

represented by few specimens, though widely distributed. Hardly any of the "Challenger" species described by G. O. Sars are found in the Norwegian Sea.

The Schizopoda play a great part in northern waters, where the numerous species occur in enormous numbers, sometimes near the bottom and sometimes near the surface; the fishermen term them "Krill." They

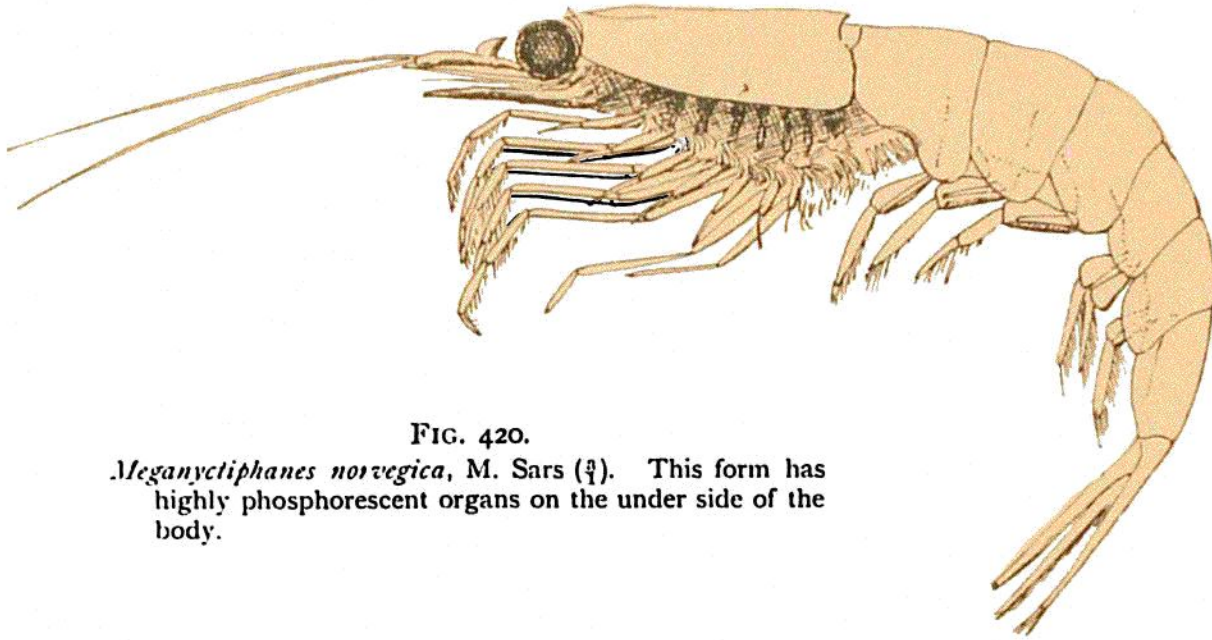


FIG. 420.

*Meganyctiphanes norvegica*, M. Sars (♀). This form has highly phosphorescent organs on the under side of the body.

are mostly colourless, transparent, with large red spots around the mouth, and have generally the appearance of small prawns with black stalked eyes. The most important species are *Meganyctiphanes norvegica* (Fig. 420) and *Thysanoëssa longicaudata*. The closing-net samples determined by Sars included some Schizopoda, Amphipoda, and Isopoda (see list, pp. 654-655).

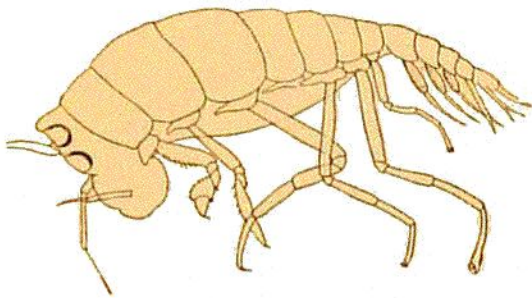


FIG. 421.

*Scypholanceola agassizii*, Woltereck.  
(From Woltereck.)

The great majority of the species of Amphipoda inhabit the warm oceans, where they occur mostly in the upper 400 metres of water. Woltereck has described some very remarkable deep-water forms belonging to the genera *Lanceola* and *Scypholanceola* (Fig. 421).

The members of the latter genus have light-reflecting eyes, the retina of which is entirely transformed and provided with peculiar cornet-shaped reflectors. They were previously considered rare, but according to Woltereck, who is describing our material, they were taken in great quantities during the cruise of the "Michael Sars." Another deep-sea form is the large transparent *Cystosoma* with splendid red eyes, which was taken in both our southern and northern sections in depths exceeding 500 metres (Fig. 422). One of the most striking types is the genus *Phronima*, of the family Hyperidæ. Most of the Hyperidæ make themselves a house of the empty mantle of a *Salpa* or *Doliolum*, and lay their eggs in the