

having fins; its arms are united to each other throughout their whole length by a skin attachment. The sea-tooth (scaphopod), *Siphonodentalium vitreum*, is also a very widely distributed form.

In the Norwegian Sea deep basin beyond 2000 metres the conditions seem as a rule to be less favourable for the development of an animal-life abounding in species, as already alluded to by Sars in his report on the first cruise of the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition. The bottom at these great depths

Fauna of the
abyssal area
of the
Norwegian
Sea.

consists of Globigerina (or Biloculina) ooze, offering no foundation for attached forms. Only a few species are limited to these profound depths, as the majority occur also in the shallower areas of the Arctic region, or are met with on the slopes of the Norwegian Sea deep basin.

One of the most characteristic deep-sea forms is a sea-lily, *Bathycrinus carpenteri*, that attaches itself to the soft bottom

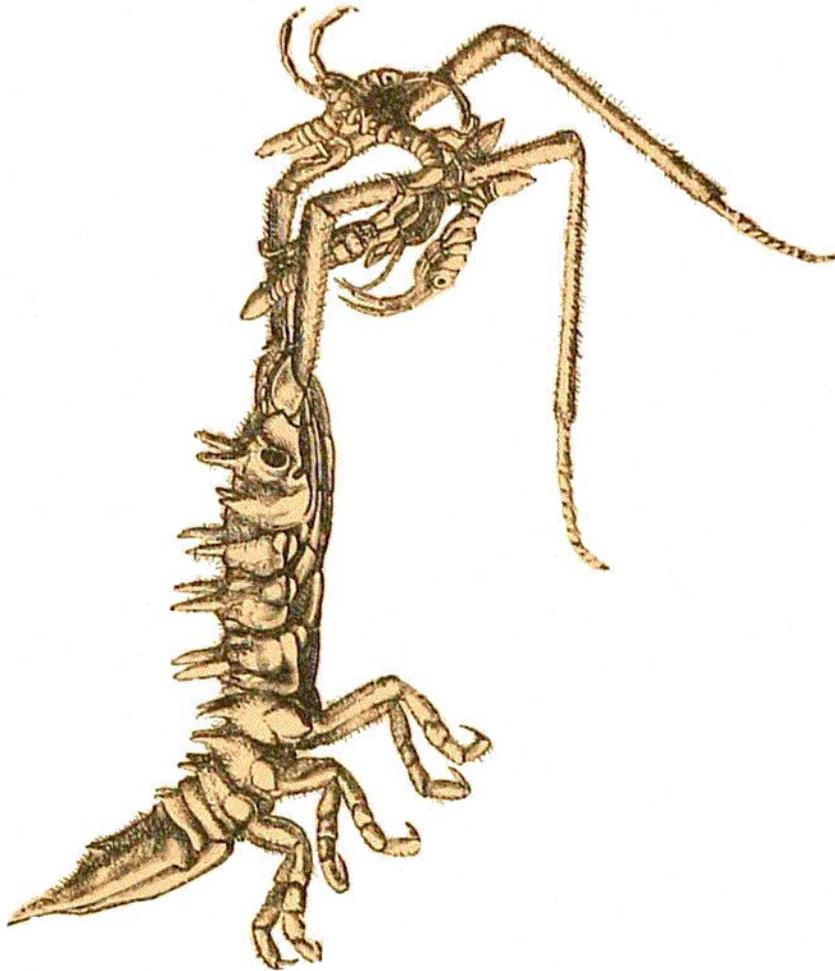


FIG. 367.
Arcturus baffini, Sab. With young.
(After Wyville Thomson.)

by means of the root-like ramifications issuing from its stalk (this form has a near relation, *Rhizocrinus lofotensis*, which occurs in the deeper parts of the boreal region). Another characteristic echinoderm is a sea-slug, *Kolga hyalina*, which is never found in depths less than 2000 metres. *Elpidia glacialis* (see Fig. 368), too, must be considered a characteristic sea-slug of the Norwegian Sea deep basin, though it may from time to time be met with in the north at lesser depths. These two holothurians belong to a remarkable group, with few though very large feet arranged in rows on either side; they