



Key to the species of Acartiidae Acartia occurring in the China Seas

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REVIEW-TAXONOMIC INDEX

Key to the Species of Acartiidae *Acartia* Occurring in the China Seas

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Acartia (*Acanthoartcartia*) *bifilosa* (35a/40a/f), *bilobata* (38a/40b/f), *fossae* (36a/43a/f), *sinjiensis* (38c/44b/f), *steueri* (37a/41a/f), *tsuensis* (38b/43b/f), *tumida* (37b/44a/f), *Acartia* (*Acartia*) *danae* (14a/f), *negligens* (14b/f), *Acartiura clausi* (8a/12a/f), *hongii* (9b/13b/f), *hudsonica* (9a/11a/f), *longiremis* (6a/11b/f), *omorii* (8b/13a/f), *Acartia* (*Euacartia*) *forticrusa* (30b/31a/f), *sarajus* (30a/32b/f), *southwelli* (29a/32a/f) *Acartia* (*Odontacartia*) *amboinensis* (20a/f), *bispinosa* (16a/27a/f), *erythraea* (21b/25a/f), *japonica* (21a/27b/f), *ohtsukai* (18a/24b/f), *pacifica* (19b/23b/f), *spinicauda* (19a/24a/f).

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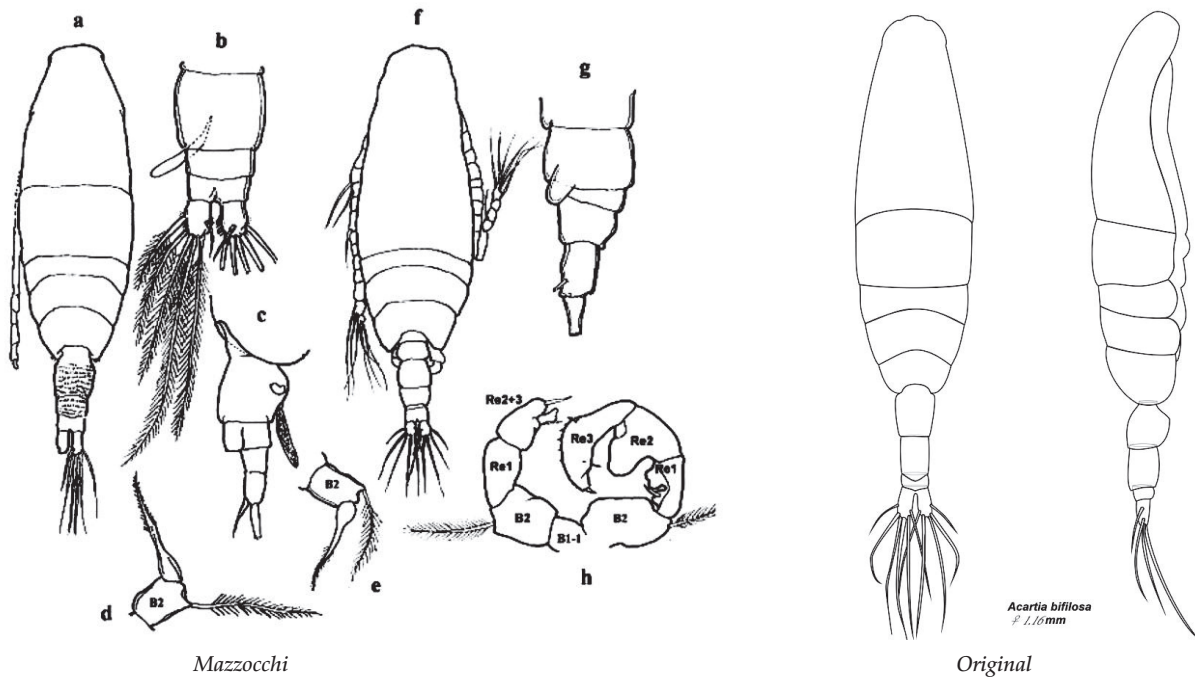
E-mail address: ctshih@mail.ntou.edu.tw (C.-t. Shih).



| | | | |
|---------|--|----------------------------|----|
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Acartia (Acanthacartia) bifilosa (Giesbrecht, 1881) (Size: female, 0.67–1.25 mm; male, 0.67–1.25 mm)



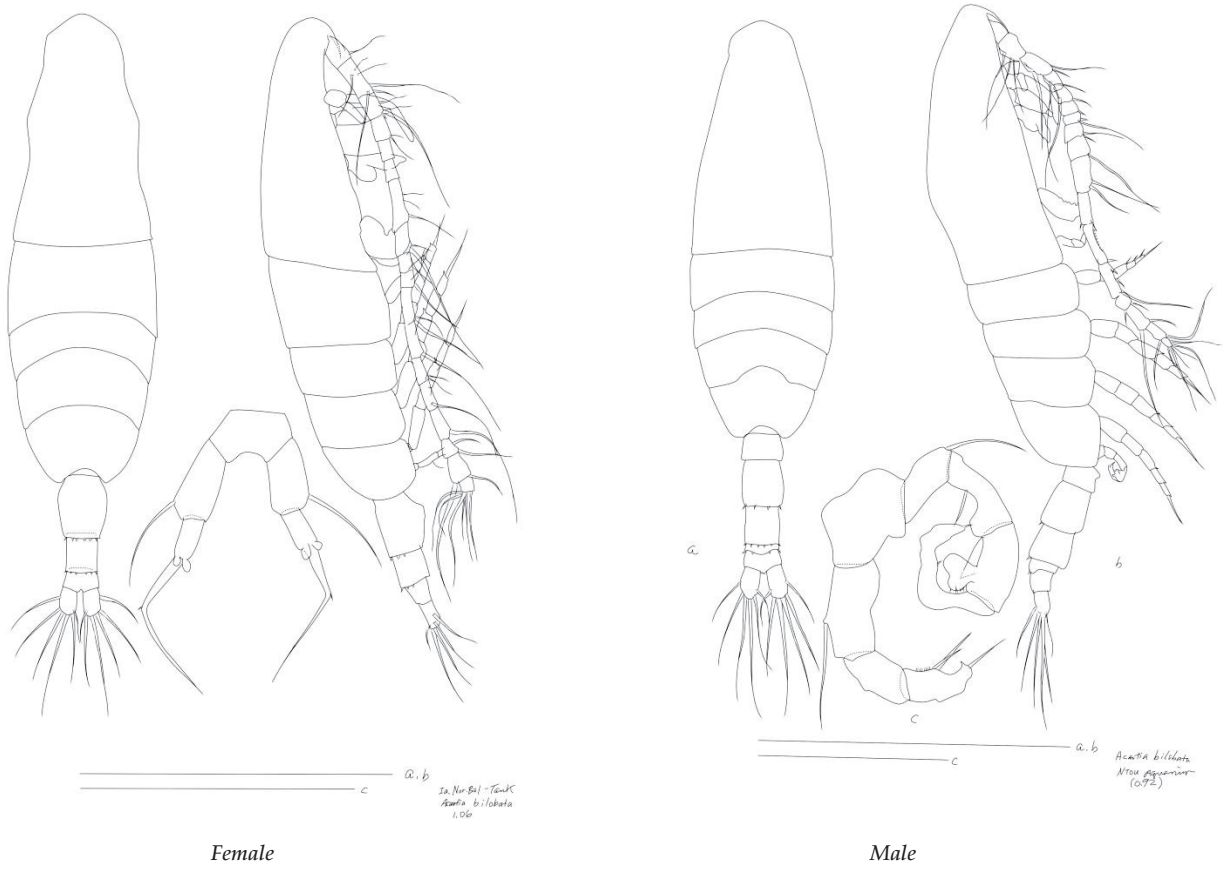
Acartia (Acanthacartia) bifilosa (Giesbrecht, 1881)

Mazzocchi, 2006: pl. 81. *Acartia (Acanthacartia) bifilosa* (Giesbrecht, 1881). Female. a. habitus (dorsal); b/c. urosome (dorsal/lateral); d/e. left leg 5. Male. f. habitus (dorsal); g. urosome (lateral); h. leg 5 (anterior).

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed may 27 2021].

Original. *Acartia (Acanthacartia) bifilosa* (Giesbrecht, 1881), Female, 1.16 mm, Taiwan Strait. habitus (dorsal/lateral)

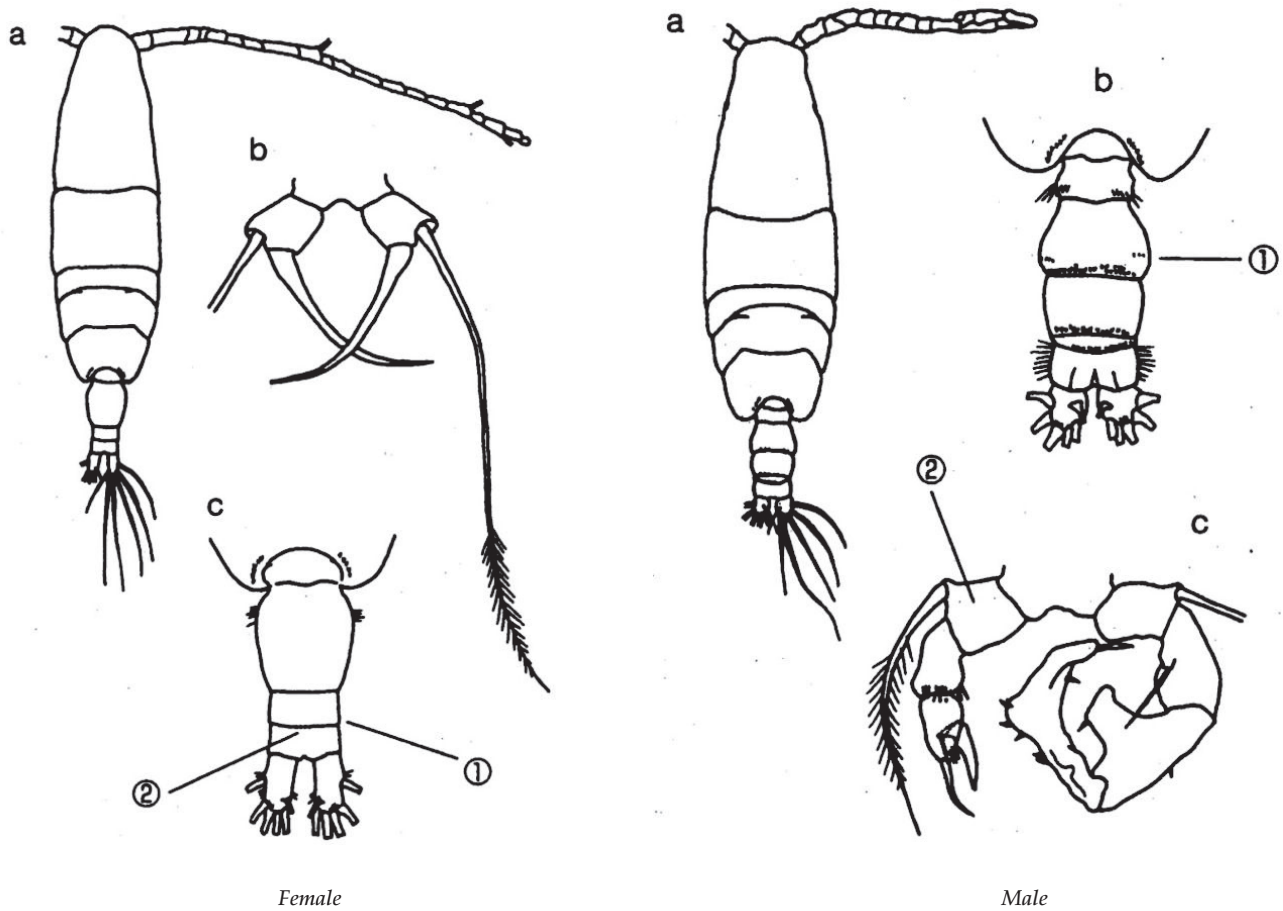
Acartia (Acanthacartia) bilobata Braham, 1970 (Size: female, 0.95–1.10 mm; male, 0.90–0.95 mm)



Acartia (Acanthacartia) bilobata Braham, 1970

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Acartia (Acanthacartia) fossae Gurney, 1927 (Size: female, 1.03–1.40 mm; male, 0.91–1.30 mm)

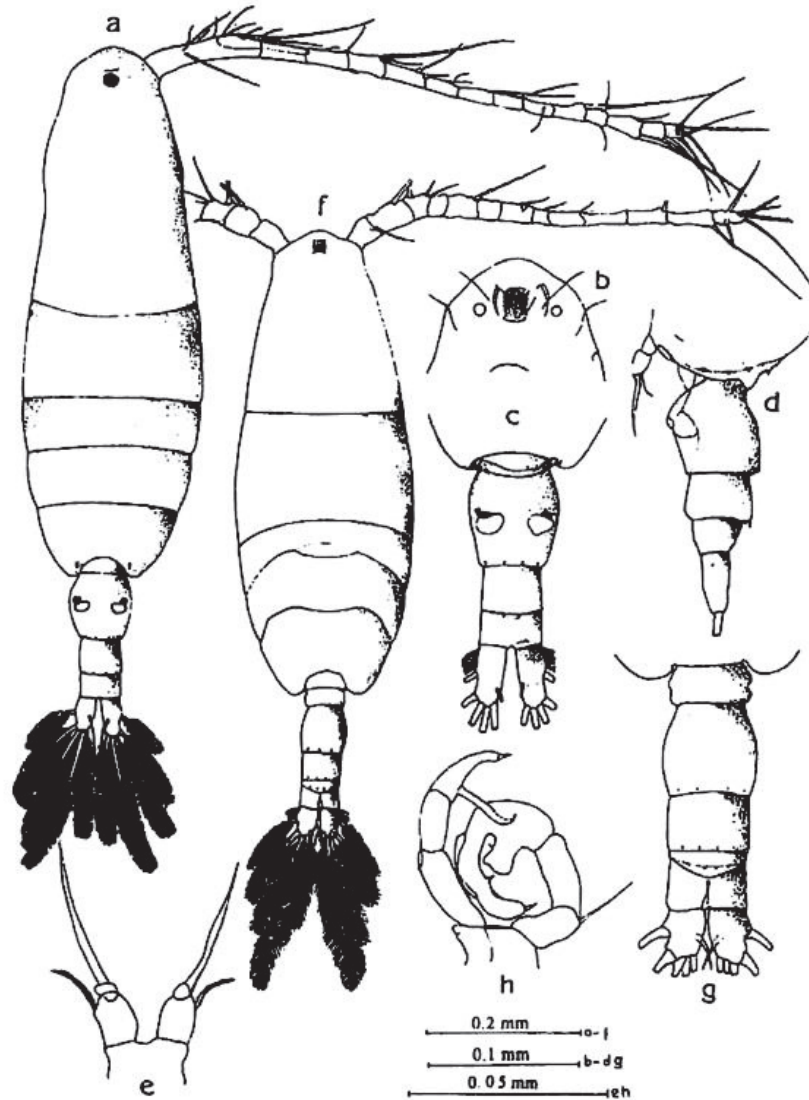


Acartia (Acanthacartia) fossae Gurney, 1927

Chihara & Murano, 1997. Fig. 7 a–c. *Acartia (Acanthacartia) fossae* Gurney, 1927, Female: a, habitus (dorsal); b, P5; c, last thoracic segment and urosome (dorsal). Nota: numbers show characteristics of this species to compare with *Acartia tumida*, *Acartia steueri*. Pl. 19, Fig. 7 a–c. Male: a, habitus (dorsal); b, last thoracic segment and urosome (dorsal) c, leg 5. Nota: numbers show characteristics of this species to compare with *A. steueri*, *A. tumida*. Pl. 19, Fig. 7 a–d].

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Acanthacartia) sinjiensis Mori, 1940 (Size: female, 0.86–1.10 mm; male, 0.80–1.03 mm)



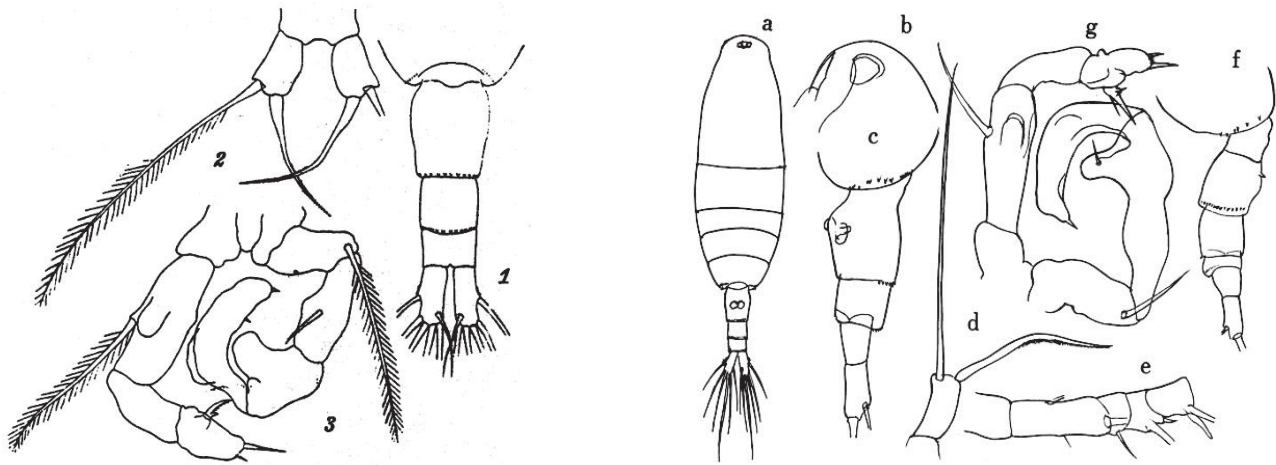
Mulyadi

Acartia (Acanthacartia) sinjiensis Mori, 1940

Mulyadi, 2004. Fig. 84. As *Acartia (Acartiura) sinjiensis*. Female (from Java). a. habitus (dorsal); b. forehead (ventral); c-d, posterior part of last thoracic segment and urosome (dorsal and lateral, respectively); e, P5. Male: f, habitus (dorsal); h, P5.

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Acanthacartia) steueri Smirnov, 1936 (Size: female, 1.10–1.70 mm; male, 0.90–1.31 mm)



Smirnov

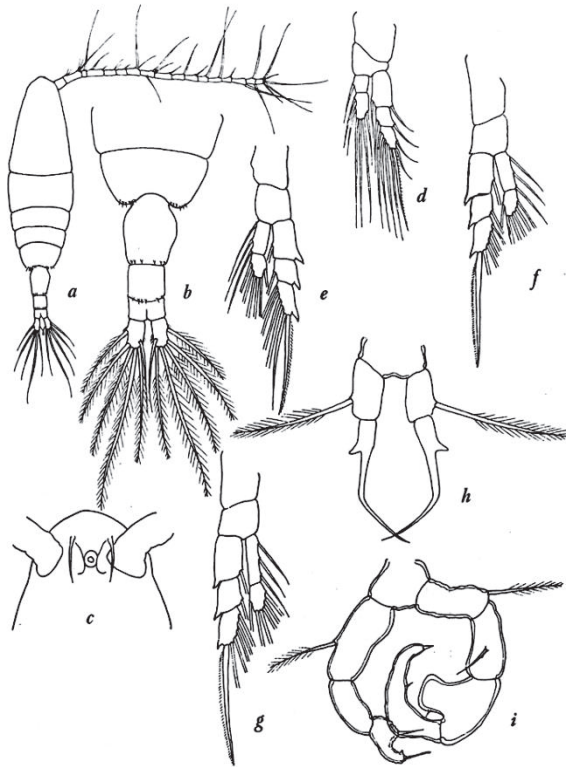
Acartia (Acanthacartia) steueri Smirnov, 1936

Tanaka

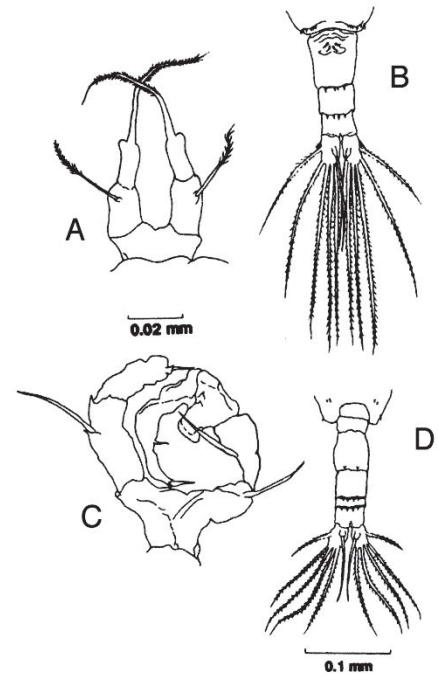
S. Smirnov, 1936. Fig. 1–3. *Acartia (Acanthacartia) steueri* Smirnov, 1936, Female (from Belzow and Petrow Is.: off Vladivostok): 1, urosome (dorsal); 2, leg 5. Male: 3, leg 5.

O. Tanaka, 1965. *Acartia (Acanthacartia) steueri* Smirnov, 1936, Fig. 245. Female: a, habitus (dorsal); b, forehead (left lateral side); c, last thoracic segment and urosome (left lateral side); d, leg 5; e, proximal portion of A1. Male: f, last thoracic segment and urosome (left lateral side); g, P5.

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Acanthacartia) tsuensis Ito, 1956 (Size: female, 0.89–1.00 mm; male, 0.80–0.90 mm)

Ito



Takahashi & Ohno

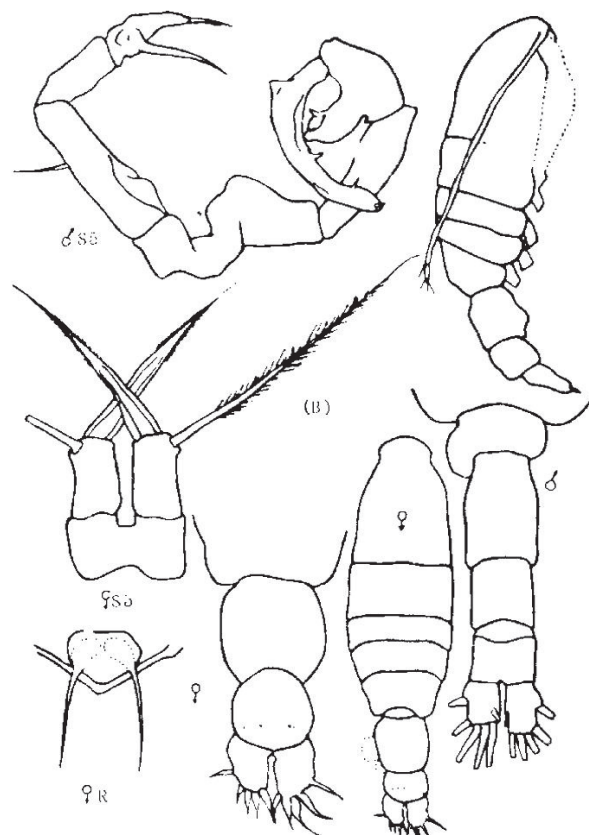
Acartia (Acanthacartia) tsuensis Ito, 1956

T. Ito, 1956, 471, Fig. 2. Female (from brackish ponds, Kumozu and Heta regions, middle Japan): a, habitus (dorsal); b, last thoracic segment and urosome (dorsal); c, forehead (ventral); d-g, P1 to P4; h, P5. Male, i, leg 5.

T. Takahashi & A. Ohno, 1996. A, leg 5; B, urosome (dorsal). Male: C, leg 5; D, urosome (dorsal).

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Acanthacartia) tumida Willey, 1920 (Size: female, 2.00–2.70 mm; male, 1.80–2.10 mm)



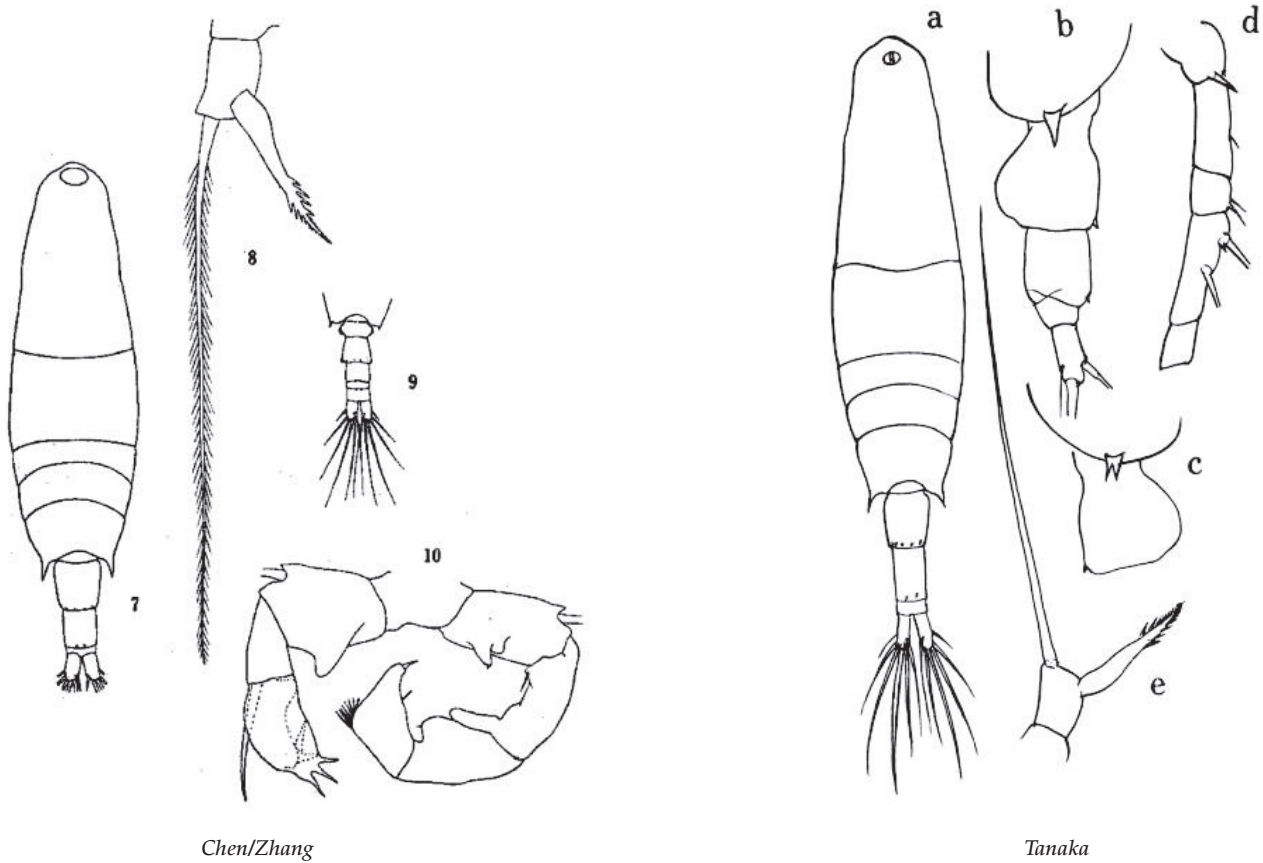
Acartia (Acanthacartia) tumida Willey, 1920

K.A. Brodskii, 1950. Fig. 303. *Acartia (Acanthacartia) tumida* Willey, 1920. Female (from Bering Sea): habitus (dorsal and lateral right side); R, rostrum; last thoracic segment and urosome (dorsal); S5, P5. Male: urosome (dorsal); S5, P5.

Nota: Abdomen 5-segmented. Lateral bristle of distal segment of left P5 exceeding the segment in length, same segment bearing long apical spine.

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Acartia) danae Giesbrecht, 1889 (Size: female, 0.90–1.34 mm; male, 0.70–1.10 mm)

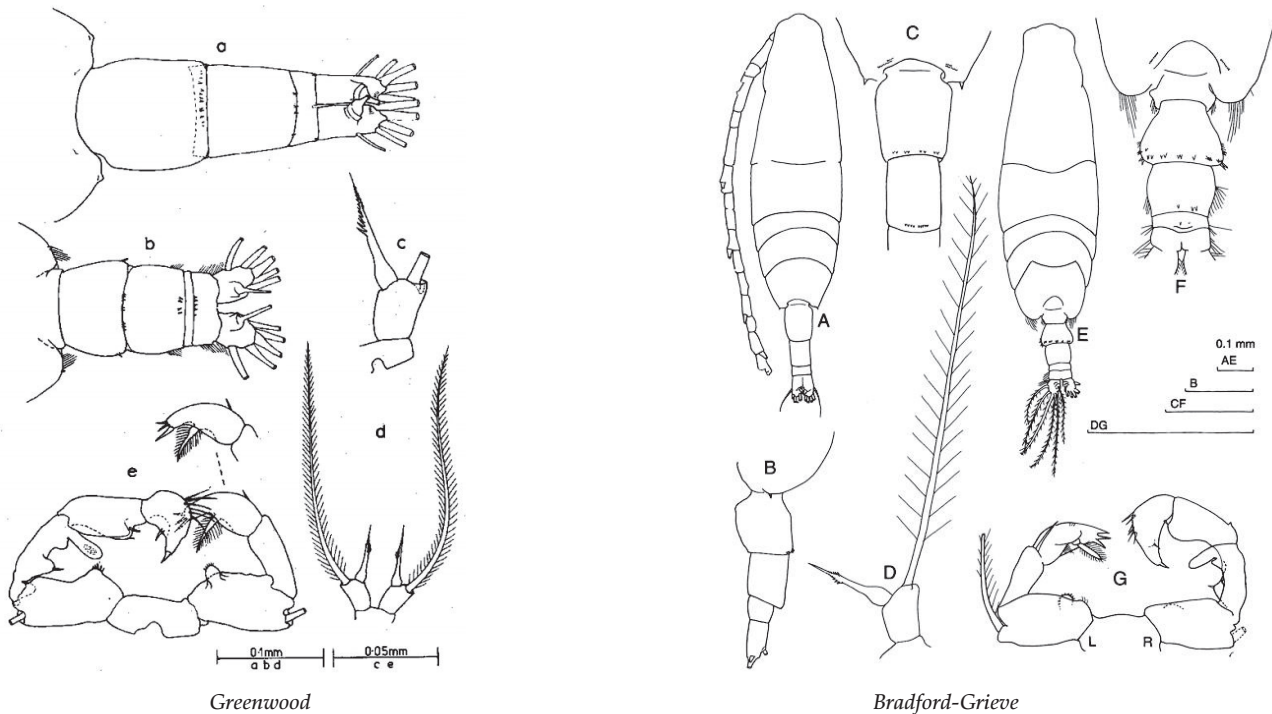


Acartia (Acartia) danae Giesbrecht, 1889

Q.-c Chen & S.-z. Zhang, 1965, 7. [Pl.50, 7–10]. *Acartia (Acartia) danae* Giesbrecht, 1889, Female (from E China Sea): 7, habitus (dorsal); 8, right P5 (anterior). Male: 9, urosome (dorsal); 10, leg 5 (posterior).

O. Tanaka, 1965, XII (5). [p.393, Fig. 248]; As *Acartia (Planktacartia) denae*. *Acartia (Acartia) danae* Giesbrecht, 1889, Female: a, habitus (dorsal); b, last thoracic segment and urosome (left lateral side); c, last thoracic segment and genital somite (right lateral side); d, leg 5.

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

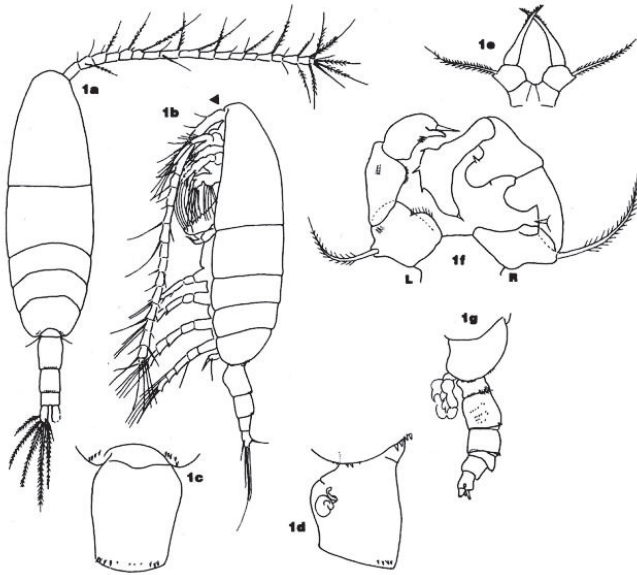
Acartia (Acartia) negligens Dana, 1849 (Size: female, 0.80–1.10 mm; male, 0.90–1.10 mm)*Acartia (Acartia) negligens* Dana, 1849

Greenwood, 1978, 89. [p.14, Fig. 6]. *Acartia (Acartia) negligens* Dana, 1849, Female (from Moreton Bay, E Australia): a, posterior metasome and urosome (dorsal); c, leg 5 with outer ramus truncated; d, leg 5. Male: b, posterior prosome and urosome (dorsal); e,

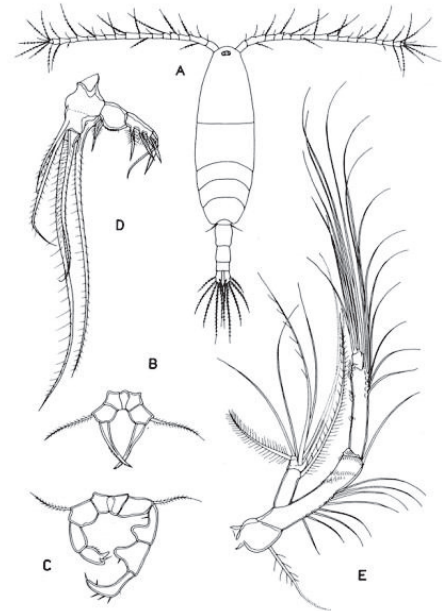
Bradford-Grieve, 1999. [p.221, Fig. 163]. *Acartia (Acartia) negligens* Dana, 1849, Male: E, habitus (dorsal); F, urosome (dorsal); G, P5 (L = left leg; R = right leg).

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Acartiura) clausi Giesbrecht, 1889 (size: female, 0.70–1.47 mm; male, 0.68–1.31 mm)



Bradford-Grieve, 1999



Boxshall & Halsey, 2004

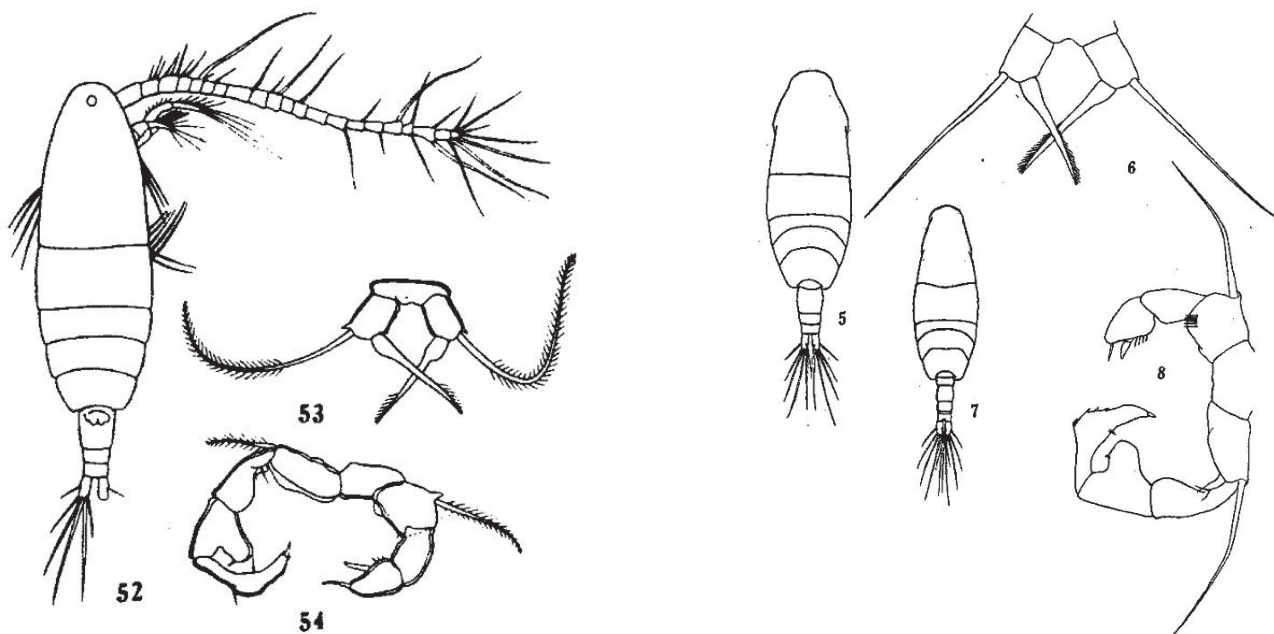
Acartia (Acartiura) clausi Giesbrecht, 1889

Bradford-Grieve, 1999. Figs. 1a–g. As *Acartia (Acartiura) clausi* Female 1a/b, bitus (dorsal/lateral) 1c/d, genital double-somite (dorsal/lateral), 1e, leg 5. Male, 1f, leg 5 1 g pediger 5 and urosome lateral).

Boxshall & Halsey, 2004: Fig. 2. *Acartia (Acartiura) clausi* Giesbrecht, 1889, Female, A. habitus (dorsal), B. leg 5. Male. leg 5/D. maxilliped, E. antenna. A–C from Sars, 1903, D–E from Huys & Boxshall, 1991.

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Acartiura) hongii Soh & Suh, 2000 (size: female, 0.80–1.19; male, 0.70–1.04 mm)



Shen/Bai

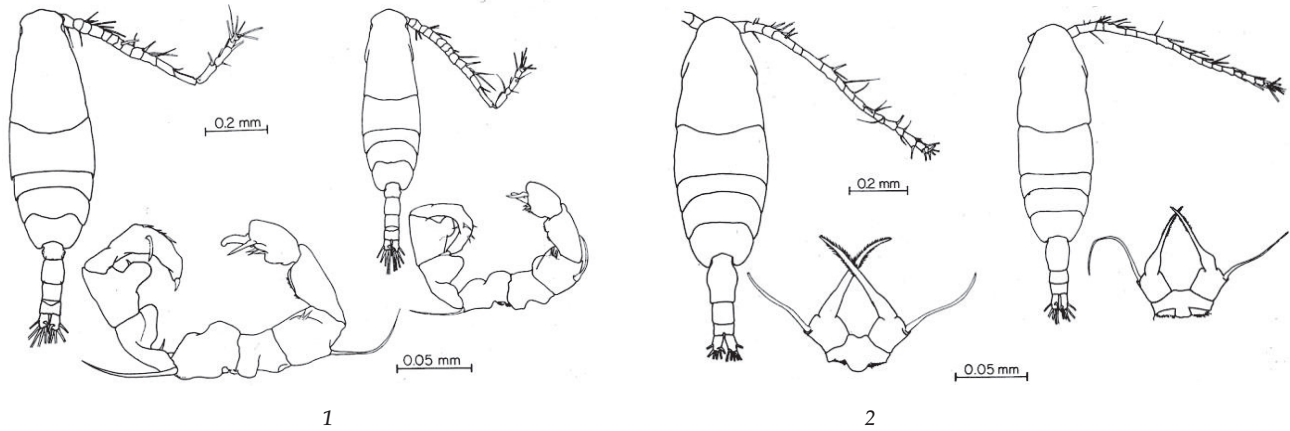
Chen/Zhang

Acartia (Acartiura) hongii Soh & Suh, 2000

C.-j. Shen & S.-o. Bai, 1956. Pl.VII, Figs. 52–54. As *Acartia bifilosa* 52, habitus (dorsal); 53, leg 5. Female; 54, leg 5, male.

Q.-c Chen & S.-z. Zhang, 1965. Pl.49, 5–8. As *Acartia bifilosa*. Female (from E China Sea): 5, habitus (dorsal); 6, P5 (posterior); Male: 7, habitus (dorsal); 8, P5 (posterior).

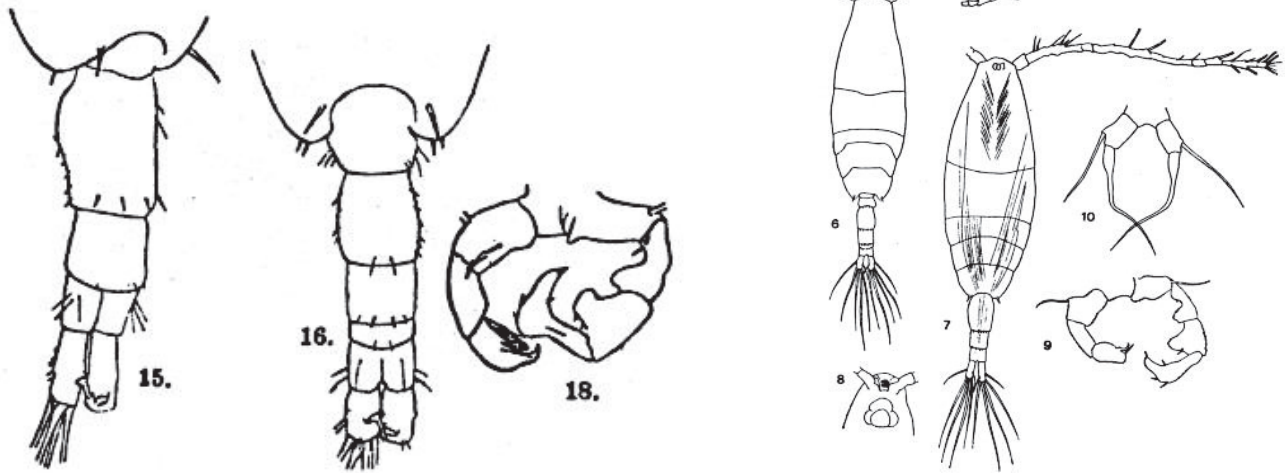
Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Acartiura) hudsonica Pinhey, 1926 (size: female, 0.74–1.32 mm; male, 0.71–1.07 mm)*Acartia (Acartiura) hudsonica* Pinhey, 1926

Carillo, Miller and Wiebe, 1974. As *Acartia clausi*. Fig. 1. *Acartia (Acartiura) hudsonica* Pinhey, 1926, Male (from Yaquina Bay, Oregon) (right figure) and *Acartia clausi* (from Woods Hole) (left figure) (left figure). Interbreeding attempts between Atlantic and Pacific populations. Fig. 2. Females (from Yaquina Bay, Oregon) (right figure) and *Acartia clausi* (from Woods Hole: Atlantic form) (left figure). Interbreeding attempts between Atlantic and Pacific populations.

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Acartiura) longiremis (Lilljeborg, 1853) (size: female, 0.80–1.40 mm; male, 0.60–1.18 mm)



Steuer

Mori

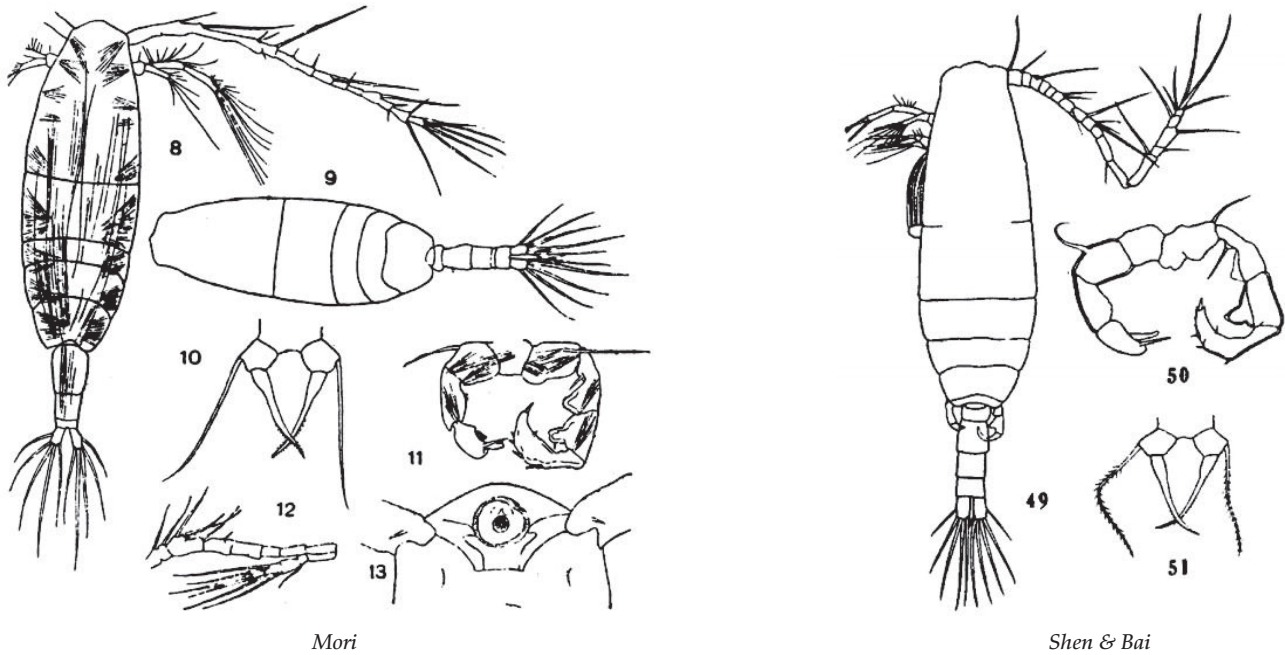
Acartia (Acartiura) longiremis (Lilljeborg, 1853)

Steuer, 1923. Figs. 15, 16, 18. *Acartia (Acartiura) longiremis* (Lilljeborg, 1853), Female: 15, urosome (dorsolateral). Male: 16, urosome (dorsal); 18, leg 5.

Mori, 1937. Pl.51, Figs. 6–10. *Acartia (Acartiura) longiremis* (Lilljeborg, 1853), Female: 7, habitus (dorsal); 8, forehead (ventral); 10, P5. Male: 6, habitus (dorsal); 9, P5.

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Acartiura) omorii Bradford, 1976 (size: female, 0.90–1.30 mm; male, 0.80–1.20 mm)



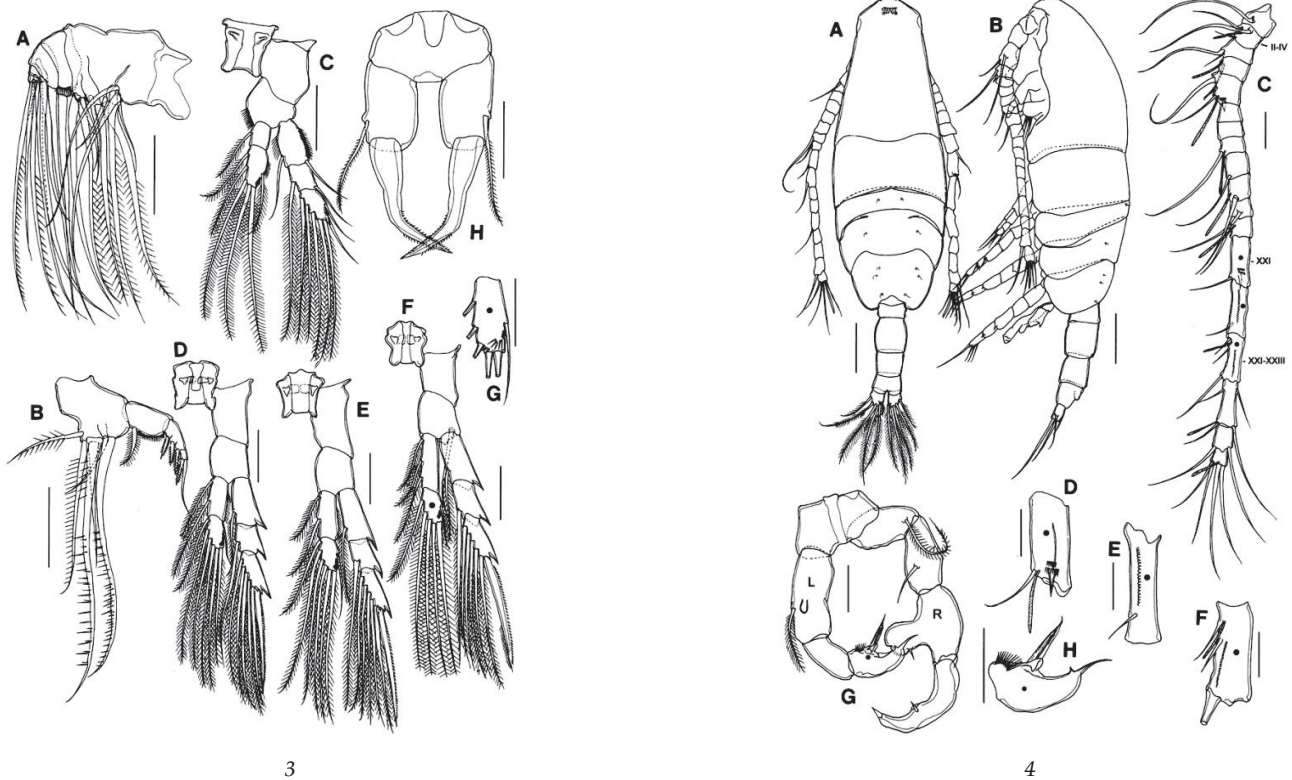
Acartia (Acartiura) omorii Bradford, 1976

Mori, 1937. Pl.50, Figs. 8–13. *Acartia (Acartiura) omorii* Bradford, 1976, Female: 8. Habitus (dorsal); 10. Leg 5; 13. Forehead (ventral). Male: 9, habitus (dorsal); 11. Leg 5; 12. Right antennule (distal portion).

Shen & Bai, 1956, 8 (2). [Pl.VII, Figs. 49–51]. As *Acartia clausi*. *Acartia (Acartiura) omorii* Bradford, 1976, Male (from Chefoo): 49, habitus (dorsal); 50, leg 5. 51, Female: leg 5.

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Euacartia) forticrusa Soh, Moon, Park & Maran, 2013 (size: female, 0.79–0.88 mm; male, 0.69–0.80 mm)

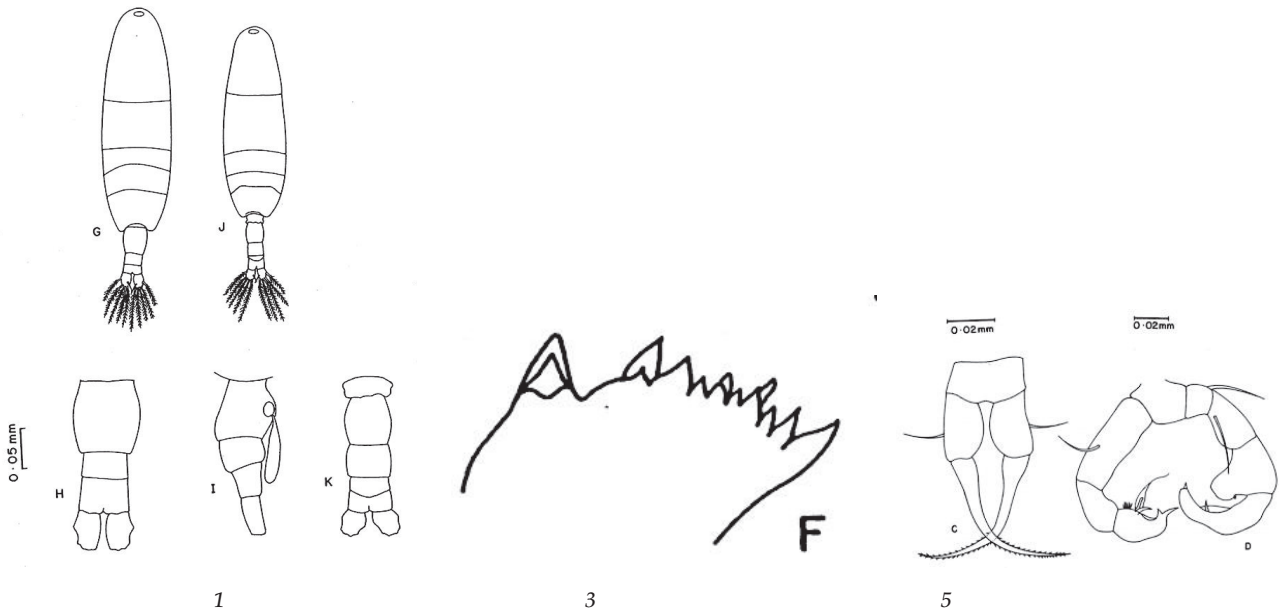


Acartia (Euacartia) forticrusa Soh, Moon, Park & Maran, 2013

Soh, Moon, Park & Maran, 2013. Fig. 3. Female. A. maxilla, B. maxilliped. C. leg 1 (anterior), D. leg 2 (anterior); E. leg 3 (anterior) F, leg 4 (anterior), G. exopod segment 3 of leg 4 (anterior); H. leg 5. Fig. 4. Male from Beolgyo Stream estuary) A-B, habitus (dorsal/lateral); C. right antennule; D-F. 13–15. Segments of right antennule; G. leg 5 (anterior); H. segment 3 of left leg 5.

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Euacartia) sarojus Madhupratap & Haridas, 1994 (Size: female, 0.85–0.94 mm; male, 0.70–0.83 mm)

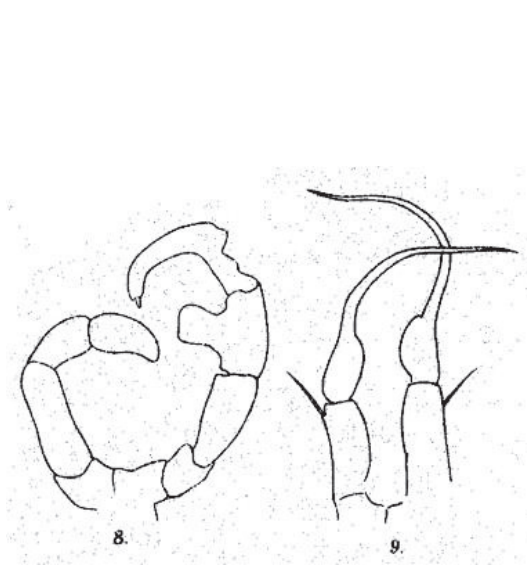


Acartia (Euacartia) sarojus Madhupratap & Haridas, 1994

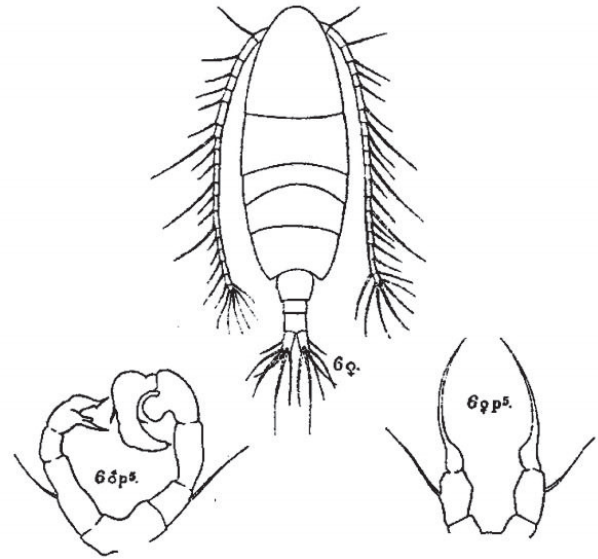
M. Madhupratap & P. Haridas, 1994. Fig. 1. *Acartia (Euacartia) sarojus* Madhupratap & Haridas, 1994, Female: G, habitus (dorsal); H, urosome (dorsal); I, idem (right lateral view) with spermatophore fixed. Male: J, habitus (dorsal); K, urosome (dorsal). Fig. 3. Female: F, masticatory edge of the gnathobase of mandible. Fig. 5. Female: C, leg 5. Male: D, leg 5.

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Euacartia) southwelli Sewell, 1914 (Size: female, 0.73–0.84 mm; male, 0.68–0.75 mm)



Sewell, 1914



Sewell, 1924

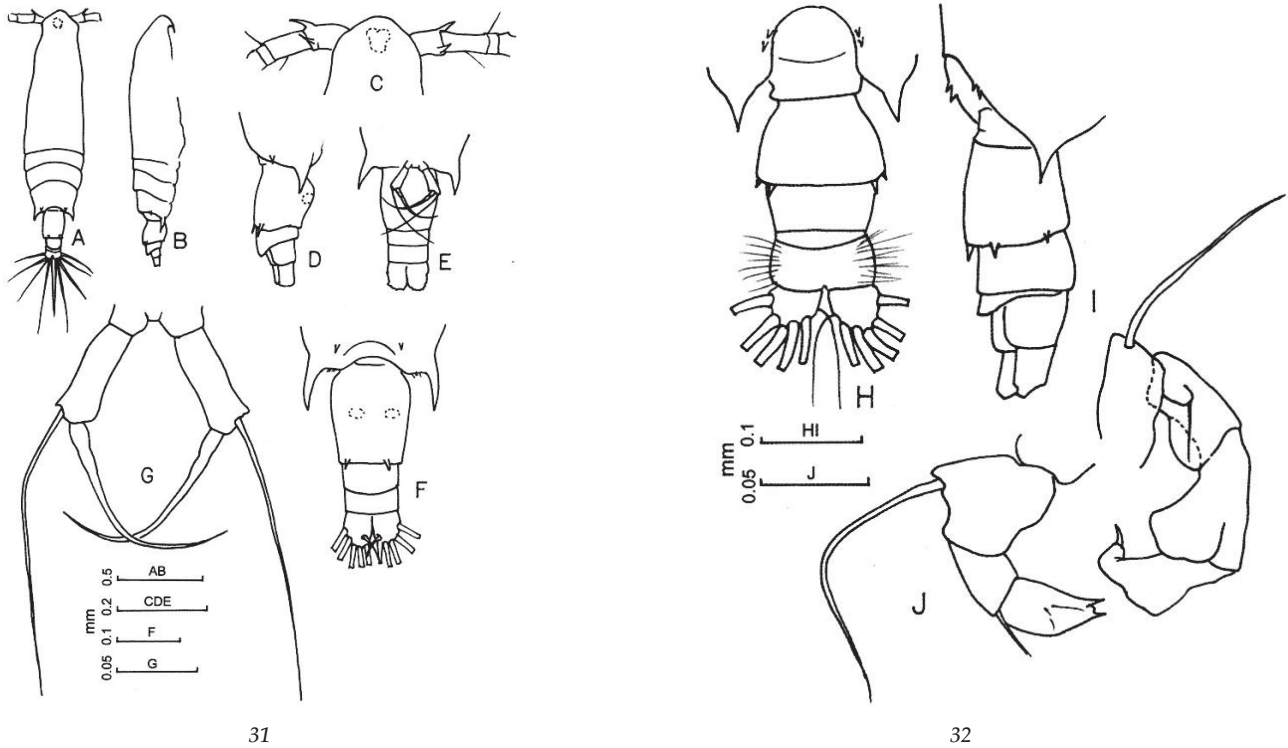
Acartia (Euacartia) southwelli Sewell, 1914

Sewell, 1914. Pl. XIX, Figs. 8–9. *Acartia (Euacartia) southwelli* Sewell, 1914, Female (from Gulf of Mannar): 9, P5. Male: 8, P5. **Nota:** Proportional lengths of prosome and urosome 4:1. Proportional lengths of urosomites and furca 18:14:3:9:10. Right A1 15-segmented (segments 1–4, 5–6, 7–8, 19–21, 22–25 fused) modified to form a grasping organ. P5: the right leg forms a claw, the 2nd segment bears a somewhat quadrangular process on its inner border, and the 3rd segment terminates in 2 short unequal spines.

Sewell, 1924. Pl. XLV, Fig. 6. *Acartia (Euacartia) southwelli* Sewell, 1914, Female and Male (from Chilka Lake).

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Odontacartia) amboinensis Carl, 1907 (Size: female, 1.33–1.42 mm; male, 1.29–1.33 mm)



Acartia (Odontacartia) amboinensis Carl, 1907

Yamani & I. Prusova, 2003. Fig. 31. *Acartia (Odontacartia) amboinensis* Carl, 1907, Female: A, habitus (dorsal); B, idem (lateral right side); C, forehead (dorsal); D/E/F, urosome (lateral/ventral/dorsal); G, leg 5. Fig. 32. Male: H/I, urosome (dorsal/lateral); J, leg 5.

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Odontacartia) bispinosa Carl, 1907 (size: female, 1.20–1.60 mm; male, 1.17–1.40 mm)

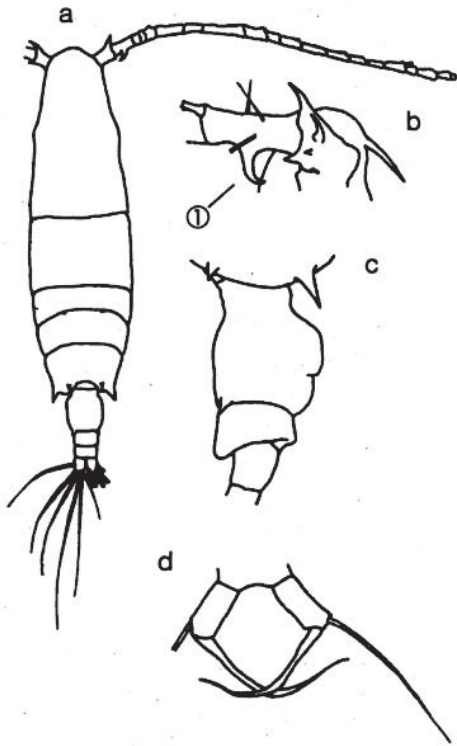


Plate 21

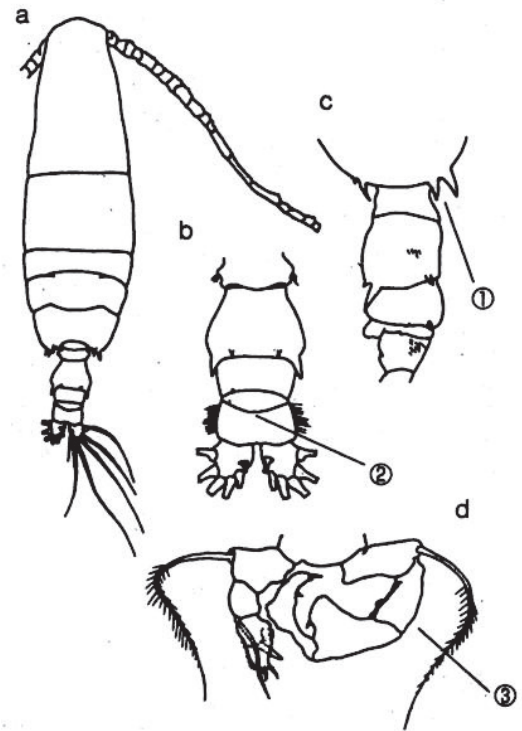
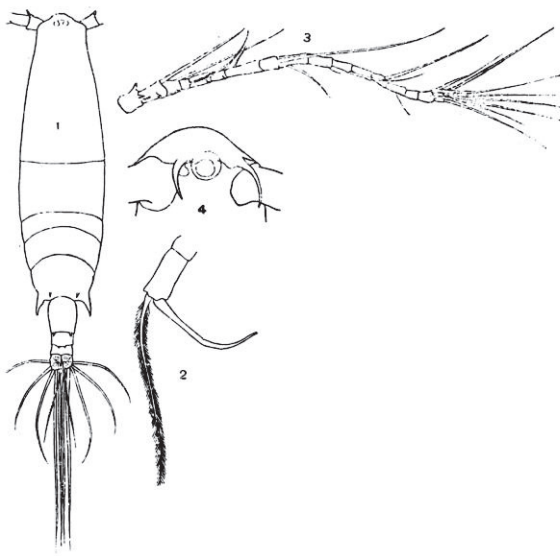


Plate 22

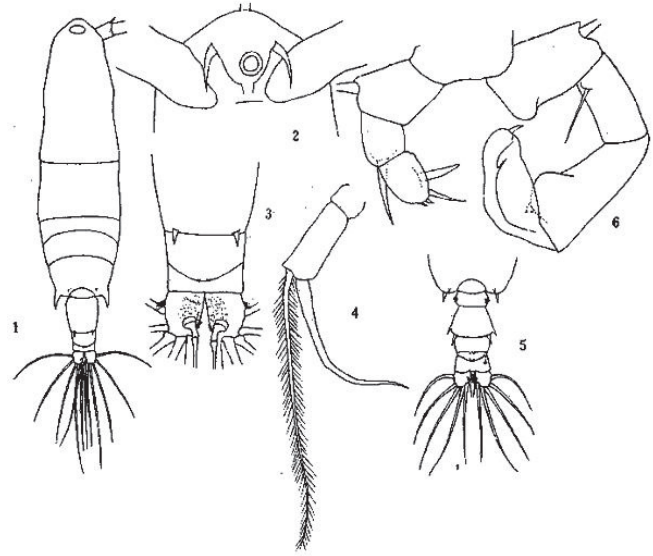
Acartia (Odontacartia) bispinosa Carl, 1907

Chihara & Murano, 1997; Pl. 21, Fig. 12 a–d. *Acartia (Odontacartia) bispinosa* Carl, 1907, Female: a, habitus (dorsal); b, A1 (proximal segments); c, last thoracic segment and urosome (lateral); d, P5. Pl. 22, Fig. 12 a–d. Male: a, habitus (dorsal); b, urosome (dorsal); c, last thoracic segment and urosome (lateral); d, P5.

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Odontacartia) erythraea Giesbrecht, 1889 (Size: female, 1.10–1.50 mm; male, 1.00–1.40 mm)

Mori



Chen/Zhang

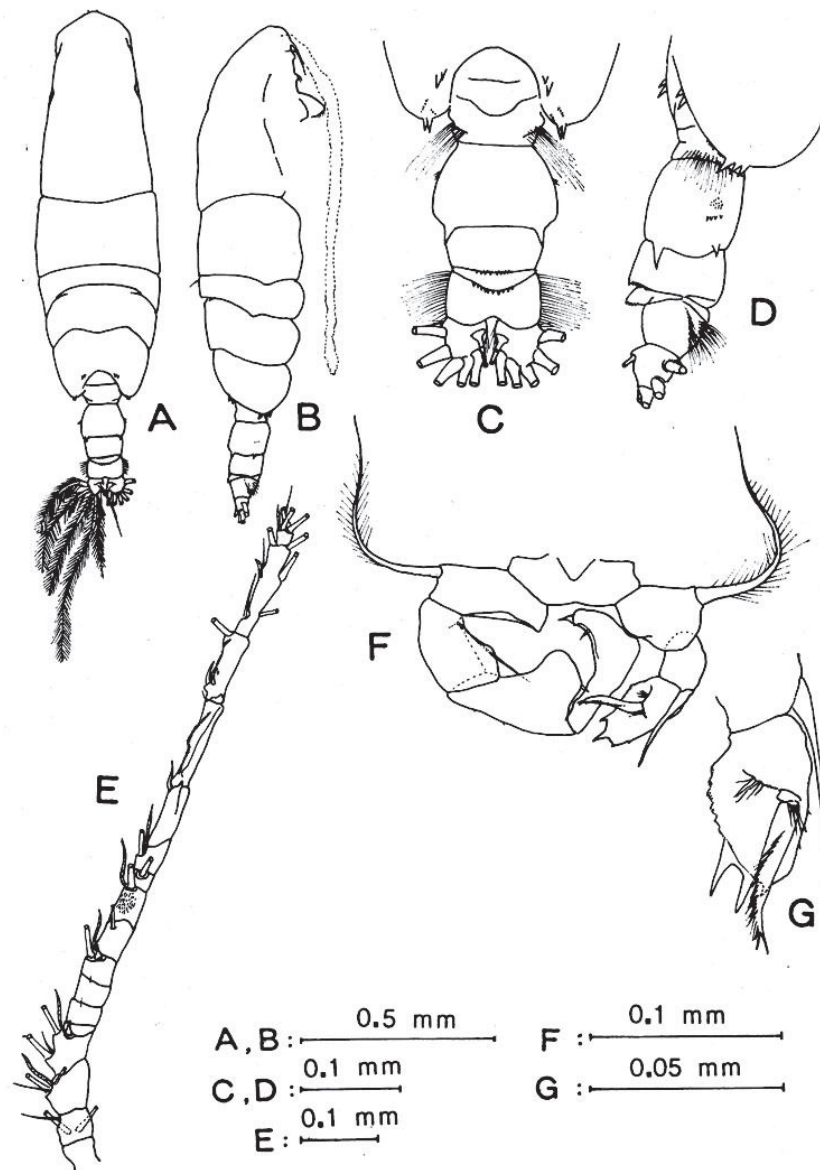
Acartia (Odontacartia) erythraea Giesbrecht, 1889

Mori, 1937. Pl.50, Figs. 1–4. *Acartia (Odontacartia) erythraea* Giesbrecht, 1889, Female: 1, habitus (dorsal); 2, P5; 3, A1; 4, forehead (frontal view)

Chen & Zhang, 1965. Pl.50, 1–6. *Acartia (Odontacartia) erythraea* Giesbrecht, 1889, Female (from E China Sea): 1, habitus (dorsal); 2, forehead (ventral); 3, urosome (dorsal); 4, right P5 (anterior). Male: 5, urosome (dorsal); 6, leg 5 (posterior).

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Odontacartia) japonica Mori, 1940 (Size: female, 1.30–1.65 mm; male, 1.19–1.36 mm)

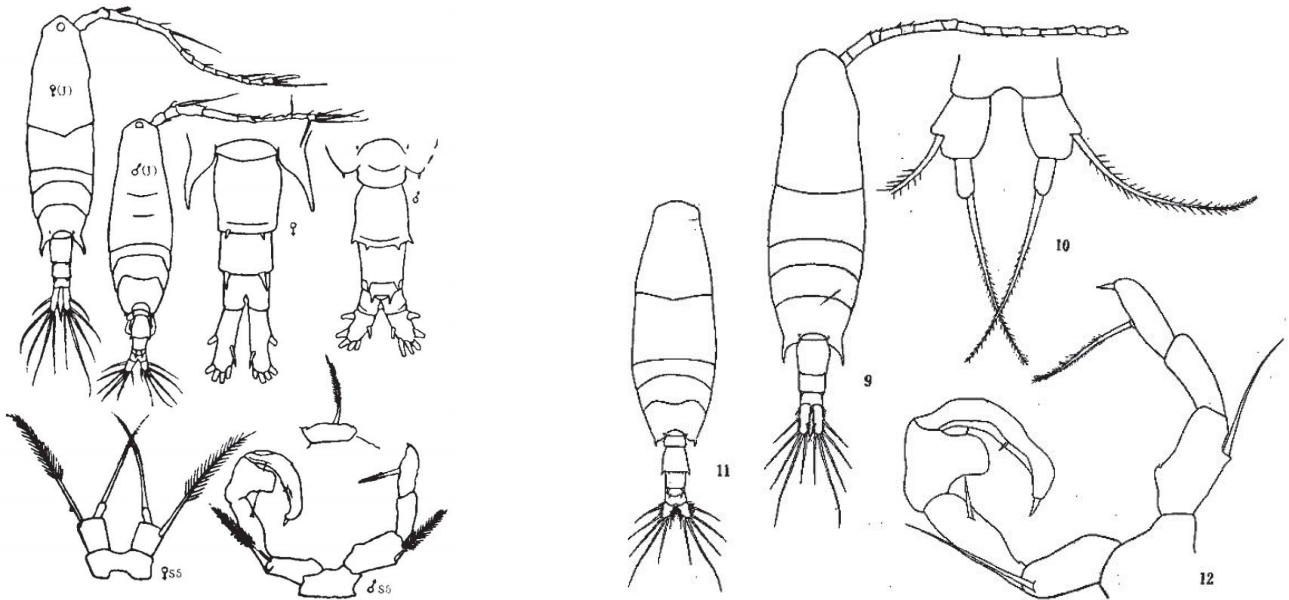


Acartia (Odontacartia) japonica Mori, 1940

H. Ueda, 1986. Fig. 2. *Acartia (Odontacartia) japonica* Mori, 1940, Male (from Uchiura Bay, Japan): A, B, habitus (dorsal and lateral, respectively); C/D, posterior promosome and urosome (dorsal/lateral); E, right antennule (dorsal view); F, leg 5 (anterior view); G, segment 3 of left leg 5.

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Odontacartia) ohtsukai Ueda & Bucklin, 2006 (size: female, 1.06–1.51 mm; male, 0.95–1.33 mm)



Brodskii, 1950

Chen & Zhang 1965

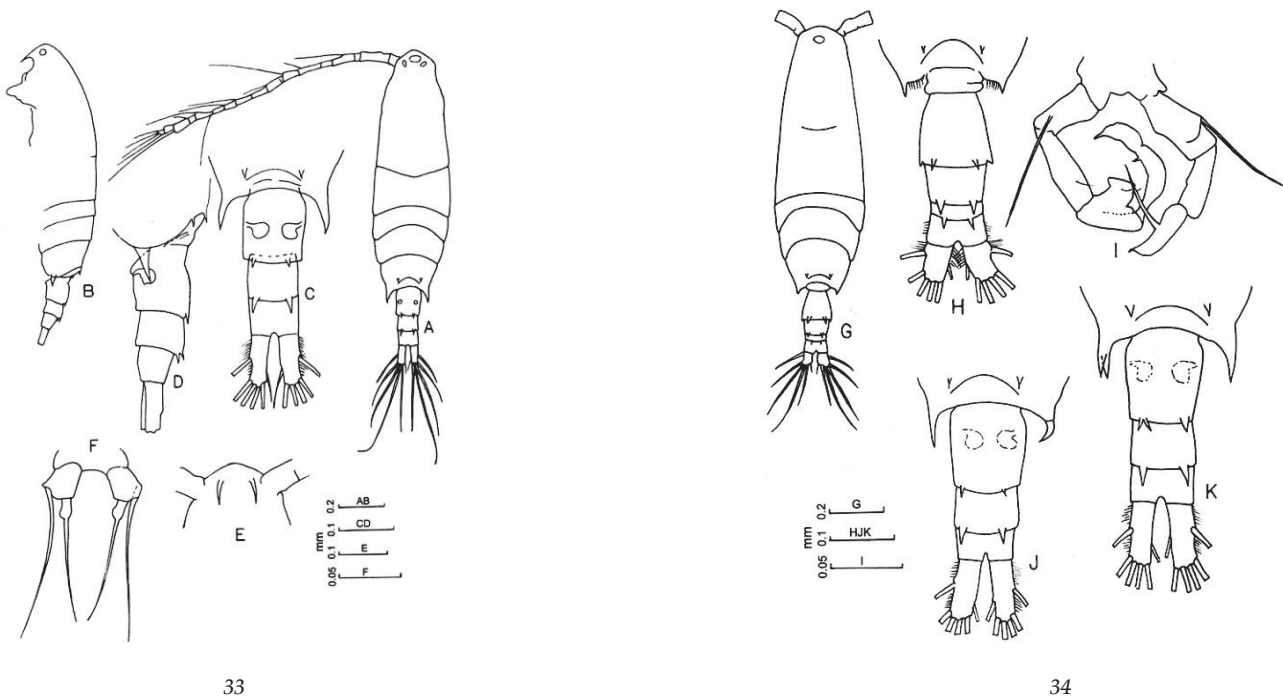
Acartia (Odontacartia) ohtsukai Ueda & Bucklin, 2006

K.A. Brodskii, 1950. Fig. 298. As *Acartia pacifica*. *Acartia (Odontacartia) ohtsukai* Ueda & Bucklin, 2006, Female (from Sea of Japan): habitus (dorsal); urosome (dorsal); S5, leg 5. Male: habitus (dorsal); last prosomec segment and urosome (dorsal); S5, leg 5.

Q.-c Chen & S.-z. Zhang, 1965. *Acartia (Odontacartia) ohtsukai* Ueda & Bucklin, 2006, Pl. 49, 9–12. As *Acartia pacifica*. Female (from E China Sea): 9, habitus (dorsal); 10, P5 (posterior). Male: 11, habitus (dorsal); 12, P5 (posterior).

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Odontacartia) pacifica Steuer, 1915 (Size: female, 1.00–1.51 mm; male, 0.95–1.33 mm)

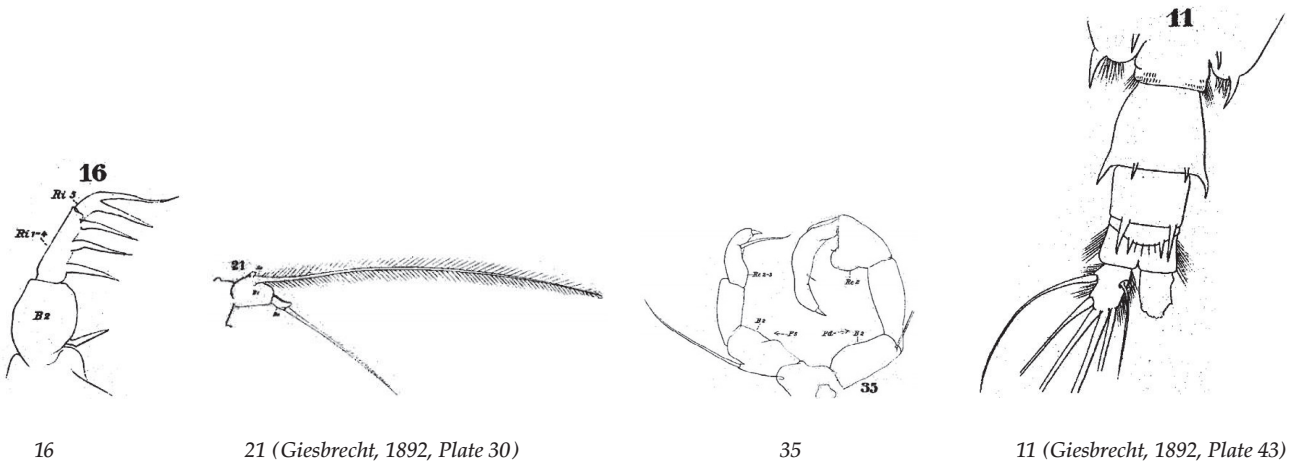


Acartia (Odontacartia) pacifica Steuer, 1915

F.Y. Al-Yamani & I. Prusova 2003. Fig. 33: *Acartia (Odontacartia) pacifica* Steuer, 1915, Female: A/B, habitus (dorsal/lateral); C/D, urosome (dorsal/lateral); E, rostrum (ventral); F, leg 5. Fig. 34. Female: J/K, urosome (dorsal/abnormal). Male: G, habitus (dorsal); H, urosome (dorsal); I, leg 5.

Adapted from Razouls C., de Bovée F., Kouwenberg J. and Desreumaux N., 2005–2020. Diversity and Geographic Distribution of Marine Planktonic Copepods. Sorbonne University, CNRS. Available at <http://copepodes.obs-banyuls.fr/en> [Accessed May 27 2021].

Acartia (Odontacartia) spinicauda Giesbrecht, 1889 (Size: female, 1.25–1.55 mm; male, 1.16–1.32 mm)



16

21 (Giesbrecht, 1892, Plate 30)

35

11 (Giesbrecht, 1892, Plate 43)

Acartia (Odontacartia) spinicauda Giesbrecht, 1889

W. Giesbrecht in Fauna Flora Golf. Neapel, 1892, 19. Taf.30, Fig. 16. *Acartia (Odontacartia) spinicauda* Giesbrecht, 1889, Male: Mxp (distal portion). Fig. 21. Female: leg 5 (posterior view). Fig. 35. Male: leg 5; Taf. 43, Fig. 11, last prosome segment & urosome (dorsal).