

*finmarchicus*, and nearly allied forms, are the most characteristic members of the surface fauna; while, judging by the results of the Challenger Expedition, the warm equatorial and subtropical areas present a much greater variety of species. *Undina darwini* and *Euchaeta prestandreae* may be regarded as holding the same position in the tropical and warm temperate seas as *Calanus finmarchicus* in the cold zones; but there are several other species which follow close upon these.

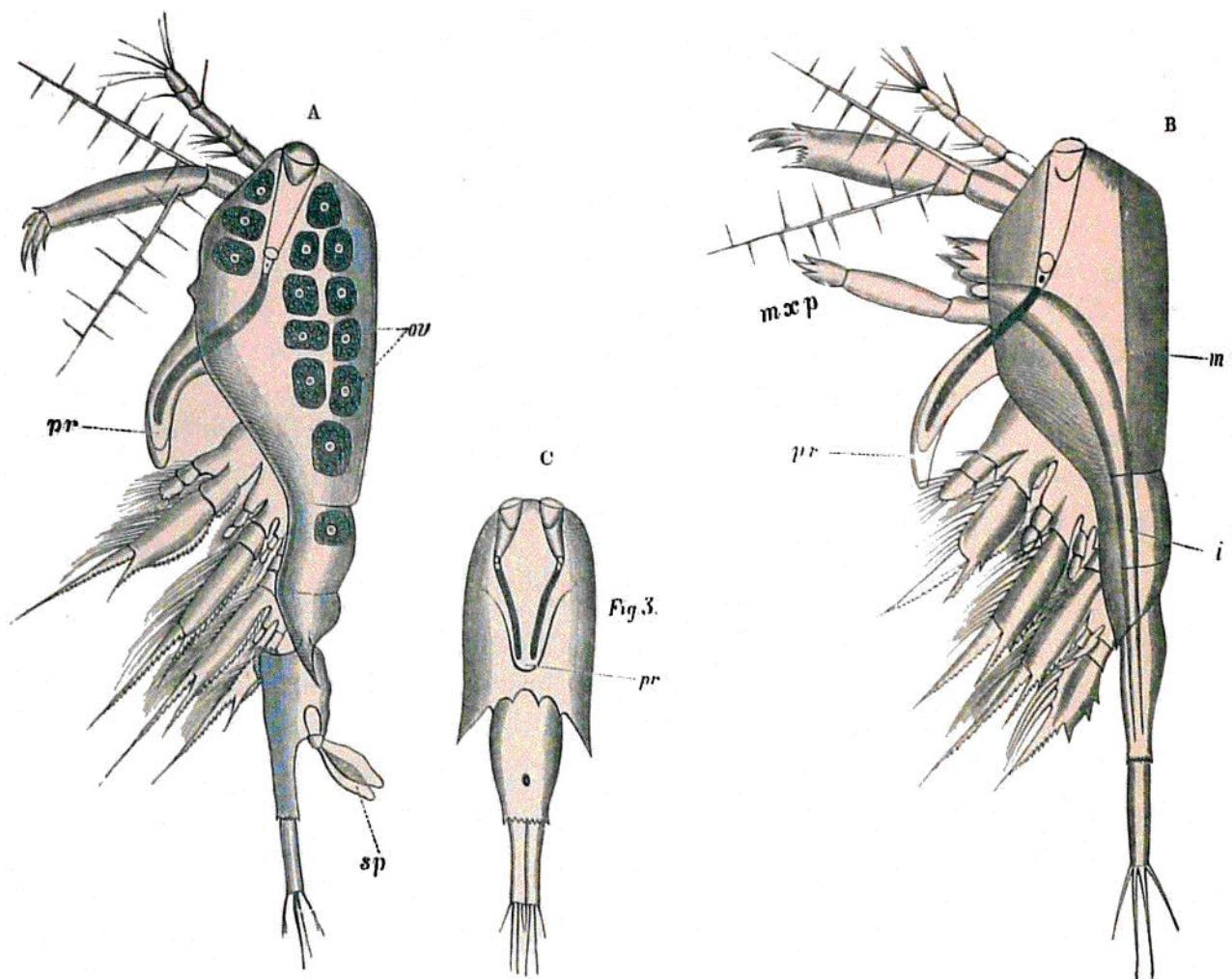


FIG. 312.—*Corycaeus pellucidus*, Dana (from Dr. von Willemoes Suhl's drawings).

A, female, seen from the left side; B, male, seen from the left side; C, female, seen from the dorsal surface. *pr*, ocular process; *ov*, ova; *sp*, spermatophores; *m.x.p*, posterior foot-jaw; *i*, intestine; *m*, dorsal muscles.

As in the case of many purely pelagic or aquatic animals, the range of distribution of many of the marine Copepoda is extremely wide; and one point of paramount interest is the relation of natatory forms of extremely wide distribution, and as an interesting illustration may be mentioned *Zaus spinatus* and *Harpacticus fulvus*; these two species inhabiting precisely the same kind of places respectively in Northern