

B. Large males of *O. iridescens*

Only two larger males were available. In a 62.8mm damaged specimen, the left cheliped had apparently regenerated after damage and is much smaller than the right and many of the listed engagements involving this appendage were not observed. The right (disarticulated) cheliped gave normal sounds compared with medium-sized males except for engagement 16 (anterointernal upper surface arm/cuticular arc) which was feeble. The same applied to both chelipeds of a 112.4mm male with chelipeds disarticulated.

In neither of these specimens was the sound produced by engagement 17 (ischial peg/pterygostomial striae) noticeably louder than in medium-sized males.

C. Females of *O. iridescens*

Engagements appeared identical with those in medium-sized males.

D. Juveniles of *O. iridescens*

These were as with medium-sized males except that the smaller the specimen the fainter and shriller the sounds produced. In addition in small specimens, engagements involving the second anterolateral tooth (viz. 30a, 30b, 5, 11, 53, 13) become more difficult to effect, because the tooth is less projecting.

E. Comparison of *O. molleri* with *O. iridescens*

In male and female *O. molleri* engagements closely resemble those in *O. iridescens* with the following minor differences:

(1)–(9) fainter, because of smaller granules under palm and immovable finger (rasp a(i) + a(ii)).

1, 2, 3 louder because granules under arm better developed.

(32b), (47) and (50) do not occur because arm longer.

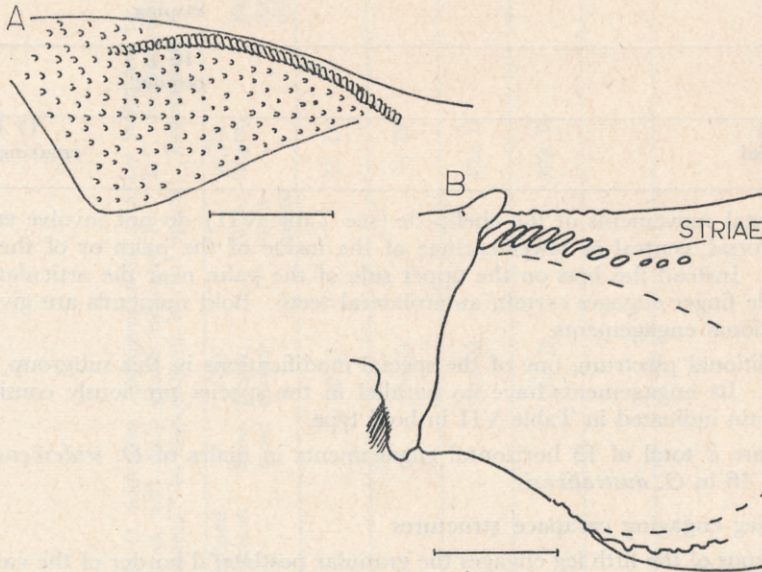


FIG. 6.—*O. ocellatus* (Herbst). A. Ventral view of pterygostomial striae; B. distal part of ischium and proximal part of arm of cheliped showing striae on anterior border. Scale = 5mm.