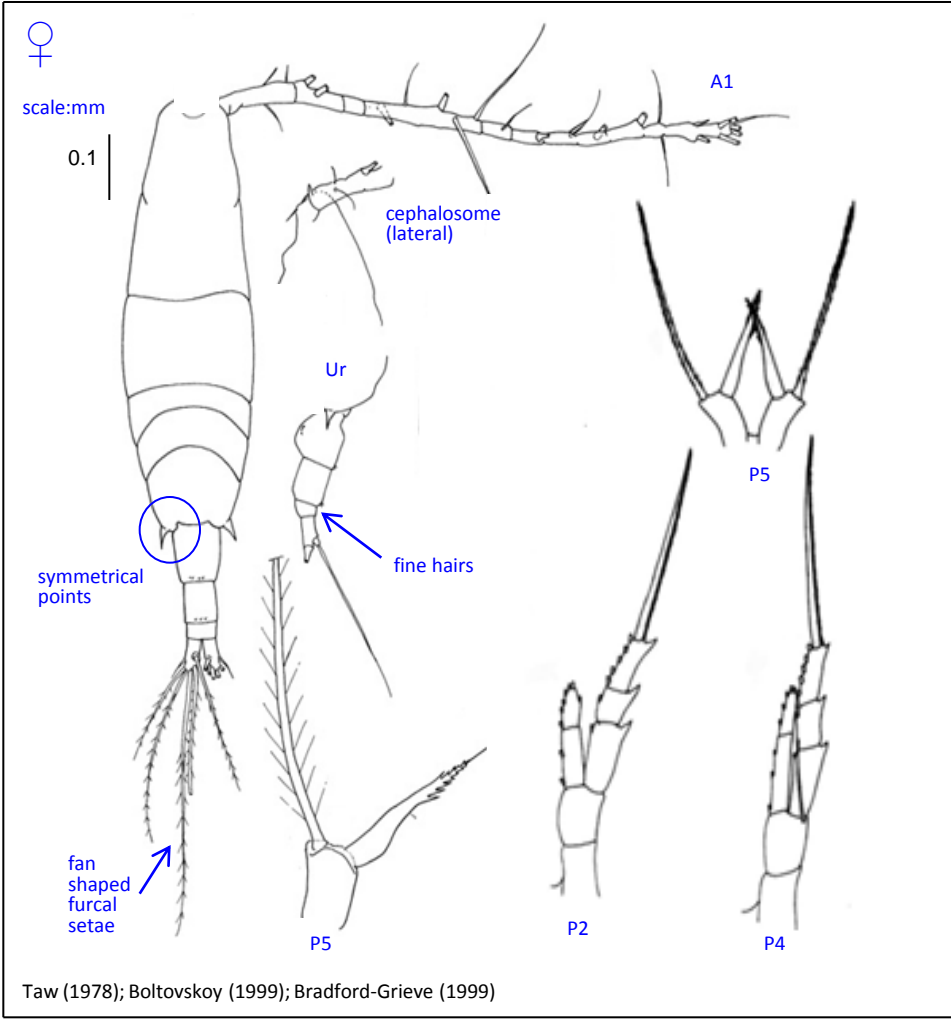


**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Calanoida  
**Family** Acartiidae

# Acartia (*Acartia*) *danae*

Giesbrecht, 1889



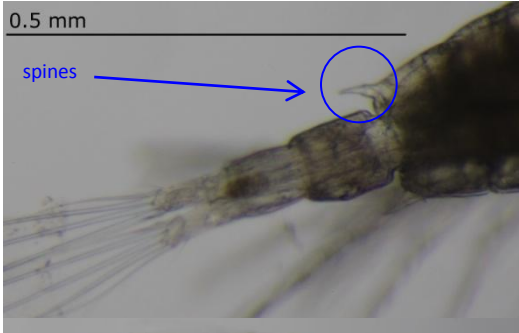
**Synonyms**  
*Acartia danae* Giesbrecht, 1889

**Size**  
 Female: 1.00 - 1.30 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 setae
  - 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**
- Rostral filaments present
  - Male P5 larger on right, exopod segment 2 with large inner lobe, segment 3 in form of clasper

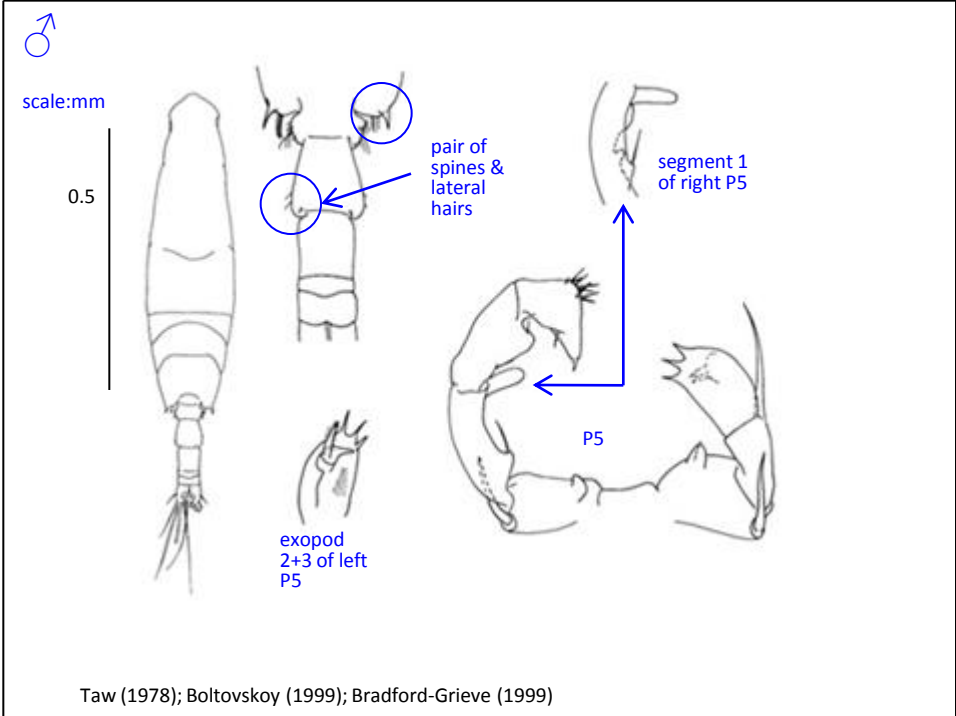
- Female**
- A1 extends to the tip of the caudal rami
  - Spine on basal segment of A1
  - Prosome terminates in pair of symmetrical points
  - P5 exopod is a modified spine, serrated on both sides
  - Urosome has fine dorsal hairs on posterior border of first 2 somites
  - Genital somite longer than the following somite



# *Acartia (Acartia) danae*

Giesbrecht 1849

**Phylum** Arthropoda  
**Order** Calanoida  
**Family** Acartiidae



**Size**  
 Male: 0.70 - 0.90 mm

**Male**  
 • Right leg of P5, exopod segment 1 with distal process

**Distribution**  
 • Epipelagic  
 • Coastal and oceanic  
 • Australian distribution includes Moreton Bay, Western Port Bay, Swan River estuary, Melbourne, Port Hacking, Sydney, Tasmania  
 • Cosmopolitan species, found throughout tropical and subtropical regions of oceans world wide  
 • One of two species of *Acartia* that primarily inhabit oceanic waters

**Ecology**  
 • Generally found in oceanic waters between 40° N and 40° S except in areas in the extreme north and south Pacific, where warm equatorial waters extend beyond this range  
 • Most abundant off New South Wales coast from March to June  
 • Present December to June in Tasmania, most abundant from February to May  
 • *A. danae* is considered an indicator species for changing or moving water currents  
 • Related to warmer, less saline water in Mediterranean and Bay of Bengal  
 • Unusual amongst calanoids as it functions both as a suspension feeder and a raptorial carnivore

**Source**  
 Bradford-Grieve (1999)  
 Dakin and Colefax (1940)  
 Fernandez de Puelles et al (2009)  
 Rakesh et al (2006)  
 Razouls et al (2010)  
 Taw (1978)

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