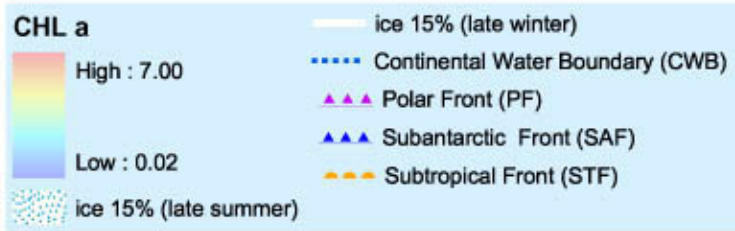
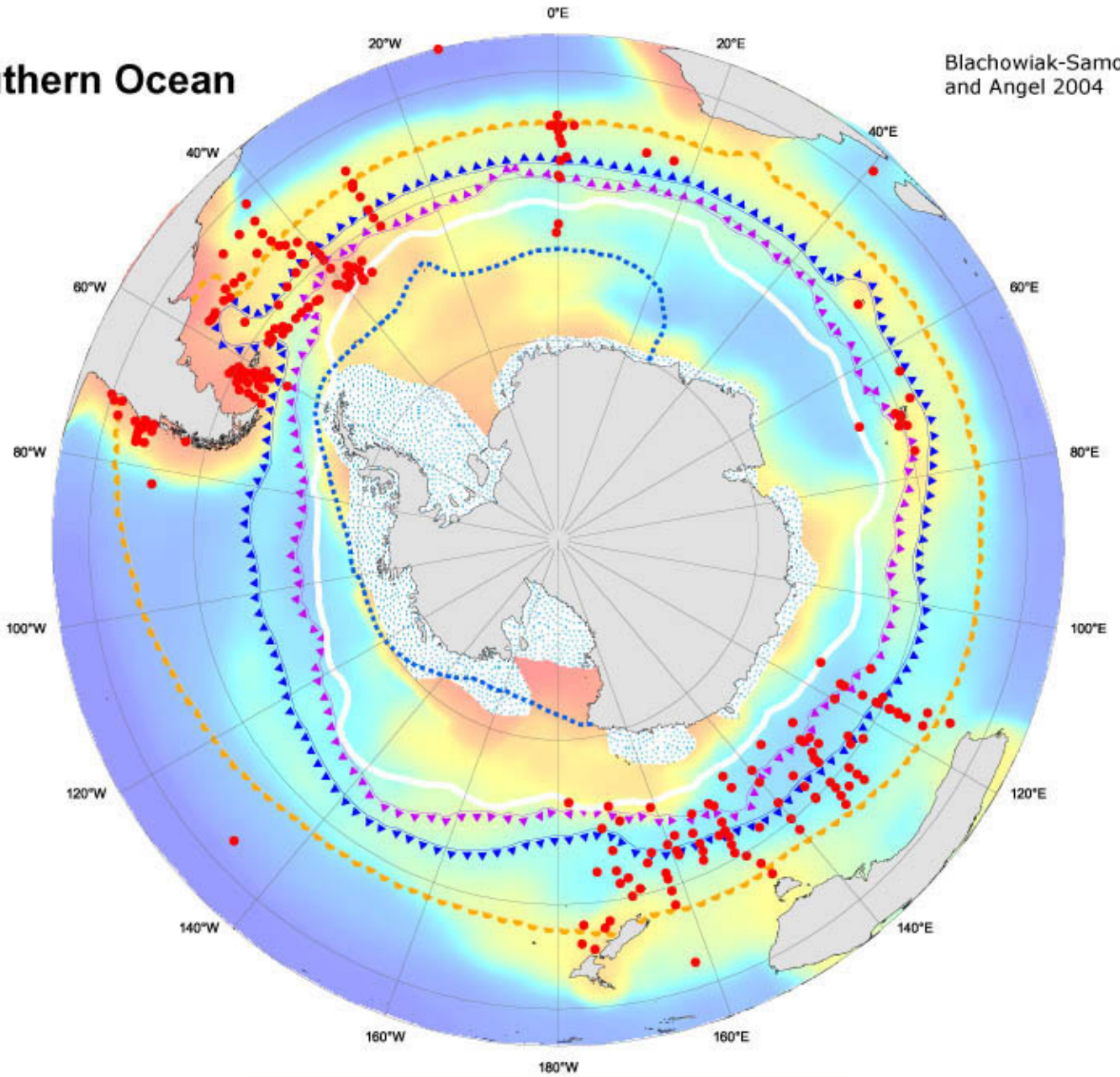


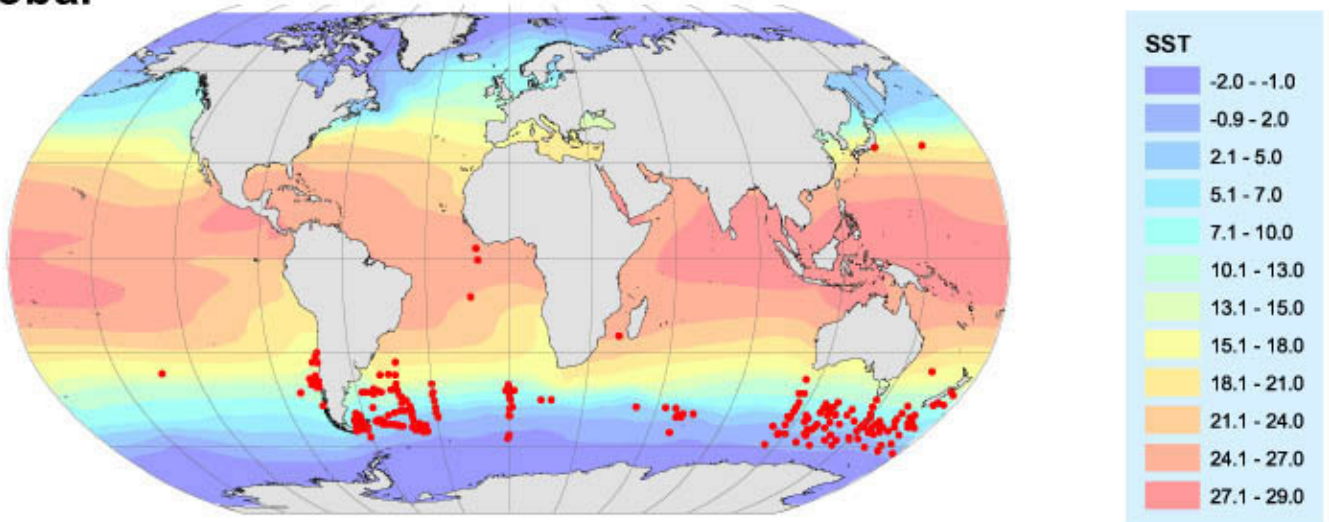
● *Pseudoconchoecia serrulata*

Southern Ocean

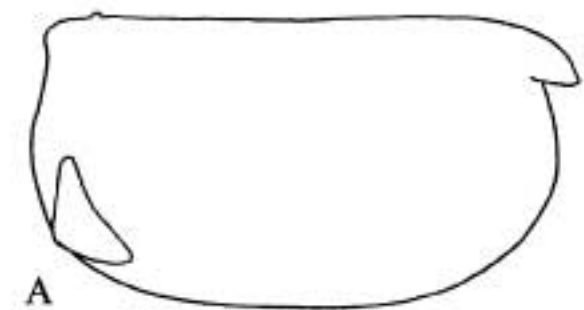
Blachowiak-Samolyk and Angel 2004



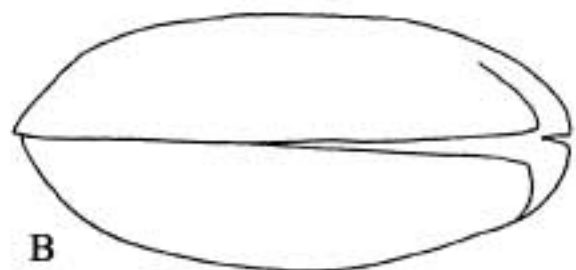
Global



Pseudoconchoecia serrulata

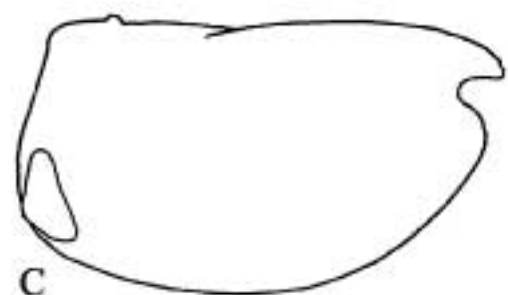


A

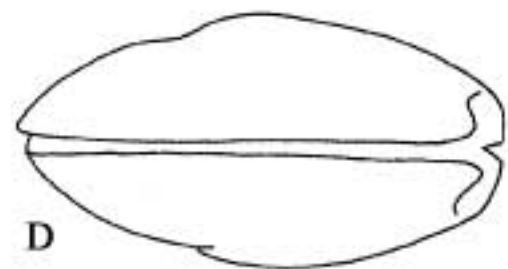


B

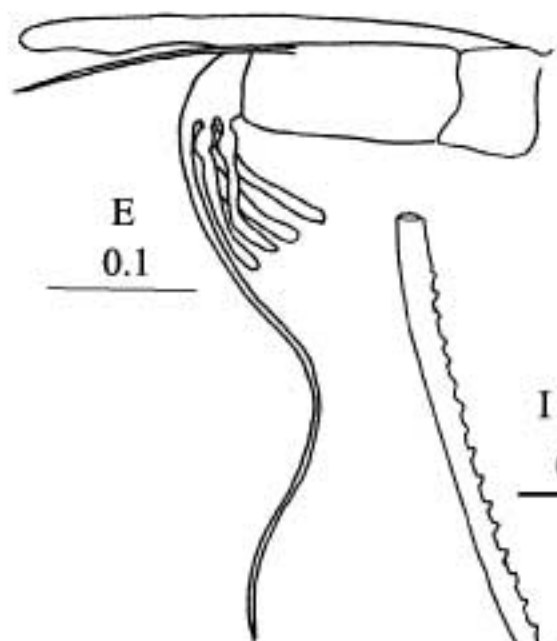
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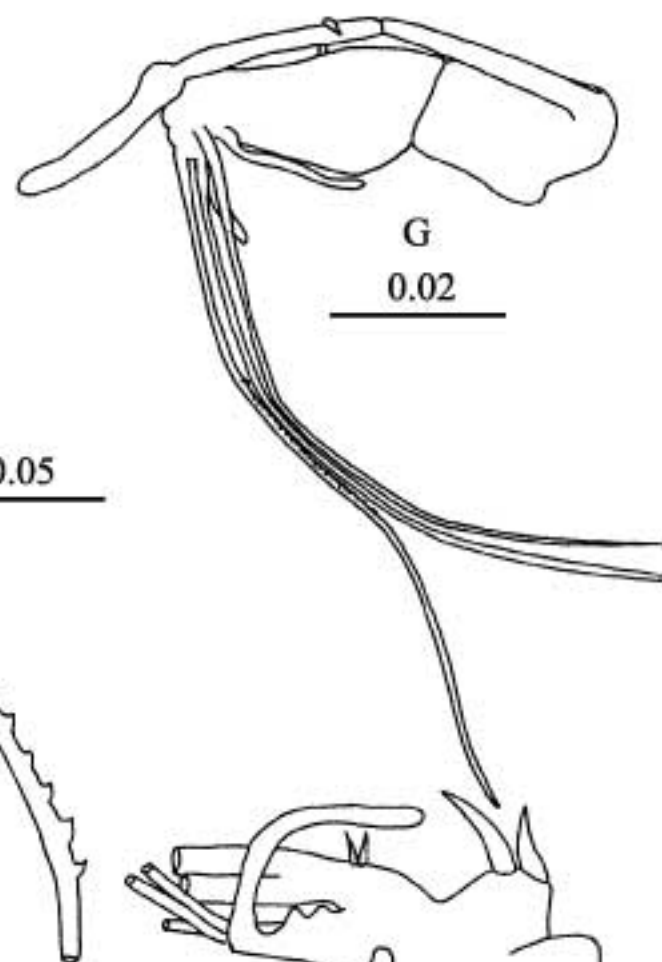
C



D

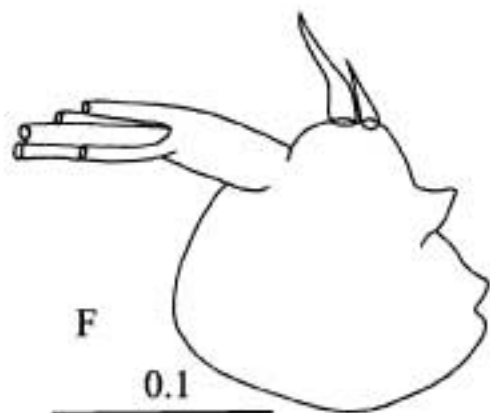


E
0.1

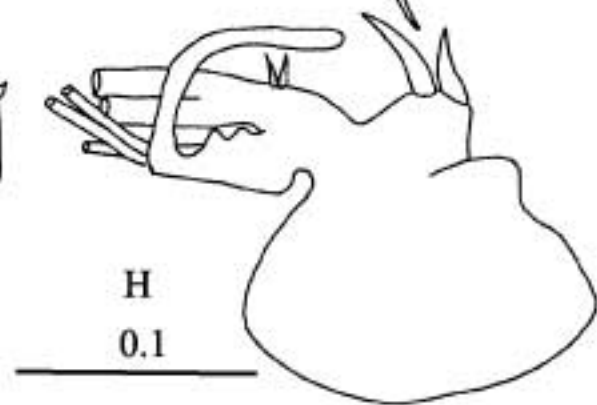


G
0.02

I
0.05



F
0.1



H
0.1

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).

Pseudoconchoecia serrulata Claus 1874

Records: 269

This species is probably a Southern Ocean endemic and records from subtropical and northern latitudes are questionable. It can be extremely abundant in near-surface subantarctic waters, and two subspecies have been described *P. serrulata serrulata*, which typically has a clear sculpturing of longitudinally striae and occurs in the South Atlantic, and a subspecies *P. serrulata laevis* that lacks sculpturing has been described from south of New Zealand. Regrettably in most reports no distinction has been made between the two subspecies, so it is uncertain as to whether there is a latitudinal or longitudinal division between these two forms. The apparent geographical divide in the records between the South Atlantic and south of Australasia is likely to be an artifact of the sampling coverage.

	n	Mean mm	s.d.	Range mm
Female	152	1.49	0.072	1.32-1.68
Male	98	1.26	0.043	1.16-1.38
A-1	31	0.95	0.047	0.86-1.04
A-2	5	0.69		0.62-0.72
A-3				