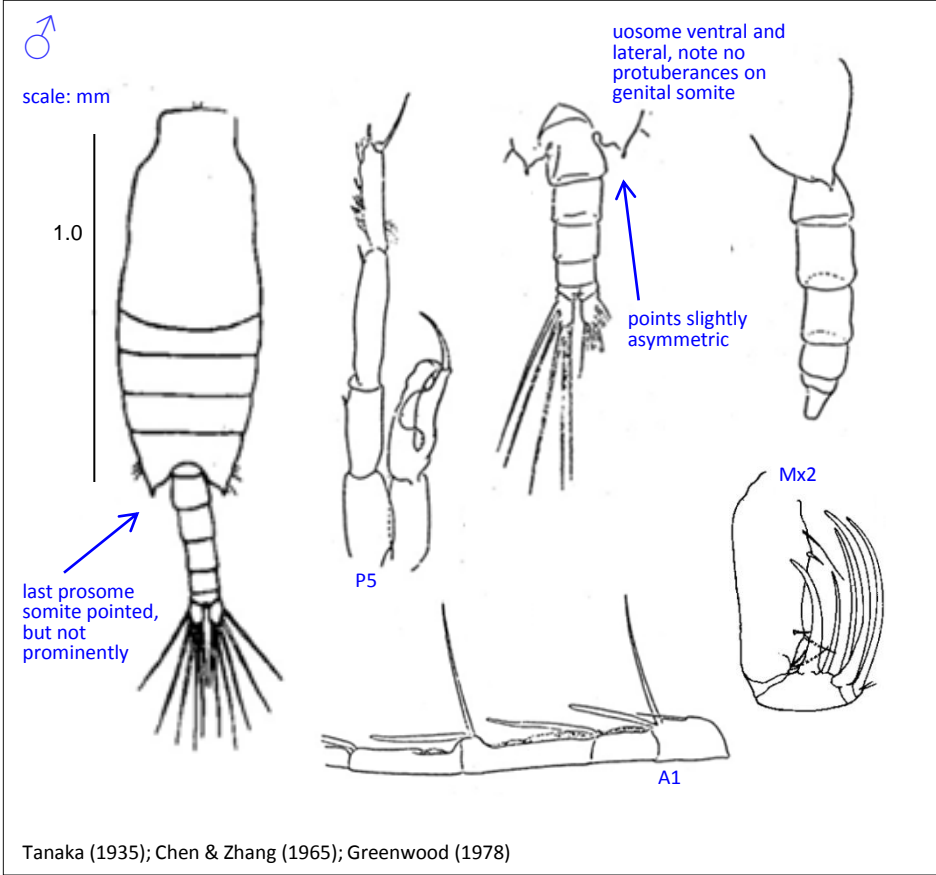
- Distribution**
- Epipelagic; open ocean
 - Tropical and subtropical
 - Pacific and Indian Oceans; more recently recorded from the Atlantic

- Ecology**
- Specialised predator, grasping prey with large and robust maxillae
 - Larvaceans are major prey item

Candacia catula

(Giesbrecht, 1889)

Phylum	Arthropoda
Order	Calanoida
Family	Candaciidae



Size

Male: 1.3 - 1.62 mm

Male

- Right A1 geniculate with 6 terminal segments
- Last prosome somite pointed, but not prominently
- Points are slightly asymmetrical
- P5 chelate on left, segment 3 terminal spine long and curved
- Unusual among Candacia males in having no processes or protuberances on the genital somite
- Urosome somite 2 symmetrical

Source

- Bradford-Grieve & Markhaseva (1999)
- Boxshall & Halsey (2004)
- Bradford-Grieve (1999)
- Chen & Zhang (1965)
- Conway (2003)
- Greenwood (1978)
- Razouls et al. (2010)
- Tanaka (1935)

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