

in subtropical seas where the surface temperature is very high, and Dahl mentions this latter form as living in deep water in the Sargasso Sea.

Numerous investigations on the Copepoda of the Norwegian Sea have in recent years been made by the "Michael Sars," the material having been worked up mainly by Damas, whose results will be mentioned in the sequel. From the Atlantic cruise of 1910 the "Michael Sars" also brought home a large collection of Copepoda captured both in horizontal hauls and in closing nets, and this material is at present being described by Nordgaard and Lysholm, but their results are not yet ready for discussion. G. O. Sars has, however, been good enough to determine the Copepoda for me in a few selected samples, and these determinations are so interesting that I give in the following table the number of species found at various depths:—

NUMBER OF SPECIES OF CRUSTACEANS, CHIEFLY COPEPODA, TAKEN IN CLOSING NETS AT THE STATIONS SPECIFIED

Depth of the Hauls.	Station 50.	Station 63.	Station 80.	Station 92.	Station 113.
0 to 200 or 300 metres .	22	25	16	18	21
200 or 300 to 500 metres .	22	32	27	12	18
500 to 1000 metres . . .	51	27	34	33	11

The most northerly station (113) is relatively poor in species, especially in the deep cold layers, the richest station being the most southerly one (50), and remarkably enough the richest sample is the deepest one in 500 to 1000 metres, which contained twice as many species as the surface sample.

The Ostracoda are considered by Haeckel to be the most important group of Crustacea next to the Copepoda, being represented by a great number of species. The "Challenger" collected 221 species, of which 52 were taken in depths greater than 500 fathoms, 19 beyond 1500 fathoms, and 8 beyond 2000 fathoms. Many ostracoda possess the power of emitting intense phosphorescent light, and Haeckel narrates how on his voyages to Ceylon he saw the entire sea like a continuously twinkling ocean of light as far as the eye could reach; the microscope proved most of these luminous animals to be ostracoda, with some medusæ, salpæ, and worms. Ostracoda.

Some of the surface ostracoda are very widely distributed, like *Conchacia elegans*, which occurs all the way from the Norwegian Sea to the Antarctic. In northern waters we may find also *C. borealis* and *C. obtusata*. In Antarctic waters we find *C. antipoda*, closely resembling *C. obtusata* of the north. As abyssal forms we may note the large individuals (attaining 1 cm. in length) of the genus *Gigantocypris* (see Fig. 419), recorded by the "Valdivia" from the Indian Ocean and from the Atlantic between lat. 14° N. and 42° S., previously