

temperature and salinity between Stations 69 and 70 go down straight like a wall—the well-known “cold wall” of oceanographers. Over the bank there is a surface layer, about 40 metres in depth, with a temperature of over 6° C., similar to what we get in the boreal portion of the Norwegian Sea along the coast of Norway. Below that, however, the temperatures are under 2° C., and even as low as -1.5° C., that is to say, the water may be as cold as what Nansen found near the North Pole. Probably at no other part of the globe are there such peculiar temperature conditions—conditions comparable with those in the Arctic regions, though the latitude is the same as that of Paris. It would have been an agreeable task to trace these conditions by following up the currents and animal life

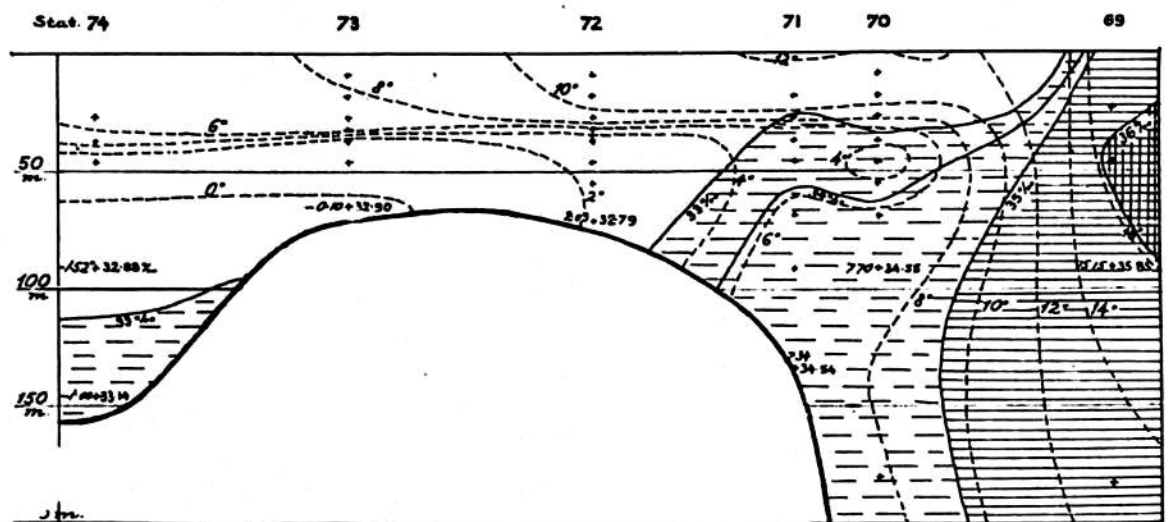


FIG. 95.—HYDROGRAPHICAL SECTION ACROSS THE GREAT NEWFOUNDLAND BANK.

both northwards and southwards. Still even our random investigations furnished interesting results. Thus we discovered that from Station 70 to St. John's there was the same northerly plankton already mentioned, and an examination of the young fish showed that they accorded with what had previously been found by Norwegian naturalists off the coast of Norway, and by the Danes south of Iceland.

On the outer side of the coast bank, at Station 71, we met with larvæ of red-fish (*Sebastes*). At Station 72 there were cod-eggs and numbers of little cod-fry, besides fully developed eggs of haddock (*Gadus æglefinus*) and haddock larvæ, $3\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres in length and upwards, and also young fish of the boreal long rough dab (*Drepanopsetta*). At Station 73 we came across eggs of this dab (besides a number of eggs that we have not yet determined), and the shallow-water form *Ammodytes*. At Station 74 there were neither eggs nor young fish.