

instance, the case with the crab *Corystes cassivelanus* (see Fig. 353), the mussel *Macra stultorum*, the shelled snail *Natica catena*, and the tube-worm *Sabellaria alveolata*, all of which were found west of Jutland to the north of lat. 56° N. The last mentioned was met with at only one station (depth 41 metres, temperature 8.7° C.), but in large quantities and big colonies; while the other three were taken in shallow water (less than 40 metres) with the highest temperatures observed during the cruise (10° to 12° C.). The characteristic ribbon-like egg-clusters of *Natica* were found as far out as the northern slopes of the Dogger Bank, where the animal itself had been previously captured. According to Professor Plate both *Natica catena* and *Macra stultorum* occur on the Great Fisher Bank, which shows that these forms do sometimes leave the coast region. On the other hand, *Corystes* seems exclusively to follow the coasts of Britain and Denmark, since we did not capture it with our trawl on the Dogger Bank, though depths and temperatures appeared to be favourable, and it has not been recorded at any great distance from the coast. These forms are found along the shores of Britain, and penetrate into the northern part of the Kattegat, but, if we except *Macra stultorum*, they do not reach the coast of southern Norway.

Our knowledge regarding the faunal character of the North Sea may be briefly recapitulated as follows: In the southernmost portion, at depths down to 40 or 50 metres, where the water-layers in summer attain a temperature of 13° - 15° C., but in winter are cooled down to 4° or 5° C., the fauna consists partly of northern elements capable of adapting themselves to variations of temperature, and partly of a special southern contingent that has wandered in through the English Channel and requires high temperatures for at any rate part of the year. Most of these latter forms are limited to the southernmost portion, though a few follow the coasts towards the north, penetrating on the east side even to the Skagerrack, and on the west side to the coasts of Northumberland or perhaps still farther, but avoiding the deeper parts of the central area. The northernmost portion of the plateau, where the depths exceed 100 metres, but where, notwithstanding, the waters are warmer than in the central parts, is characterised in similar fashion, as we shall presently show, partly by special southern deep-water forms that have wandered in past Shetland and only very rarely get as far as the coast of Norway or the Skagerrack, and partly by forms which may either have arrived originally from the