

FAMILY: PSEUDOCALANIDAE

The genera of this family are comparatively similar. Pseudocalanidae are usually small, about 1mm long or even shorter. Cephalothorax almost regularly oval. Urosome of normal length in proportion to cephalothorax (about 1/3). Prosome fused with pediger; 4th to 5th pedigerous segments usually fused. Prosome apex rounded, in one case (*Monacilla*) cristate. Posterior thoracic segment with rounded posterior angles; latter sometimes produced backward but never spinose. Asymmetrical organs: 5th pair of legs in male, 5th pair of legs in female of one genus, and rostrum in one genus. Abdominal segments 4 in female, 5 in male. Genital segment with slightly protruding ventral process. Rostrum composed of two thin filaments, present in five of the 8 genera, absent in the remaining three genera. Antennules 24-jointed, 8th and 9th joints fused. Antennal exopodite longer than endopodite. Mouth parts normal in female, highly reduced in male. Swimming legs with 3-jointed exopodite in the first 4 pairs and 3-jointed endopodite on 3rd and 4th pairs. Endopodite 1-jointed in 1st pair, 2-jointed in 2nd pair. Third joint of exopodite of 3rd and 4th pairs of legs narrow, with 3 outer spines, never with serrate margin. Apical spines narrow (with a single exception) and serrate. Posterior surface of swimming legs bearing rows of spinules (particularly well developed in the genus *Spinocalanus*). Fifth pair of legs of female absent from 5 genera, 3-jointed and uniramous in 2 genera, and asymmetrical, with only 1 leg present, in one genus (*Ctenocalanus*). Fifth pair of legs of male elongate, uniramous, asymmetrical – left leg 5-jointed or biramous, with subulate endopodite.