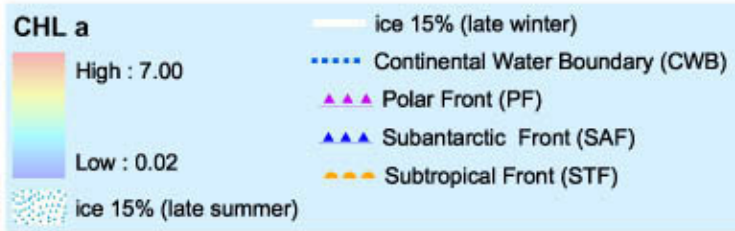
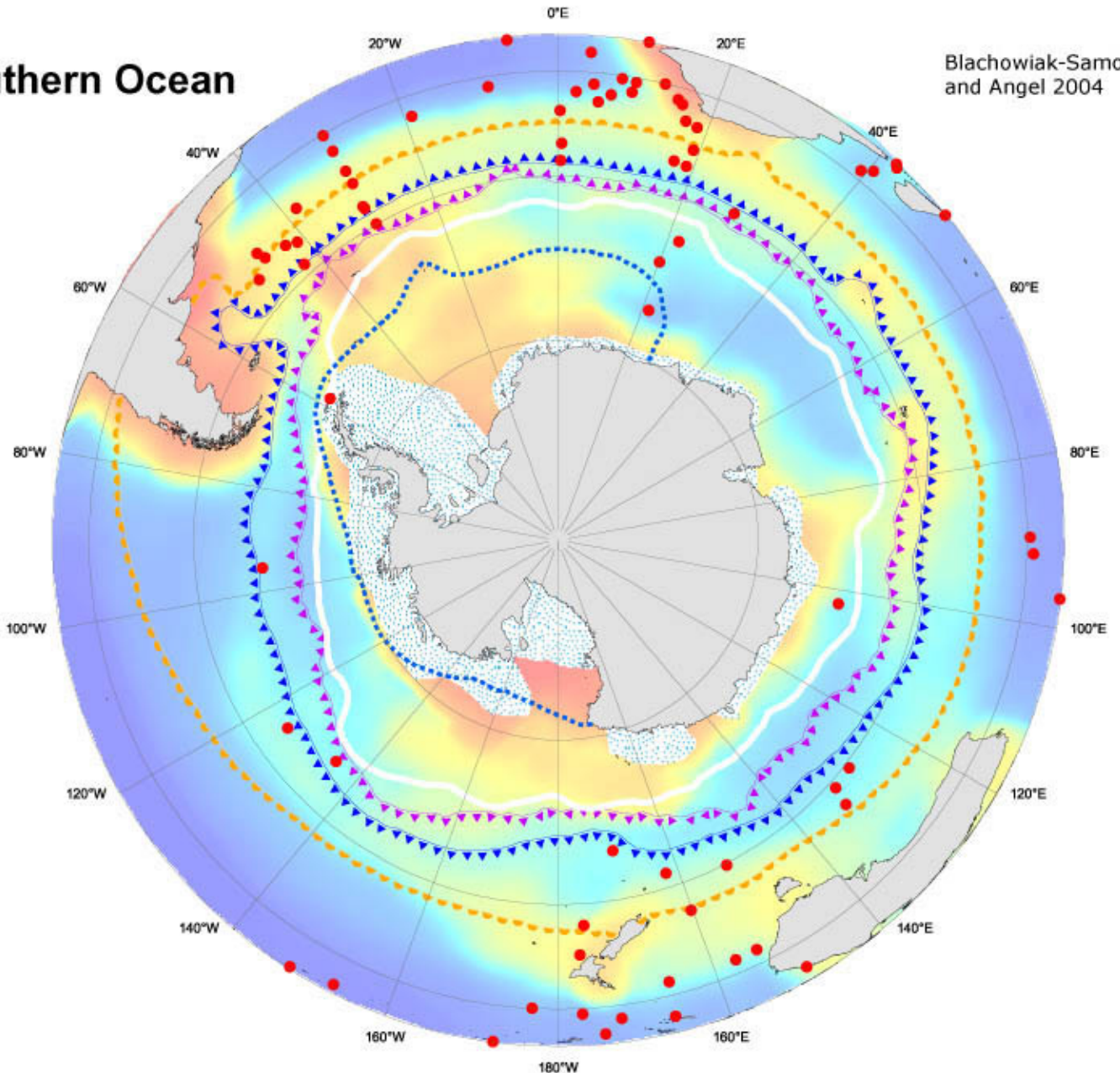


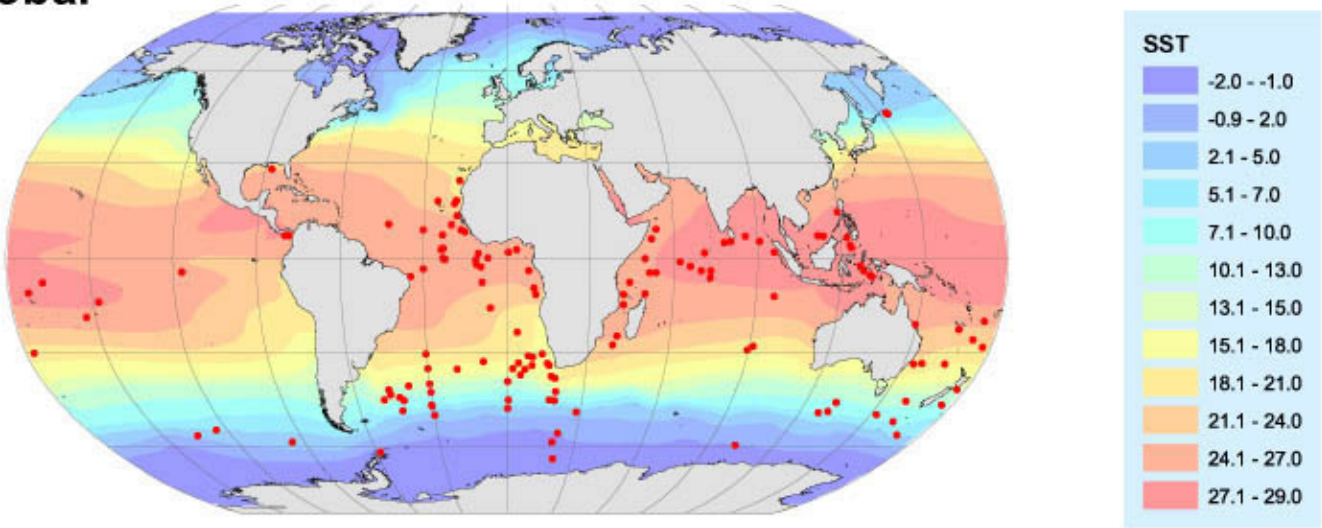
● *Alacia valdiviae*

Southern Ocean

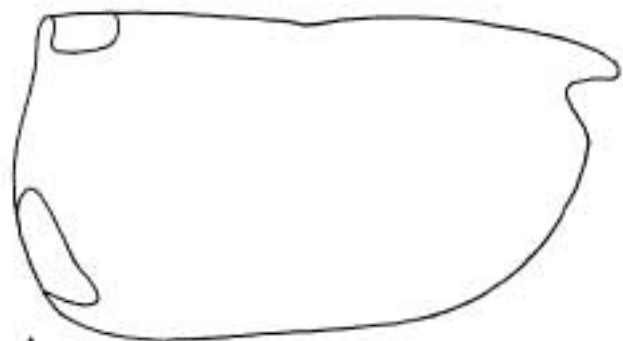
Blachowiak-Samolyk and Angel 2004



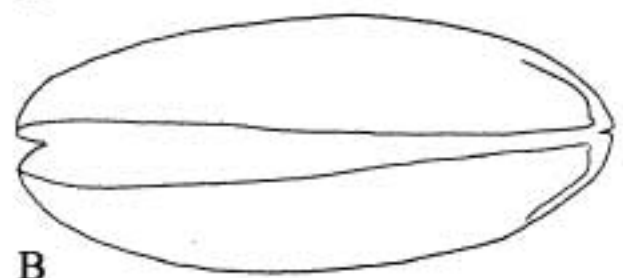
Global



Alacia valdiviae



A



B

2



E

0.4



G

0.4

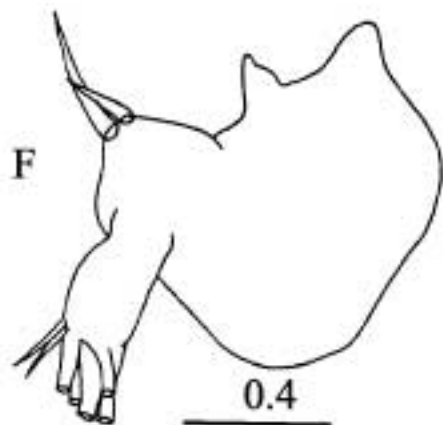


I

0.1

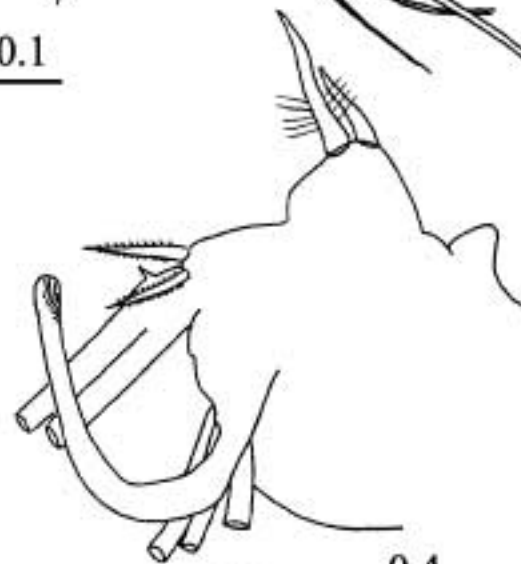


0.01



F

0.4



H

0.4

D

C

Key to drawings

Adult carapaces (A,B females, C,D males)

Details of the first antennae and frontal organs and the endopodite of the left second antennae of females (E and F) and males (G and H)

Details of the armature of the male first antenna setae (I)

Alacia valdiviae (Müller, G.W., 1906)

Records: 147

One of the largest halocyprid species, which lives at deep mesopelagic to bathypelagic depths. Live adults are immediately identifiable being bright red in colour (see Muller's 1906 colour plate and the title page of this atlas). It has an extensive latitudinal range and may be associated with Antarctic Intermediate Water (Fasham and Angel, 1975).

However, there are wide variations in carapace length; Southern Ocean specimens are smaller than those from tropical latitudes, and Poulsen (1973) reported the largest specimens from the Eastern Tropical Pacific. These size variations suggest that a critical re-evaluation may reveal presence of cryptic species: -

Southern Ocean	n	Mean mm	s.d.	Range mm
Female	109	5.39	0.133	5.08-5.58
Male	60	5.03	0.109	4.92-5.33
A-1	46	3.75	0.085	3.60-3.92
A-2	23	2.56	0.068	2.44-2.68

Tropical Atlantic	n	Mean mm	s.d.	Range mm
Female	20	5.80	0.119	5.58-6.00
Male	16	5.47	0.082	5.25-5.58
A-1	28	3.88	0.084	3.68-4.08
A-2	34	2.55	0.067	2.44-2.68
A-3	42	1.75	0.064	1.60-1.86
A-4	9	1.15	0.054	1.04-1.24

E. Trop. Pacific*	n	Mean mm	s.d.	Range mm
Female	63	6.58	0.21	6.15-7.08
Male	50	6.05	0.19	5.69-6.62
A-1	20	4.15	0.13	3.85-4.30

*Data from Poulsen (1973)