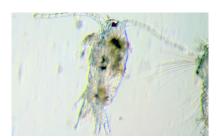
Zooplankton

IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

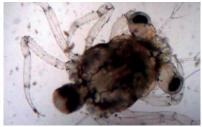
Prepared by Emi Yamaguchi and Caitlin Bell (2007) (Rev. 2020)





Adult Copepod
Copepods are the most common zooplankton worldwide. They are an integral part of the food web as both predator and prey

Copepod Nauplius
The nauplius is a common early
larval stage of crustaceans. Some
nauplii have spines.



Megalops
Final larval stage of a crab.
During this stage, the abdomen
is extended. It folds under the
body as an adult.



Polychaete Worm LarvaeThese are the marine relative of earthworms. The larvae are found in the plankton. The adult form is benthic



ZoeaLarval stage of a crab or shrimp.
They have two large spines used for protection and flotation.





Tunicate (sea squirt) larva
Early life stage of a tunicate. Related to humans because they have a notochord, although it disappears in adults. Adult forms are called sea squirts.



Rotifer

Rotifer cilia are in constant motion. Only a few species are found in marine or brackish water.



Cypris Larva

Final larval stage of a barnacle. It must find a suitable attachment site to beome an adult.



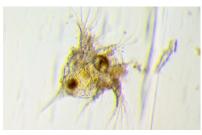
Hydroid Medusa

Medusa stage of a hydroid. It has stinging cells for defense and food capture. This stage reprosuces sexually to form polyps. Polyps then reproduce asexually to produce the medusa form.



Fish Larvae

This juvenile fish will develop into a nektonic or benthic adult form. It is planktonic at this young stage.



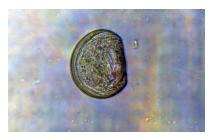
Barnacle Nauplius

Distinguished from crab larvae by "spikes" on their heads. This stage comes before cypris stage.



Adult Oikopleura sp.

Actually an adult tunicate with notochord and tail. The tail waves food to the mouth.



Veliger Larva

A free-swimming larval stage of a mollusk. They have the beginnings of a foot, shell and mantle. This is a veliger of a clam.



Tintinnid

Often referred to as a "tintinnid cup," it is a ciliate with a hard outer covering.