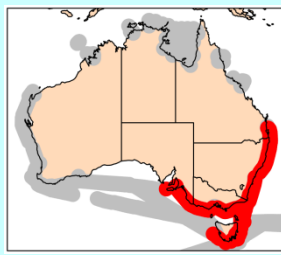
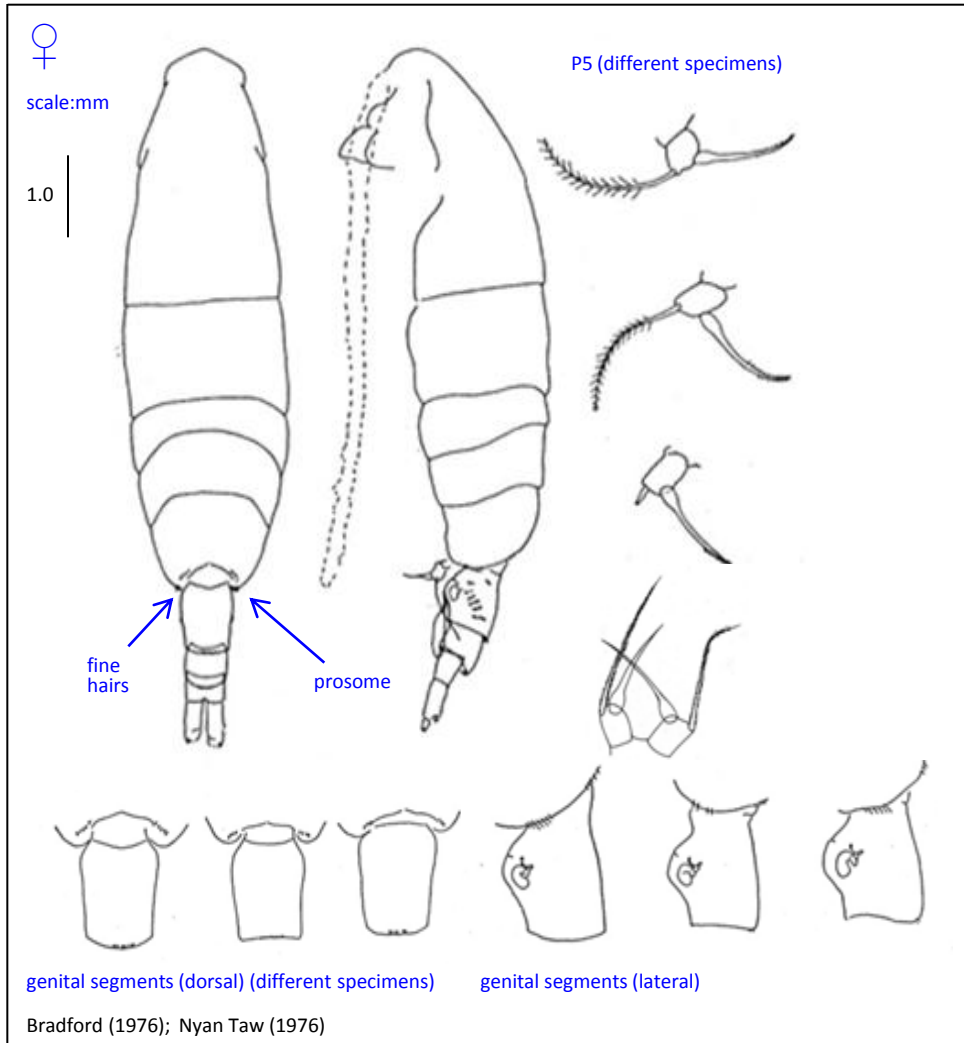


Acartia (Acartiura) tranteri



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Calanoida
Family Acartiidae

Bradford, 1976



Synonyms

Acartia tranteri Bradford, 1976

Size

Female: 0.97-1.11 mm

Genus notes

- Slender cigar-shaped body
- Single prominent naupliar eye
- The A1 setae are long. In males the A1 is geniculate on the right side only
- The cephalosome and pedigerous somite 1 are separate, pedigerous somites 4 and 5 fused
- Maxilla form are typically 'basket' like
- Female P5 uniramous, reduced, symmetrical, comprising basis bearing an inner spine and an outer seta
- Male P5 uniramous, asymmetrical, larger on right, exopod segment 2 with large inner lobe, segment 3 in form of clasper
- Female urosome 3 segmented, male 5 segmented
- Caudal rami short, often slightly asymmetrical, separated from anal somite, 6 setae
- Robust fan-shaped caudal rami setae

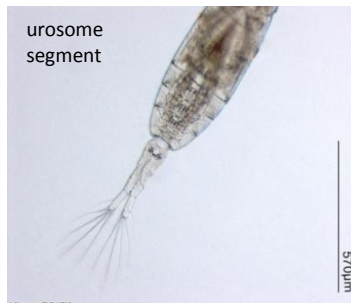
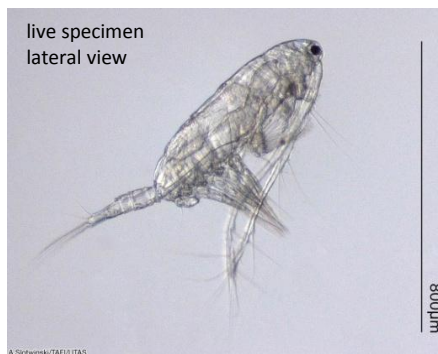
Subgenus notes

- Rostrum and rostral filaments absent
- Last prosome somite rounded but may bear spines
- Female P5 smooth terminal spine bearing some distal hairs on both sides, evenly bulbous base
- Caudal rami slightly asymmetrical, right side longer

Female

- Posterior prosome with 4-7 spines & with fine hairs on ventro-posterior margin
- Lateral faces of genital complex with rows of denticles, always extending on to posterior half of somite
- Length from anterioventral border of genital complex to apex of genital swelling about 0.28 length of genital complex
- Row of spinules usually on dorsoposterior margin of genital complex & 2nd urosome somite
- Mean length width ratio of caudal ramus 2.72

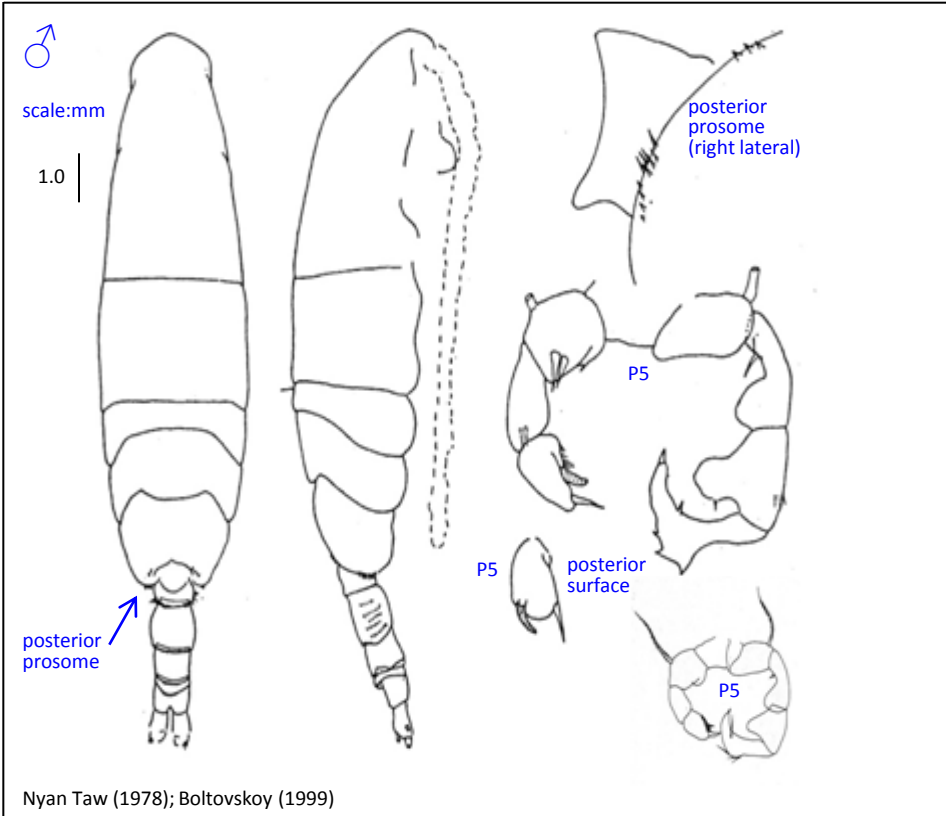
Bradford (1976); Nyan Taw (1976)



Acartia (Acartiura) tranteri

Bradford, 1976

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Calanoida
Family Arcartiidae



Size
 Male: 0.90-1.00 mm

Male

- Posterior prosome with 3-6 dorsolateral spines
- P5 small, uniramous and asymmetric
- P5 left basis with 3 large spines and 1-2 small proximal spines, exopod segment 1 with anterior surface spinules, exopod segment 2-3 with anterior spine shorter than posterior spine, distal border of segment slightly convex
- P5 right exopod segment 2 with outer edge spines, inner lobe long, proximal part of tip slightly tapering, produced more than distal part
- Ursosome somites 2- 4 with row of dorsoposterior denticles
- Mean length width ratio of caudal rami 1.66

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Estuarine, inshore coastal, coastal and oceanic
- Australian distribution includes Moreton Bay, Western Port Bay, Swan River estuary, Melbourne, Port Hacking, Sydney and Tasmania
- World distribution includes Australia, Tasman Sea, New Zealand and New Caledonia

Ecology

- Very common in estuaries and nearshore plankton communities
- Strong tolerance for fluctuations in salinity and temperature
- Often dominates samples from regions with high particulate load
- Filter-feeders of phytoplankton and small zooplankton
- Known predator of *Paracalanus indicus* and *Gladioferens inermis* in Western Port Bay
- Reproduces year-round, with overlapping generations if sufficient food available
- Development is nearly constant throughout life
- Turnover rates from 3 – 30 days

Source

- Bradford-Grieve (1999)
- Conway (2003)
- Kimmerer & McKinnon (1985)
- Landry (1983)
- Miller (1977)
- McKinnon et al (1992)
- Nyan Taw (1978)
- Razouls et al 2010
- Swadling & Bayly (1997)

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