

CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY

All of the three genera belong to the family Phrosinidae were found from the Naga samples examined. Each genus, Phrosina (Ph.), Anchylomera and Primno (P.), was represented by a single species. Ph. semilunata and P. macropa were very common, but A. blossevillei was not common, and not present all year round. All members of this family were found only in the South China Sea.

Four species of 2 genera of the family Pronoidae were found in the areas studied. Two species belong to the genus Eupronoe, and the other two belong to the genus Parapronoe. One species of the genus Parapronoe was found in the South China Sea only, while the remaining 3 species were found both in the Gulf of Thailand and in the South China Sea.

In the family Platyscelidae, 3 genera out of 5 were found represented in the areas studied, of which 2 species from genus Platyscelus (P.), 2 species from genus Paratyphis (Pa.) and 1 species from genus Tetrathyrus, were found both in the Gulf of Thailand and in the South China Sea.

Of the three families studied, 4 species were found represented only in the South China Sea, while the rest were represented both in the Gulf of Thailand and in the South China Sea. Most species which were found only in the South China Sea were found distributed in the area of the deep South China Sea basin, offshore and along the coast,

and overlying part of the Sunda Shelf. Certain species were brought from the South China Sea into the Gulf, or to the opening of the Gulf.