

bream (*Pagellus*), pollack, hake, megrim (*Zeugopterus*), and conger-eel, that the greatest quantities are taken south-west of the British Isles in the Atlantic.

We can thus distinguish *northern species* which are mainly taken north of the North Sea and in the North Sea, and *southern species*, which are chiefly derived from the Atlantic, notwithstanding the fact that comparatively little fishing is carried on in this area. The percentages of each species in the aggregate quantities landed from each area confirm these facts.

Northern and southern species in the eastern Atlantic.

In the area between the mouth of the White Sea and the west coast of the British Isles we find the cod constituting at least 20 per cent of all the fish caught, on the coast of Norway even 81 per cent, at Iceland 60 per cent, and at the Faroe Islands 48 per cent. South-west of the British Isles the quantity of cod dwindles to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and farther south it disappears. The haddock also constitutes a large proportion of the quantities landed from the area between the White Sea and the north-west of the British Isles (excepting off Norway, where the bottom is unsuitable for haddock-fishing); in the North Sea even 45 per cent of all the fish caught are haddock. The quantities of this fish also dwindle and finally disappear south-west of the British Isles. The same applies to plaice, halibut, ling, and tusk.

The percentages of southern fish, on the other hand, increase west of the British Isles. The hake (*Merluccius*) practically does not occur north of the North Sea, where it constitutes only about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total quantity; south-west of the British Isles it reaches 32 per cent, in the Bay of Biscay even 65 per cent, and all the way southward it constitutes at least 30 per cent of the total quantity. Similar conditions apply to the pollack, sole, sea-bream (*Pagellus*), the monk or angler, the gurnards, and others.

On the coast banks of the western side of the Atlantic we meet with similar groups of northern and southern forms, the change between these groups occurring about the New England states. We give some instances of quantities of fish landed in the New England states, the middle Atlantic states, and the south Atlantic states, taken from the fishery statistics for the year 1906, the figures signifying tons :—

Northern and southern species in the western Atlantic.