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published by the american geophysical union as part of the antarctic research series volume 49 the distribution of siphonophora of the antarctic subantarctic and adjacent regions of the pacific and atlantic oceans is described specimens for this study were obtained during the united states antarctic research program from usns eltanin cruises 3 5 8 23 25 28 35 and 38 during spring summer fall and winter samples were collected from 1962 to 1969 using open closing and nonclosing plankton nets information is compiled on horizontal distributions of siphonophores in the south atlantic ocean west of 0 illustrations of the species and maps of distribution at the three bathymetric levels are also included in addition data on eltanin cruise 30 are presented covering mainly the pacific tropical region during the summer with some stations below the equator austral winter vertical distributions of each species are discussed for the three bathymetric zones epipelagic 200 0 m mesopelagic 1000 200 m and bathypelagic below 1000 m life stages and seasonal variations are also considered eighty species of siphonophora were identified in these collections among these and described elsewhere were five new species lensia eltanin I eugenioi I landrumae heteropyramis alcala and thalassophyes ferrarii the eudoxid stages of I lelouveteau and I reticulata were also discovered in addition the following rare siphonophora species were collected halistemma cupulifera desmophyes annectens lilyopsis rosea eudoxia macra lensia achilles l baryi I exeter I grimaldii I hostile nectocarmen antonioi and clausophyes galeata the most common species of the antarctic subantarctic region during the four seasons was dimophyes arctica the eudoxid stages of chelophyes appendiculata diphyes dispar diphyopsis mitra clausophyes ovata and heteropyramis maculata were abundant published by the american geophysical union as part of the antarctic research series volume 17 of the volumes currently available in the antarctic research series this volume is the fourth dealing with the biology of the antarctic seas these collected papers comprise the results of original investigations 11 of which are concerned mainly with the identification and distribution of marine plants and animals in the first of these papers stewart springer gives a systematic appraisal of the five species of elasmobranch rajidae from antarctica of which one represents a new and unique species heretofore one of the peculiarities of the antarctic ichthyological fauna has been the absence of sharks in this very significant contribution the author establishes the most southerly record for any member of the elasmobranchs the second paper by patricia kott amplifies our systematic knowledge of the tunicates of the south atlantic south pacific and indian oceans it extends her monograph published as volume 13 of the research series under the title of antarctic ascidiacea and is based on collections made in the antarctic through 1967 two new species are included additions and corrections to volume 13 are appended to this paper john c markham reports on several lower chordates of the genus cephalodiscus and discusses the systematics and distribution of the five species known from the antarctic the deep freeze materials examined in the course of this study were obtained through the u s navy hydrographic office oceanographers from icebreakers assigned to task force 43 prior to and after the 1955 1959 international geophysical year and precede the national science foundation sponsored research now being conducted by the usns eltanin and the r v hero under the u s antarctic research program in this 1981

substantial work m j hambrey and w b harland have assembled essays by leaders in the field of pre pleistocene glacial research the work s various chapters review in depth the glacial records of africa antarctica asia australasia europe and north and south america published by the american geophysical union as part of the antarctic research series volume 19 the organization and production of antarctic oceanology ii the australian new zealand sector were motivated with several considerations in mind it is obvious that the value of any scientific contribution treating a particular geographical area is greatly enhanced when the individual work is compiled and presented with other contributions that consider the scientific problems of the same area from different approaches there is no doubt that the potential value of a collective volume far exceeds that of any individual contributions thus this geographical approach which has been successfully used in many books has also been used in this volume of the antarctic research series moreover the contributions in this volume have benefited from one important and basically different starting point the research program of the usns eltanin a large portion of marine geologic marine geophysical and oceanographic data for this sector of the ocean south of australia and new zealand has been collected simultaneously aboard the eltanin the antarctic research vessel of the national science foundation most of the eltanin cruises spanning the period of the last 2 3 years have been devoted to reconnaissance surveying of this area the surveys have been multidisciplinary by design and the ship tracks have been systematically laid out as part of an over all plan to survey the entire circumpolar ocean surrounding the antarctic continent

USNS Eltanin Marine Geology Cruises 1-15: Cruises 9-15 1965

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Preliminary Report of Volume 22 U.S.N.S. Eltanin Cruises 28-32 1972

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Physical and Chemical Oceanographic Observations in the Southern Oceans 1966

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Polychaetous Annelids Collected by the USNS Eltanin and Staten Island Cruises, Chiefly from Antarctic Seas 1967

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