

In the lists from the stations west of the British Isles we find the northern forms : haddock, halibut, and tusk, but also forms which never occur in the Norwegian Sea or the North Sea, such as *Capros aper* and *Centrophorus squamosus*. The hake (*Merluccius*), the gurnard (*Trigla*), and southern flatfish (*Arnoglossus lophotes*, *A. laterna*) also occur.

To the west of Morocco the hake and the southern cod (*Gadus luscus*), besides a few whiting, are the only representatives of the cod family. Here we find no less than five species of gurnards in one haul, mullets (*Mullus surmuletus*), and Sparidæ (*Pagellus centrodonatus*, *Dentex maroccanus*, and *D. macrophthalmus*). In the deep haul in 535 metres we observe the southern ling (*Molva elongata*), *Sebastes dactylopterus*, and different Macruridæ, along with *Merluccius* (hake), and *Gadiculus argenteus*.

To the south of the Canaries the acanthopterygian fish decidedly predominate. We find Sparidæ (*Dentex*, *Pagrus*, *Sargus*, *Box*, *Serranus*, *Scorpena*, *Mullus*, *Trachinus*, *Trigla*). There are also soles (*Solea*, *Arnoglossus*), hake, and anglers. In shallow water we also meet with the young of different herrings, such as pilchards, *Clupea alosa*, and anchovy.

Thus the three series of hauls show the changes encountered in the fauna, from the mingled community of boreal and southern forms west of the British Isles to the entirely southern fauna on the west coast of Africa.

These records also serve to illustrate the catches of fishing vessels on the European and African banks of the Atlantic. As is well known, the trawling industry was developed in the North Sea. When it was carried farther south along the Bay of Biscay, along the coast of Portugal, and along the coast of Morocco, the hake and the sole were first and foremost the main objects of capture. These two species are still of first importance to the trawlers. From Table B, page 442, we learn that in the Bay of Biscay the hake constitutes 65 per cent, and farther south 36 per cent, of all the fish caught. The valuable sole constitutes no less than 16 per cent of the weight of all the fish caught in the most southerly areas. The rays play an important part (in the Bay of Biscay 15 per cent, farther south 21 per cent), but also the acanthopterygians (*Pagellus*, *Mullus*, *Dentex*, etc.) are of great importance. I have obtained some information on their catches off the Moroccan coast-banks from trawlers, who tell me that the hake constitutes two-thirds of the catch. The acanthopterygians very often make up one-fourth,