SASAKI TADAYOSHI, SEIICHI WATANABE and GOHACHIRO OSHIBA, 1965. New current meters for great depths. *Deep-Sea Res.*, 12 (6): 815–824.

We have constructed instruments for measuring the current on the deep-sea floor. The deflection caused by the current of a sphere on a pendulum was recorded by using an underwater camera. Several results of measurements by means of this instrument are described.

SASAKI TADAYOSHI, MOTOAKI KISHINO, GOHACHIRO OSHIBA, SEIICHI WATANABE and MORIYOSHI OKAZAKI, 1965. Studies on the container for disposing radio-active wastes into the sea. IV. Experiments of throwing mortar containers into the sea (2). (In Japanese; English abstract). *J. oceanogr. Soc., Japan*, 21 (2): 45–53.

Methods for safely throwing mortar containers into the sea were studied. A testing tank (60 × 60 × 230 cm) provided with a glass plates in front was constructed. The state of falling model cylinders in this testing tank were photographed by means of stroboscope. The drag coefficient was determined by the experiment, by throwing bakelite cylinders sideways into the tank and the value of 0·63 ± 0·02 was obtained. This value is nearly identical with the value of 0·65 calculated provided the ratio of the diameter of the cylinder to the height was 2:3. The value of 0·67 was found for tests at sea. Containers were thrown into the sea with parachutes to determine the safe velocity when sinking.

SATO TADAO, YOSHISHIGE HORIGUCHI and ROKURO ADACHI, 1965. On the chemical composition of coarse (mainly plankton) and the fine (mainly detritus) suspended particles in the water of Matoya Bay. (In Japanese; English abstract). *Inf. Bull. Planktol., Japan*, No. 12: 66–71.

Collections were made in Matoya Bay, Mie, Central Japan, in July, August and November 1958 of large particles, chiefly plankton, obtained by towing a fine mesh plankton net (0·09 mm mesh opening) through the surface layer. Small particles, mostly detritus were obtained by pouring the water through 0·09 mm mesh net onto a bed of fine sand, and separating the particles from the sand. The ratio of settling volume, wet weight and dry weight of coarse and fine particles were recorded and analyses for proteins carbohydrates, fat, silicate, phosphate and chlorophyll were measured. Total organic matter in one liter of water in Matoya Bay was composed of 0·006–0·032 mg carbohydrates, 0·024–0·104 mg crude fat and 0·053–0·210 mg crude protein. The variation in the amount of these substances largely depends upon the variation in the amount and species of plankton organisms. It is suggested that the amount of organic matter in detritus in the sea water is about ½ of that of plankton.

SCHOEFFLER J., 1965. Le " Gouf " de Capbreton, de l'Eocène inférieur à nos jours. In: *Submarine geology and geophysics, Colston Papers*, W. F. Whittard and R. Bradshaw, editors, Butterworth, London, 17: 265–268.

A comparison of the isopachytes and facies maps of Lower and Upper Eocene, Oligocene and Miocene sediments with the present morphology of the Atlantic deeps between the parallel of Bordeaux and the Spanish coast, together with a study of the Bouguer anomaly, leads to a reconstruction of the location of the continental slope in those periods. The " Gouf de Capbreton " is related to the history of tectogenesis of the Pyreneean Chain.

SHEPARD FRANCIS P., 1965. Submarine canyons explored by Cousteau's diving saucer. In: *Submarine geology and geophysics, Colston Papers*, W. F. Whittard and R. Bradshaw, editors, Butterworth, London, 17: 303–309.

Submarine canyons offshore from La Jolla, California, and Cape San Lucas, Lower California, have been explored by the diving saucer down to depths of about 1000 ft. Vertical walls extend through the whole length of the Scripps Canyon and in the La Jolla Canyon large blocks from rock-falls strew the floor. San Lucas Canyons has steep slopes and some vertical walls.

Repeated dives to the same place show that the sediment on the floor of the canyons may change in a short time, as in a few weeks or months; a floor covered with organic debris may later be swept clean only subsequently to be covered with sand; a muddy floor may change into a sandy one. Currents in the canyons are variable but sometimes they transport sand; they explain the presence of sand and shallow-water organisms in the deeper parts and turbidity currents need not be invoked on this basis alone.

SHMELEVA A. A. and E. P. DELALO, 1965. A new species of the genus *Oncaea* (Copepoda, Cyclopoida) from the Mediterranean Sea. (In Russian; English abstract). *Zool. Zhurn., Akad. Nauk, SSSR*, 44 (10): 1562–1565.

A new species, *Oncaea vodjanitskii* is described from the Adriatic Sea, and the seas of Siret and the Levant. Morphologically this species is closest to *O. tenella* from the Mediterranean but differs from it in the formula of the spines, its body shape and some other characters.

Characteristics of *Oncaea vodjanitskii*, are an oval-pyriform body orange-red in colour with a protuberance on the cephalic segment.

The genital segment is longer than the rest of the abdomen including the furcal ramus. The anal segment is equal to the 2 preceding segments. The furcal rami are parallel equal in length to the anal segment but twice as long as wide; the outer seta are at the center of the outer margin. The end