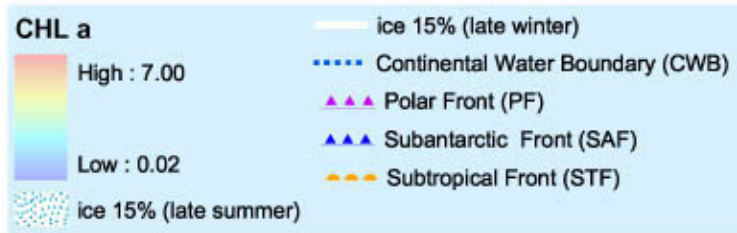
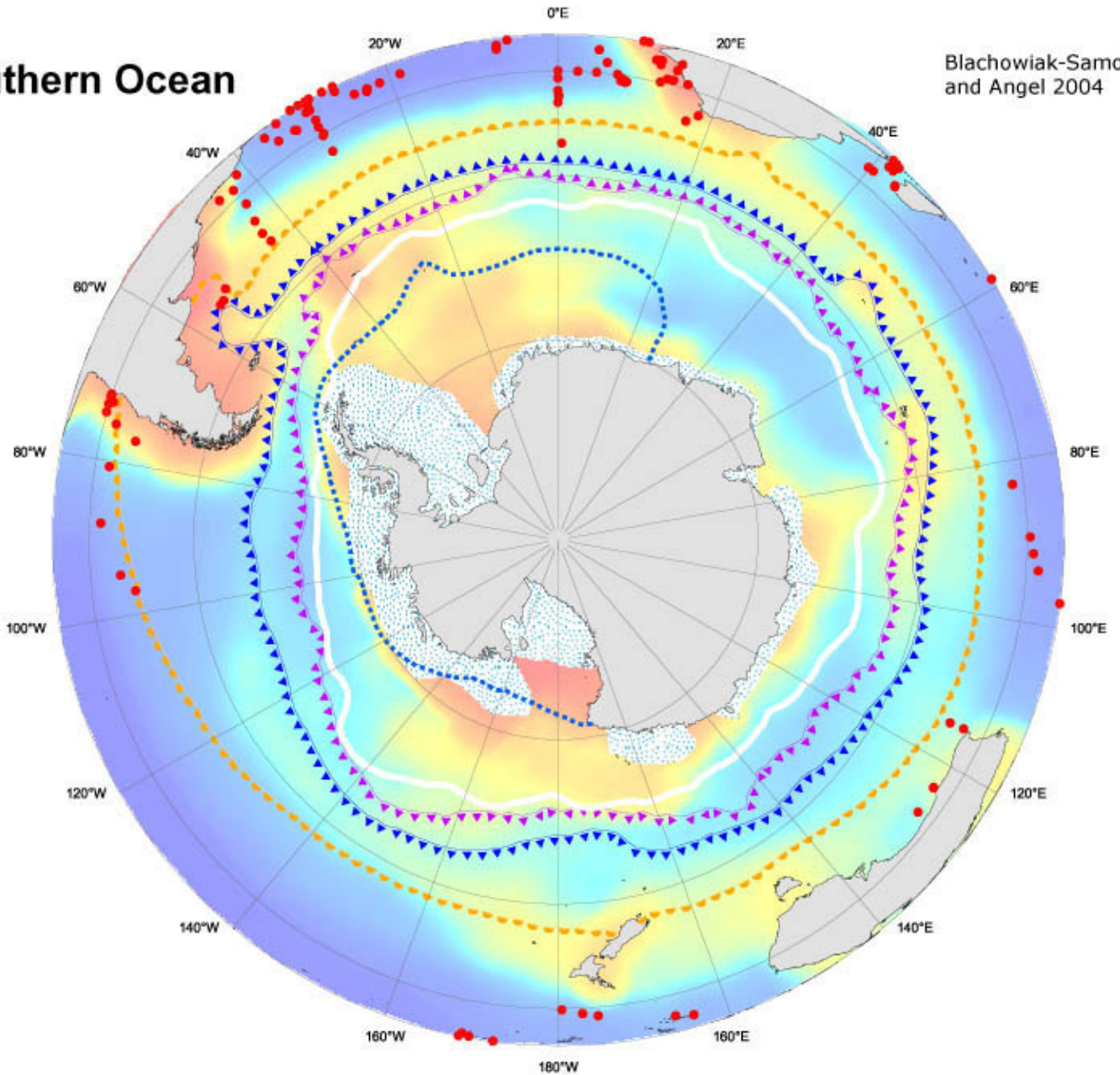


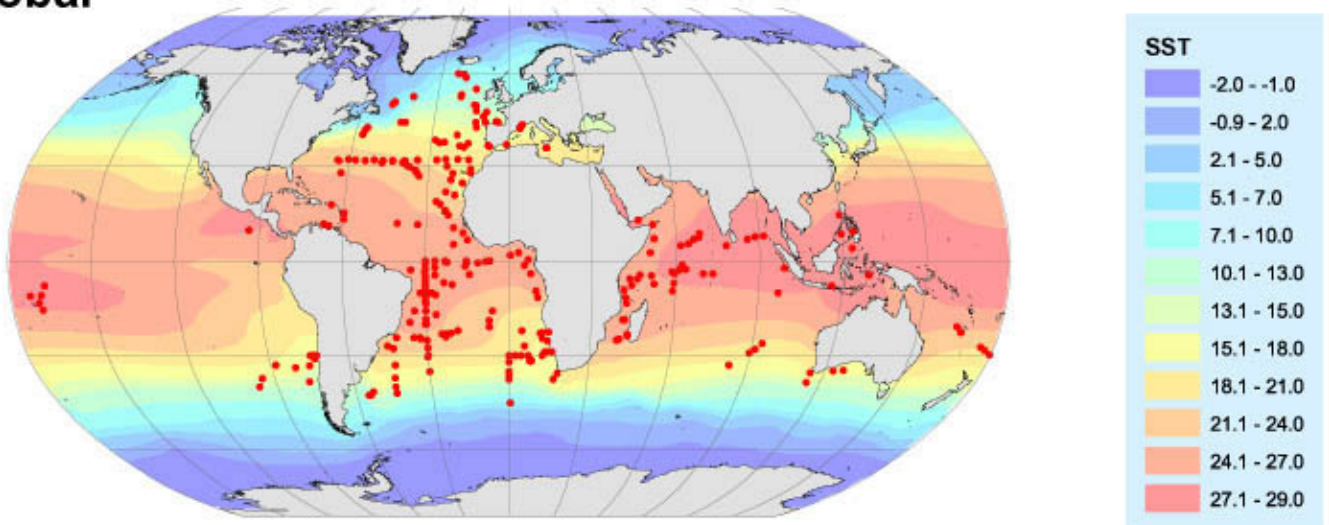
● *Mikroconchoecia curta*

Southern Ocean

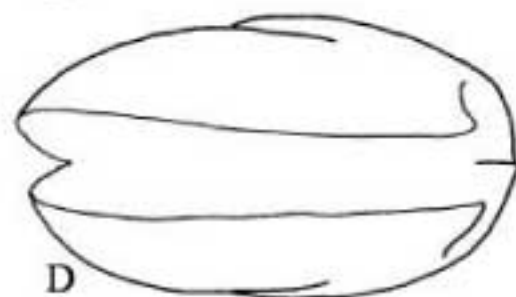
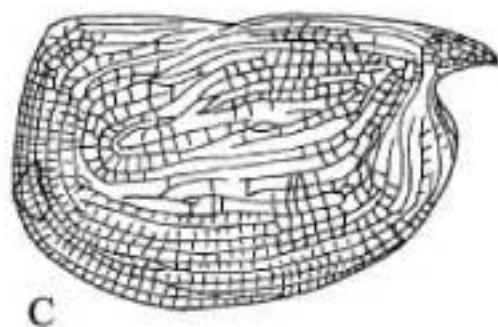
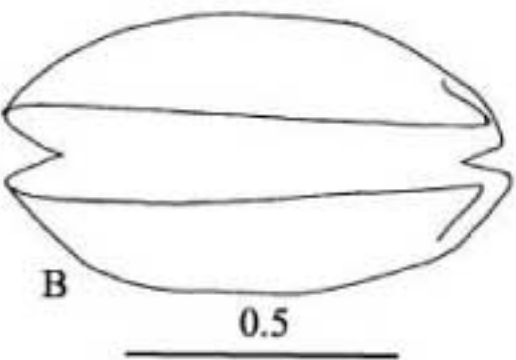
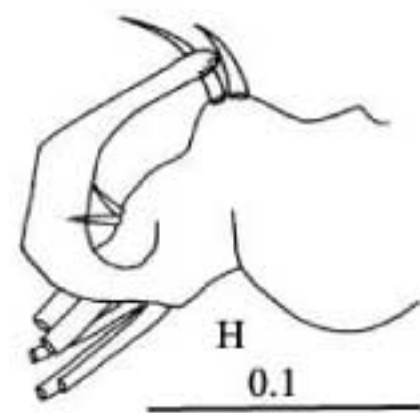
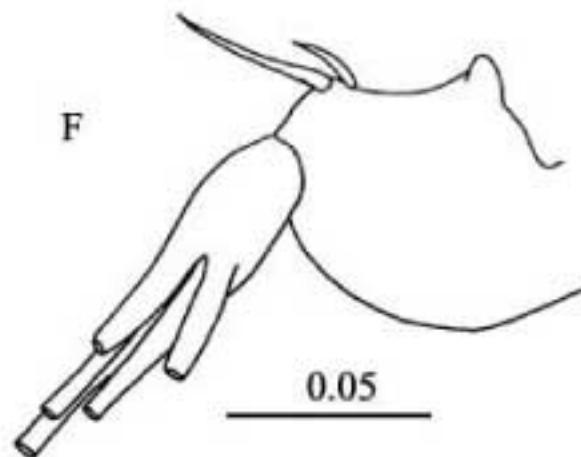
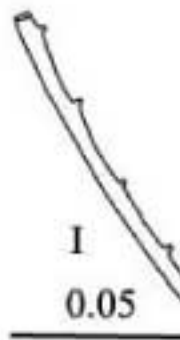
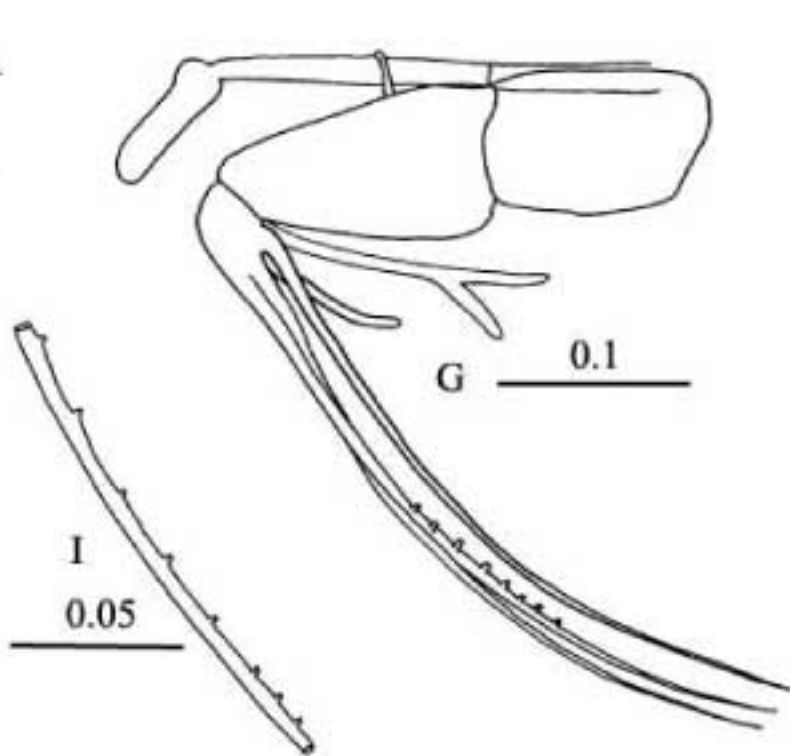
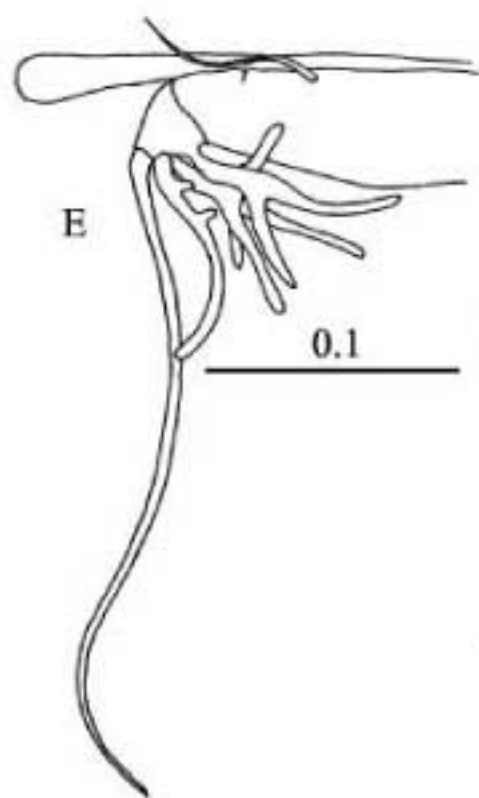
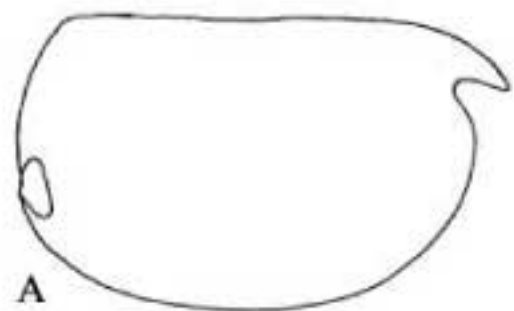
Blachowiak-Samolyk and Angel 2004



Global



*Mikroconchoecia curta*



### 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).

*Mikroconchoecia curta* (Lubbock, 1860)

Records: 305

One of the smaller members of the genus, which is easily confused with the other slightly smaller species *M. echinulata*; so it is possible that both species occur in the Southern Ocean. *M. curta* is known to be an active diel migrant, and occasionally is found in high abundances in the neuston at the surface. Normally by day it is a shallow mesopelagic species. Most records at high latitudes ( $>45^\circ$ ) have been for the late summer and autumn months of the respective hemispheres, so it may not be a year-round resident at these higher latitudes. Adult females regularly occur, albeit in small numbers, at bathypelagic depths, so a fraction of the population may be undertaking a life-cycle migration into deep water.

<b>Equatorial Atlantic</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Mean mm</b>	<b>s.d.</b>	<b>Range mm</b>
<b>Female</b>	68	0.83	0.031	0.78-0.90
<b>Male</b>	110	0.83	0.032	0.76-0.90
<b>A-1</b>	269	0.60	0.025	0.54-0.66
<b>A-2</b>	149	0.44	0.017	0.40-0.48
<b>A-3</b>				