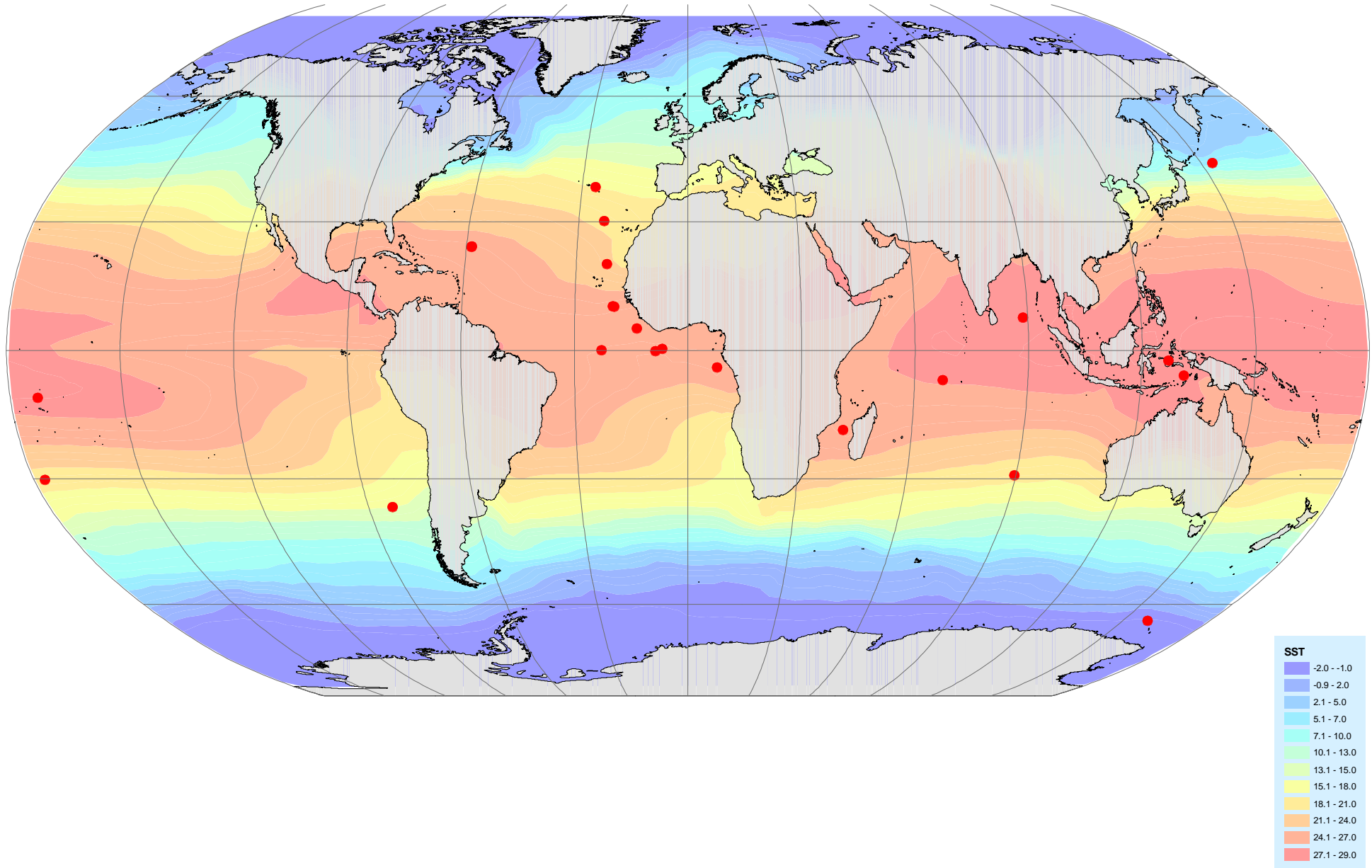
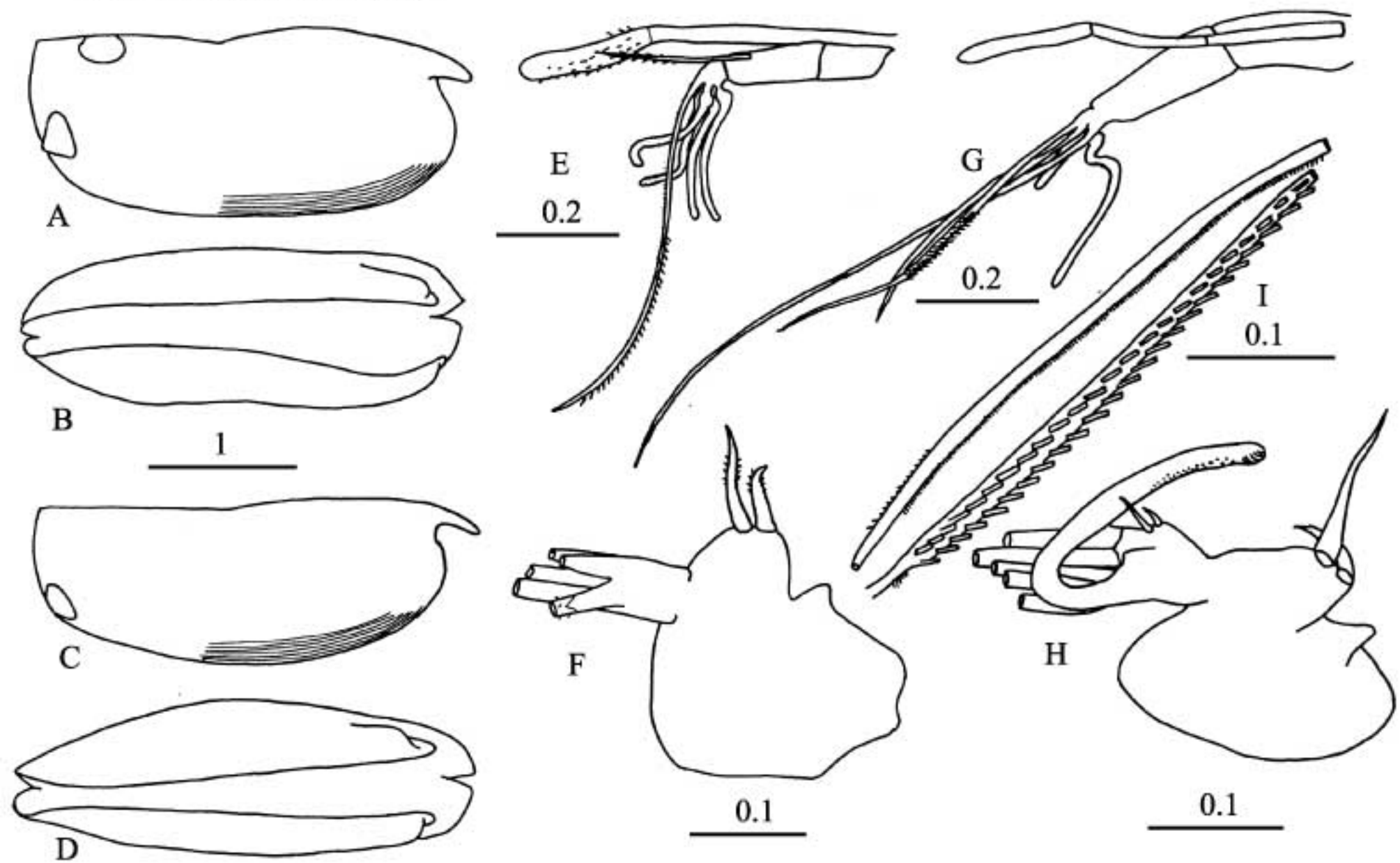


● *Paraconchoecia cophopyga*



Paraconchoecia cophopyga



Paraconchoecia cophopyga (Müller, G.W., 1906)
24 records

This is an uncommon bathypelagic species with a broad scattering of records throughout all oceans, mostly at latitudes <math><30^\circ</math>. Müller (1906) placed it in his ‘*dentata* group’ remarking on its resemblance to *P. oblonga*, *P. spinifera* and *P. echinata*. Consequently Poulsen (1973) classified it in *Paraconchoecia*, when he re-established Claus’s genus. However, together with its smaller sibling species *P. dentata*, it exhibits a number of significant differences, for example only two the terminal setae on the sixth limb of the male are long, and exceptionally on the first antenna the b-seta is the longest seta, longer than the e-seta. So probably these two species *P. cophopyga* and *P. dentata* should be classified in a separate genus. *P. cophopyga* is a deep bathypelagic species living at depths of 1500-3000m. Müller (1906) recorded it at a few stations close to the Equator in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and Poulsen (1973) at four stations in the Pacific. Chavtur (1977) has recorded it from 45°N in the north Pacific, and more recently (2003) from 64°S to the south of Australia. There are too few records from the *Discovery* transect to plot meaningful profiles.

N.Atlantic	n	Mean mm	s.d.	Range mm
Female	13	3.11	0.076	2.92-3.20
Male	8	3.03	0.048	2.96-3.08
A-1	4	2.40		2.30-2.52
A-2	3	1.60		1.54-1.64