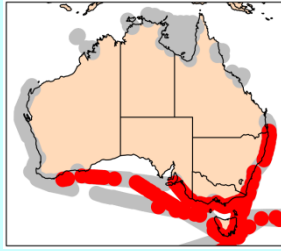
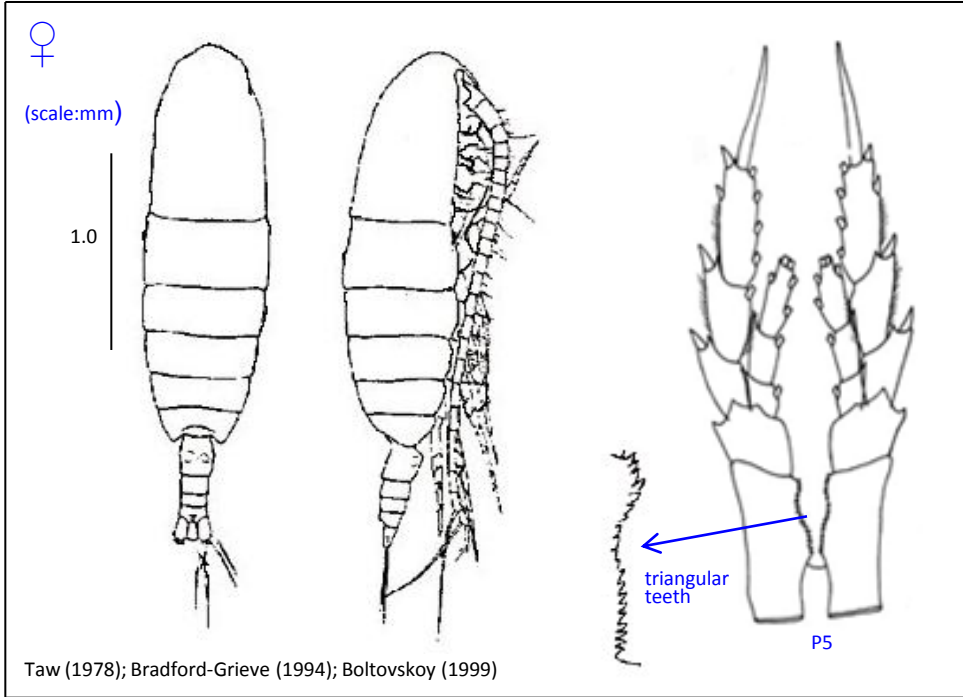


Calanus australis

Brodsky, 1959



Phylum Arthropoda
Order Calanoida
Family Calanidae



Synonyms

Cetochilus australis Vauzeme, 1834

Size

Female: 2.7-3.2 mm

Genus notes

- Cephalosome and pedigerous somite 1 partly fused
- A1 exceeds the body length by a few segments
- Swimming legs without modification or ornamentation
- P5 inner margin of coxa serrated in both sexes
- P5 endopods have 8 setae, in male both caudal rami 3- segmented

Female

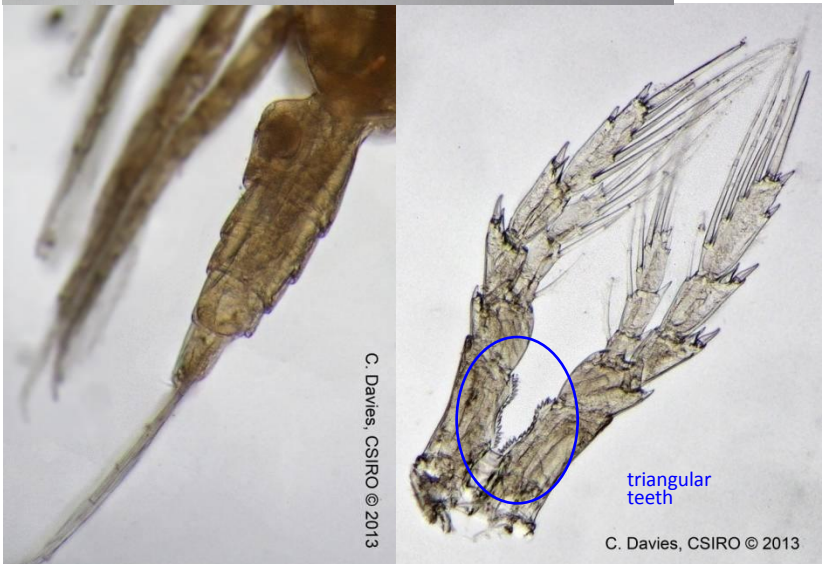
- A1 just reaches the tip of the caudal rami
- P5 serrations convex, with relatively small number of triangular teeth
- Terminal spine of P5 right exopod segment 3 is shorter than the segment
- Similar to *Calanus agulhensis*
- Differs from *Nannocalanus minor* in that *N. minor* is smaller, has a more indented prosome over the 1st urosome somite and has a 5-segmented prosome

Distribution

- Epipelagic
- Inshore, coastal and oceanic waters of southeastern Australia and New Zealand

Ecology

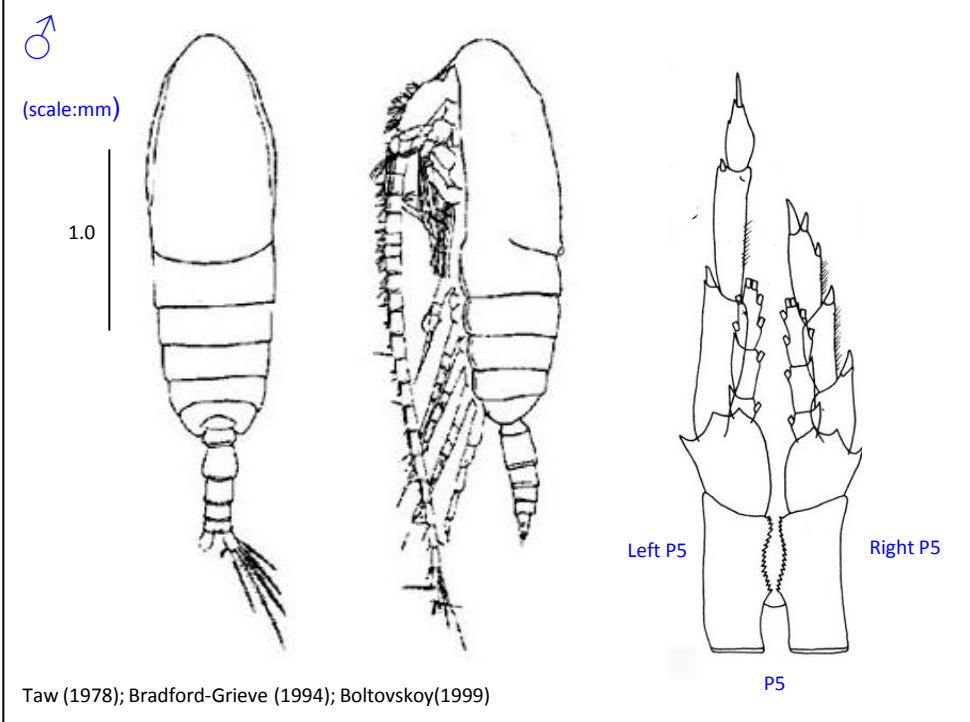
- Often dominates copepod biomass in nearshore, temperate waters
- Maximum abundance occurs in summer, with copepodite stage 5 outnumbering adults
- Undergoes diel vertical migration
- Prefers seasonally stratified coastal waters
- Abundance declines as stratification weakens
- Summer breeding coincides with phytoplankton blooms
- Copepodite stage 5 often carries large lipid stores



Calanus australis

Brodsky, 1959

Phylum Arthropoda
Order Calanoida
Family Calanidae



Size
Male: 2.5-3.3 mm

- Male**
- P5's are of unequal length, right P5 1.5 - 1.6x shorter than left P5
 - Right P5 exopod extends more than half way along left exopod segment 2
 - Left P5 endopod extends only slightly beyond segment 1 of the left P5 exopod

Source
Boltovskoy (1999)
Bradford-Grieve (1994)
Taw (1978)
Taw & Ritz (1979)
Sabatini et al. (2000)

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

