pycnogonids or sea-spiders, *Colossendeis proboscidea* in particular

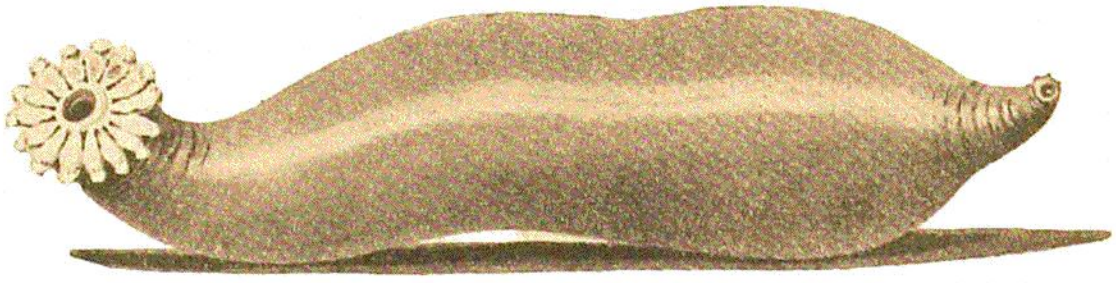

FIG. 361.
Trochostoma boreale, M. Sars. Reduced. (After Danielssen and Koren.)

being immense, though *Nymphon robustum* (see Fig. 364) is the most numerous and characteristic species of the cold area, and is easily recognisable by its semi-circular prehensile organs, resembling fingers which incline towards one another. The higher crustaceans consist entirely of shrimp-like forms, such as *Sclerocrangon*

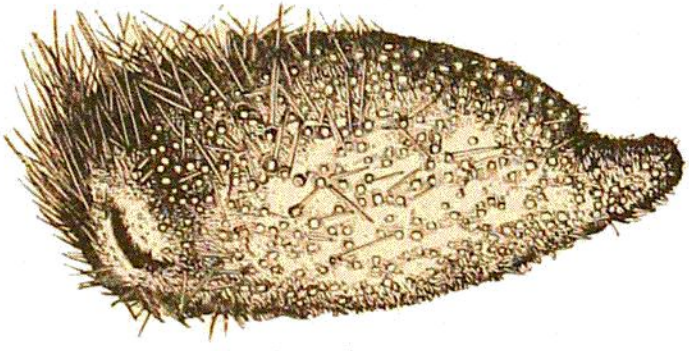

FIG. 362.
Pourtalesia jeffreysi, Wy. Thoms.
(After Wyville Thomson.)

ferox (see Fig. 365), *Bythocaris*, and *Hymenodora glacialis* (the last of which is also found pelagic in the deeper water-layers), whereas crabs are very poorly represented in the arctic areas. On the other hand, the lower crustaceans, especially isopods and amphipods, occupy a very prominent position among the fauna of the Norwegian Sea deep basin, as there are numbers of species, and several attain to considerable size. One of the

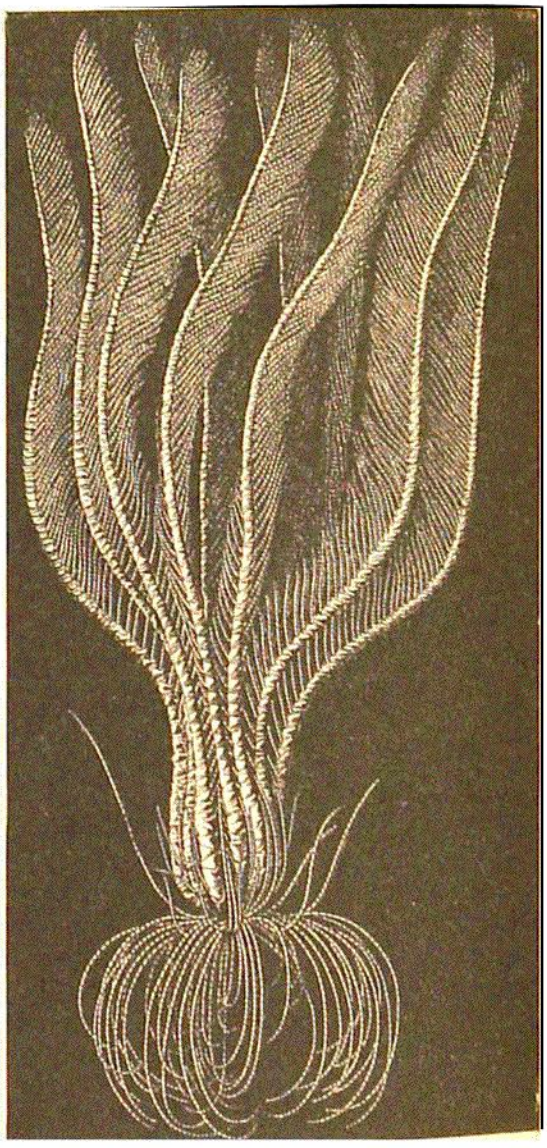

FIG. 363.
Antedon eschrichti, J. Müller. Reduced.
(After Stuxberg.)