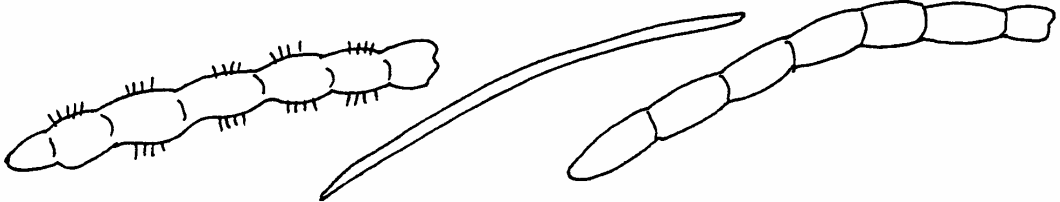

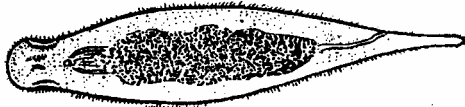

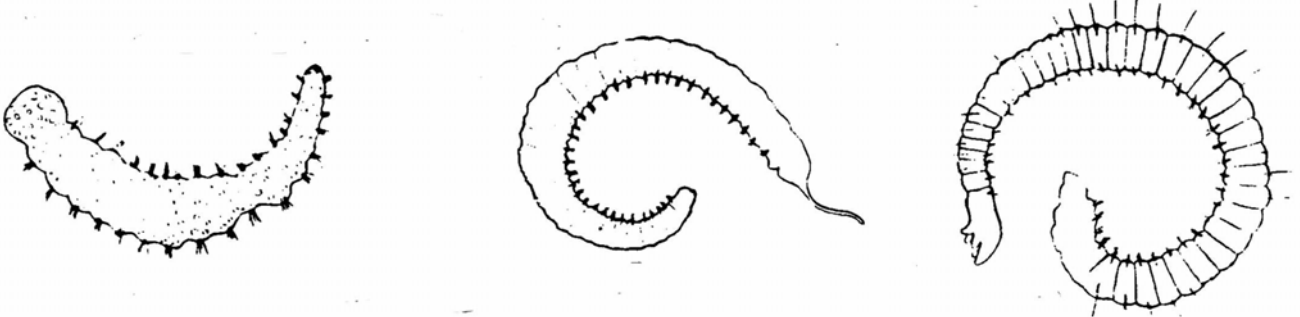
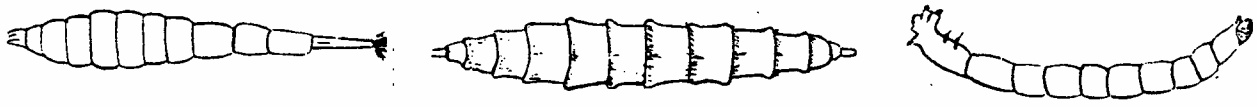

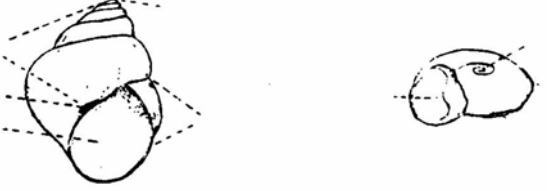
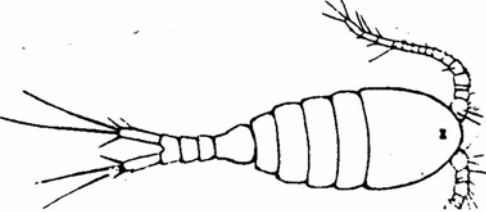
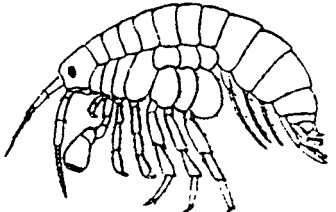
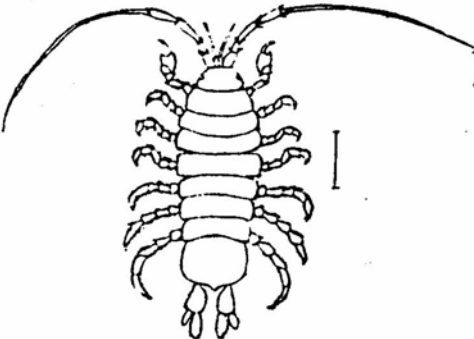
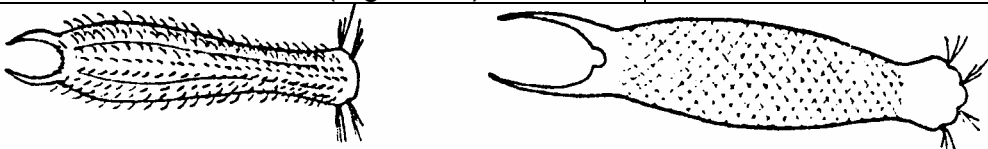


Key to Common Plankton Animals of Grinnell Waters

1	Body elongate cylindrical without legs (Figure 1)		2
			
Figure 1			
1	Body varied but never lacking legs and elongate cylindrical (Fig. 8-15)		6
2	Body without segments, movement never inching, setae absent		3
2	Body with segments, and/or setae. Movement often by inching		5
3	Movement gliding (with cilia) body elliptical		4
3	Movement thrashing (no cilia) or curling from side to side – body fusiform (Figure 2)		Nematodes
			
Figure 2			
4	With pointed tail and head pit – bilaterally symmetrical (Figure 3)		<i>Stenostomum</i> (flatworm)
			
Figure 3			
4	With blunt tail and unilateral food groove (Figure 4)		<i>Spirostomum</i> (ciliate-protzoa)
			
Figure 4			

5	Segments all soft and very flexible. Body with clear segmental setae. No clear head – segments. (Figure 5)	Annelid worms (Oligochaetes)
		
Figure 5		
5	Segments clear and semi-rigid. Setae if present limited to anterior and posterior segments. Clear head often present (Figure 6)	Insect larvae (mostly Diptera)
		
Figure 6		
6	Legs absent, or if present never 4 pairs	7
6	Legs four pairs, body unsegmented (Figure 7)	Mites (Acarina)
		
Figure 7		
7	Body with shell or test covering most of it (Figures 8-11)	8
7	Body with no test or shell covering most of it	12
8	Shell coiled (Figure 8)	Mollusks – Snails Gastropoda
		
Figure 8		
8	Shell not coiled	9

9	With head and eyes visible (Figure 9)	Water Fleas (Crustacea Cladocera)
9	Without head or eyes	10
Figure 9		
10	Microscopic, circular or with complex shape, but never bean shaped	11
10	Macroscopic, bean shaped when closed. When opened jointed antennae move out (Figure 10)	Ostracods (Crustacea)
Figure 10		
11	Test circular or oval – no jointed appendages (Figure 11)	Protozoa <i>Thecamobae</i> (Sarcodina)
Figure 11		
11	Test complex with projecting joints, toes and feet (Figure 12)	Rotifers (Aschelminthes)
12	Body with segments	13
12	Body without segments	17
13	Body with 3 pairs of thoracic legs	Insect larvae
13	Body without legs or with more than 3 pairs	14
14	Head lacking, anterior end with two crowns of cilia – no legs (Figure 12)	Rotifers
Figure 12		
14	Head or legs present, cilia lacking	15

15	Head large, body ovoid, a single eye (Figure 13)	Copepods (Crustacea)
		Figure 13
15	Head relatively small, body flattened, eyes paired	16
16	Body bilaterally flattened (figure 14)	Scuds – Sandflea (Amphipoda) (Crustacea)
		Figure 14
16	Body dorso ventrally flattened (Figure 15)	Isopoda (Crustacea)
		Figure 15
17	Body without scales or setae	18
17	Body with scales and/or setae (Figure 16)	Gastrotricha
		Figure 16
18	Mascroscopic	Flatworms (Turbellaria – Platyhelminth)
18	Microscopic	Protozoa