

deposited in comparatively shallow water, have been deposited at great depths.”<sup>1</sup>

In 1864, Professor Sars made a great addition to his list of species from depths of from 200 to 300 fathoms off the coast of Norway. He remarks :— “The species of animals named are not certainly very numerous (92), yet when we consider that most of them were taken accidentally, attached to the lines of the fishermen, and that only in a few instances the dredge was used at these great depths, it will be seen that there is a very interesting field here for the Naturalist furnished with the proper instruments.”

In 1868 Professor Sars made a still further addition to the deep-sea fauna of the Norwegian Seas; an addition so important, that he remarks “that it is so great as to give a tolerably complete idea of the general fauna of these coasts.” This increase of knowledge, Professor Sars states, is almost entirely due to the indefatigable labours of his son, G. O. Sars, an Inspector of Fisheries under the Swedish Government, who took advantage of the opportunities given by his occupation to dredge down to 450 fathoms on some parts of the coast, and among the Loffoten Islands. Sars likewise acknowledges many contributions from his old fellow-labourers, Danielssen and Koren. The number of species from depths between 250 and 450 fathoms on the coast of Norway now reaches 427, thus distributed :—

|                       | Species. |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Protozoa . . . . .    | 68       |
| { Rhizopoda . . . . . | 68       |
| { Porifera . . . . .  | 5        |
|                       | — 73     |

<sup>1</sup> North Atlantic Sea bed, p. 154.