

Europe and the far-off Kerguelen Island. Again, it is a rare exception to find a free-swimming species ranging over a very small district, and the probability is that where this appears to be the case, further research will usually reveal its presence throughout a larger area; as illustrative of this fact, *Copilia mirabilis* was captured in two widely distant areas, viz., Polynesia and the Malay Archipelago, and the North Atlantic, off the west coast of Africa. Only one free-swimming species (*Euchæta prestandræ*) was found in all the areas explored by the Challenger, although not a few occurred very frequently. The largest numbers of species, leaving out of consideration the fish-parasites, were obtained from the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Eastern Asiatic, and Australasian Seas, the numbers from these areas being forty-eight, forty-eight, forty-five, and forty-two respectively.

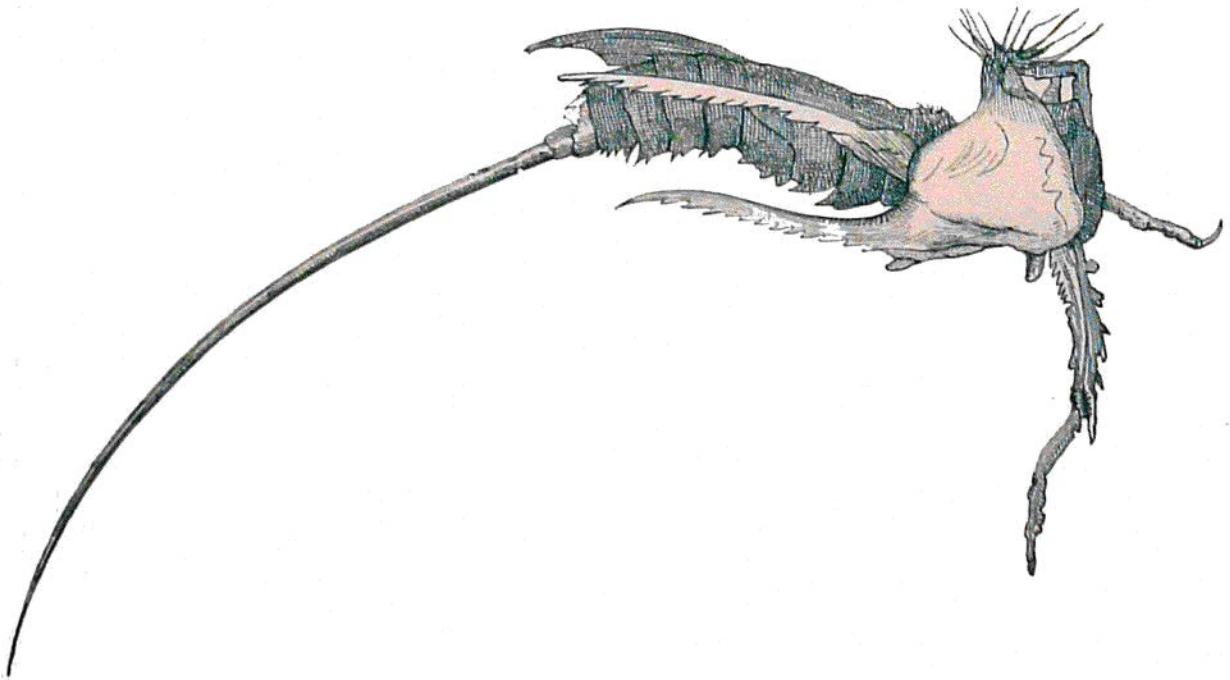


FIG. 313.—*Pontostratiotes abyssicola*, G. S. Brady, seen from the left side; magnified 40 diameters.

The only undoubted deep-sea species, and on the whole the most remarkable Copepod known, is *Pontostratiotes abyssicola*, the single specimen of which was picked from the dried mud, dredged from a depth of 2200 fathoms, having unfortunately lost many of its characters in the drying process; however, it has been minutely described and carefully figured,¹ and is represented in the annexed woodcut (fig. 313). Not only is it peculiar in being an abyssal form, but also in its extraordinary spinous armature, a feature quite unprecedented in the group. Possibly *Hemicalanus aculeatus*, *Phyllopus bidentatus*, and one or two species of *Euchæta* might be reckoned as abyssal species,

¹ Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxiii. pp. 106, 106, pl. xlv. figs. 1-11, 1883.