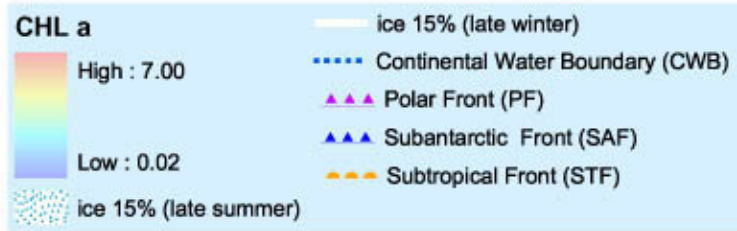
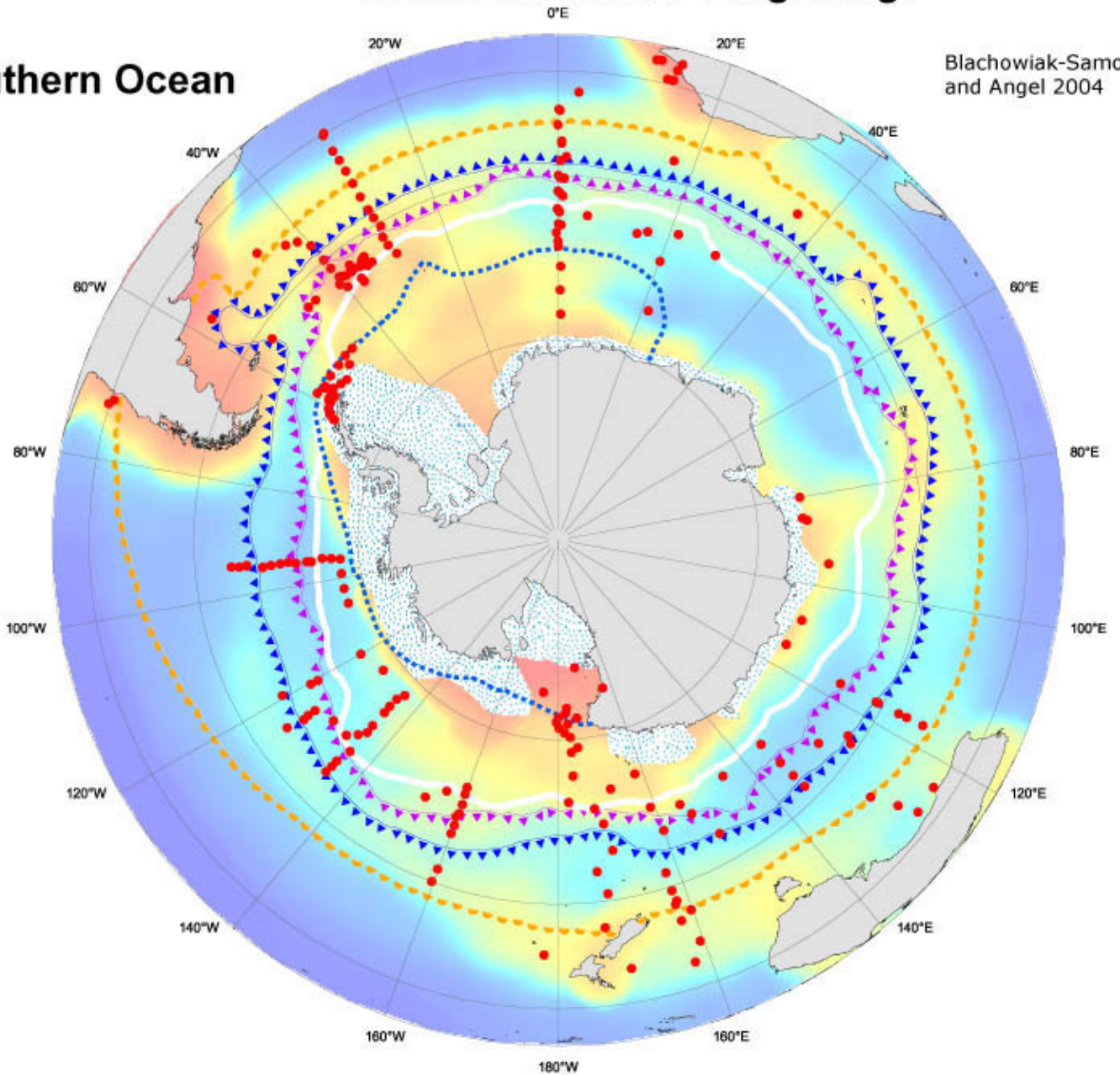


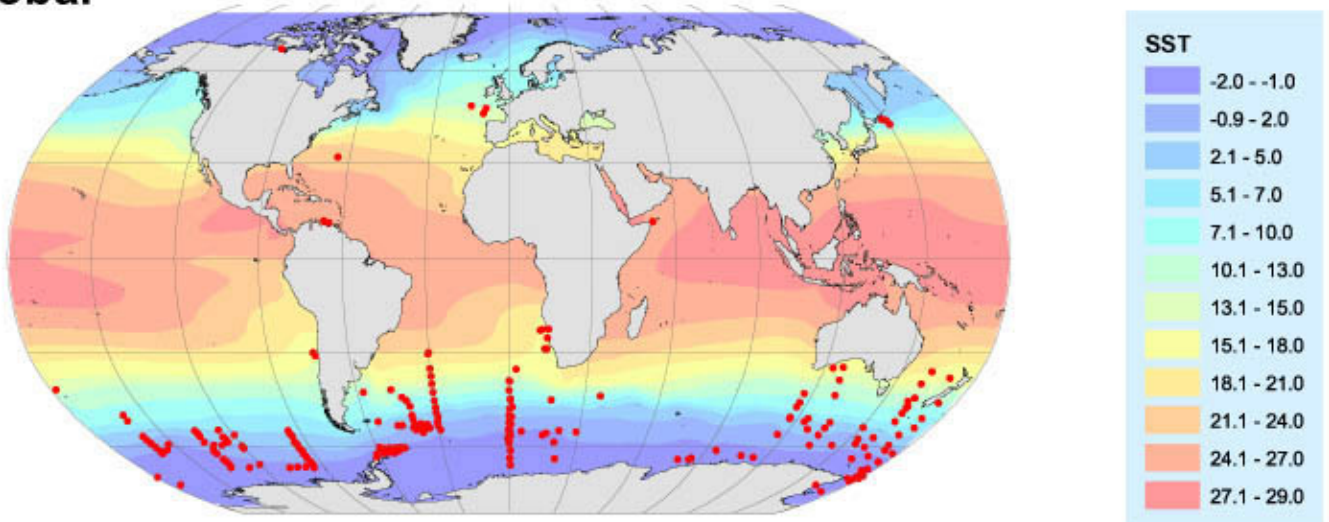
● *Metaconchoecia skogsbergi*

Southern Ocean

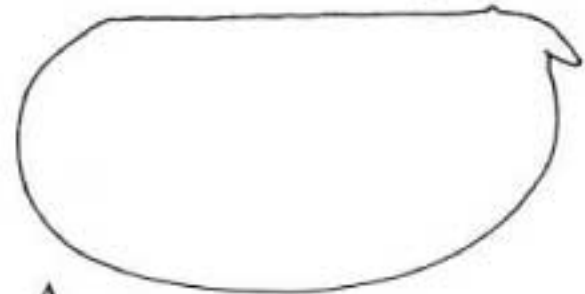
Blachowiak-Samolyk and Angel 2004



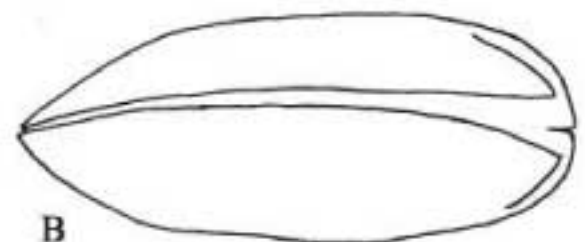
Global



Metaconchoecia skogsbergi

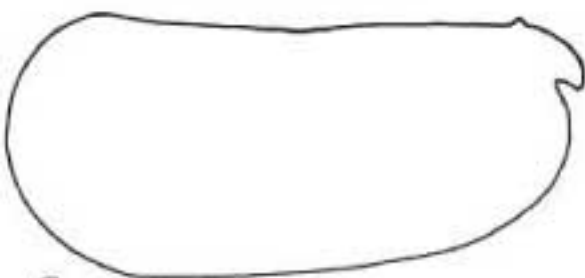


A

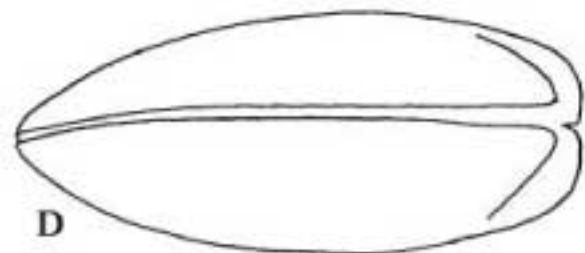


B

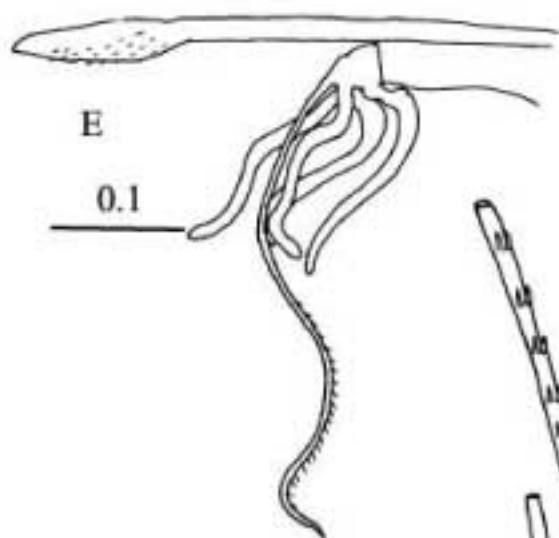
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C

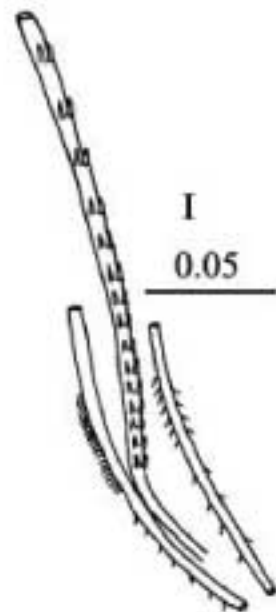


D



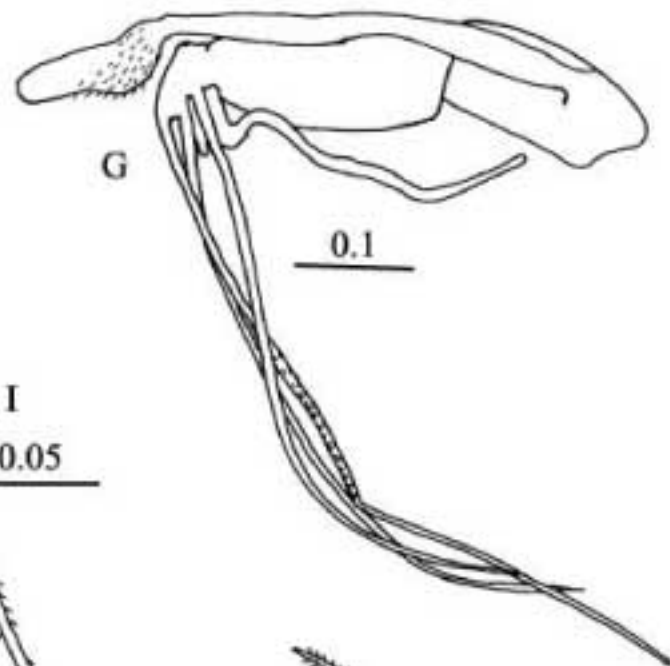
E

0.1



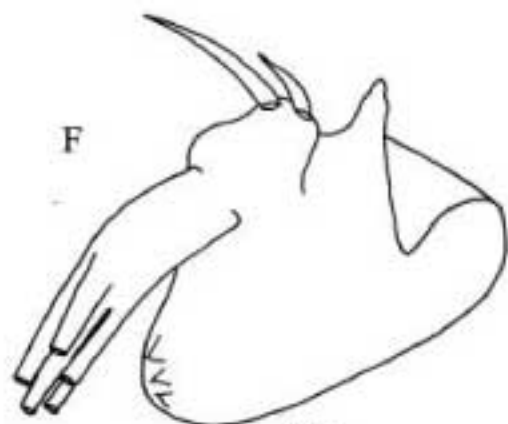
I

0.05



G

0.1



F

0.05



H

0.05

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).

Metaconchoecia skogsbergi (Iles, 1953)

Records: 245

The original description of *Conchoecia rotundata* by Muller (1890) suggested there were two forms, one long the other short. These two forms were later separated by Iles (1953) into two species *C. teretivalvata* (short) and *C. skogsbergi* (long). Iles used Skogsberg (1920) account of the long form as the definitive description for *Conchoecia skogsbergi*, but without designating ant type material or a type locality. When Gooday (1981) substantially revised the 'skogsbergi' complex, he named several new species that previously had fallen within the original 'rotundata' concept; this included a species that matched Müller's original description. He also reported that there were three size groups of specimens that were consistent with Skogsberg's description; indeed Skogsberg himself reported some large specimens. Large specimens of *Metaconchoecia* frequently occur at deep mesopelagic depths and these have been referred to as *M. skogsbergi*. The size ranges we give below were for specimens collected at 600-700m in a single horizontal tow at *Discovery* station 9969 (59°S; 20°W south of the Polar Front), and are typical of the smaller of the size forms. Females of the larger forms can reach 1.8mm. The maps show that this is predominantly a Southern Ocean species, with occasional records from deep water in the tropics and in the Northern Hemisphere. However, the abundant records of this species in the Southern Ocean may encompass two or even three species, and the status of the material from elsewhere needs re-evaluation.

59°S 20°W	n	Mean mm	s.d.	Range mm
Female	157	1.40	0.030	1.34-1.50
Male	160	1.37	0.027	1.32-1.46
A-1	157	1.09	0.034	1.00-1.22
A-2	147	0.82	0.022	0.76-0.88
A-3	111	0.63	0.019	0.58-0.66