

Table 1. Vertical Distribution of 353 Species of Antarctic and Subantarctic Benthic Marine Algae as Reported in the Literature.

Depth in m	Autochthon	Excl. Littoral	Occurring between 0 & 10	Occurring between 11 & 37	Occurring between 38 & 95	Occurring between 96 & 150	Occurring between 151 & 219	Occurring Below 220
Chlorophyta	Nos. 53	22	28	7	3	2	0	0
	% 15.0	6.2	7.9	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
Phaeophyta	Nos. 95	25	63	27	5	2	1	1
	% 26.0	7.1	17.9	7.8	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
Rhodophyta	Nos. 205	38	123	96	31	12	3	1
	% 59.0	10.7	34.3	27.2	9.0	3.6	0.9	0.3
Totals	Nos. 353	85	214	130	39	16	4	2
	% 100.0	24.0	60.6	37.0	11.4	4.8	1.2	0.6
Ratio $\frac{(Rh)}{(P_i)}$	2.3	1.5	1.9	3.5	6.0	6.0	3.0	1.0

Study of Parasites of Antarctic Vertebrates and Invertebrates

WILLIAM J. HARGIS, JR.

Virginia Institute of Marine Science

The collection phase of this study began in 1959 at McMurdo Station and continued through 1962 with other field parties at Wilkes Station and aboard USNS *Eltanin*. Comparison collections of host materials have been made from these stations and along the coasts of Chile, Australia, and New Zealand. Other antarctic collections have been provided by Dr. Harry L. Holloway of Roanoke College. Of the parasites removed from the host materials at Virginia Institute of Marine Science, the digeneids have been given to Dr. Mitchell Byrd of William and Mary College for study and the acanthocephalans and nematodes to Dr. Holloway. The Australian and Chilean comparison collections are still being processed.

During 1965-1966, the major laboratory effort was devoted to studying the parasites of antarctic fishes. In all, 610 individual fishes of 15 species were examined and the parasites removed and prepared for examination. The drawings and descriptions have been made, and several manuscripts are in advanced stages of preparation. Involved are several new species and one new genus. A paper on antarctic parasites by three prominent Russian scientists has been translated into English as an aid in the taxonomic studies.

References

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A Study of Articulate Brachiopods in the Antarctic Region

HELEN McCAMMON

Department of Earth & Planetary Sciences

and

RALPH BUCHSBAUM

*Department of Biology
University of Pittsburgh*

The antarctic brachiopod fauna is suited for a study of behavior and ecology because of its abundance and variability, representing cosmopolitan, endemic, and recent immigrant genera. Six species of brachiopods were found on Cruise 21 of USNS *Eltanin*. Two species were cosmopolitan, abyssal forms; the other four species occurred on the continental slope and shelf. Prior to the departure of *Eltanin* on Cruise 21, the University of Chile's Marine Biological Station at Viña del Mar generously allowed full use of its vessel for trawling and diving for brachiopods in Valparaíso Bay. After Cruise 21, the dory aboard *Eltanin* was