

Ri 1, and of a serrulate rostriform process of the reduced Ri 3; the subulate process of Ri 2 is a generic character (Fig. 65 and 66).

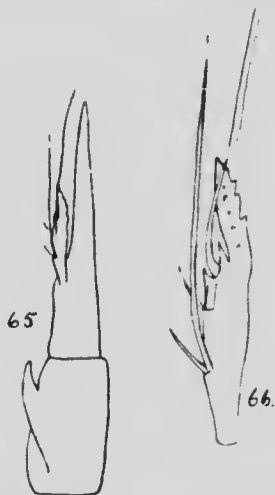


Fig. 65. *D. stefanssoni* ♂. P 2 Ri
Fig. 66. Same. P 2 Ri 3 enlarged

In the third leg of the male, Ri 2 is produced at its outer distal angle into a strong mucronate process of rather complex form (Fig. 67). In the fourth foot the distal angle of Ri 2 is produced into a slightly curved acuminate process.



Fig. 67. *D. stefanssoni* ♂. P 3 Ri.

The only other species with which the characters of the male *D. stefanssoni* can be compared is *D. sibirica* G. O Sars (1898, Jana Expedition op. cit. p. 343). The hamate process on p2 Ri is common to both. On the other hand, in *D. sibirica* the reduced Ri 3 of the second foot of the male is without a rostriform process. This is the cardinal distinction, the presence in the one and the absence in the other of a sharply defined character. The anterior antennae in the female of *D. sibirica* are five-jointed.