

fjords along with numerous species of *Pandalus*, "the deep-water prawns," which are now the object of important fisheries. *Hymenodora* is known even from the ice-region, and was met with by Scoresby during his arctic voyages.<sup>1</sup>

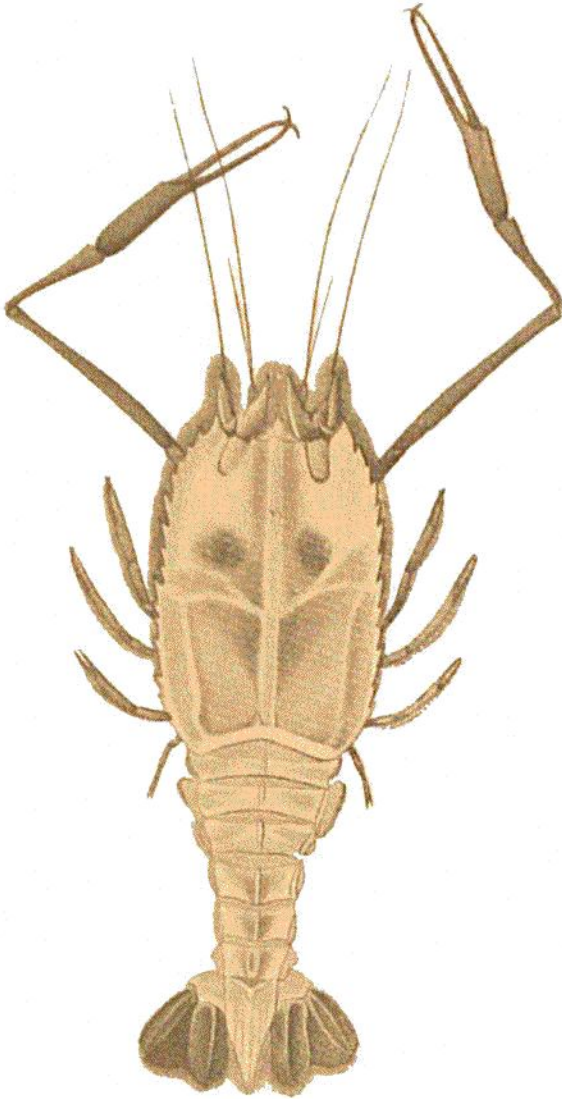


FIG. 427.

*Polycheles sculptus pacificus*, Fax. (From Faxon.)

the Norwegian Sea. The shell is about the size of a pin's head, and can

Though the Mollusca are widely distributed and represented by a vast number of different forms on the ocean-floor, the pelagic forms are comparatively few, but as regards abundance of individuals few groups of pelagic animals can compare with the winged snails or Pteropoda, which are divided into two groups: Thecosomata (or shelled pteropods) and Gymnosomata (or naked pteropods).

The Thecosomata are important on account of the part they play both in the plankton and in the bottom-deposits (see Chapter IV.). They include the family Limacinidæ having a spiral shell, of which the well-known *Limacina helicina* occurs in immense quantities in the Arctic (the seas around Spitsbergen and Greenland), while *Limacina balea*, the "Flueaat" of Norwegian fishermen, is a boreal species, and *Limacina retroversa* (Fig. 429) is a more southern form occurring also in

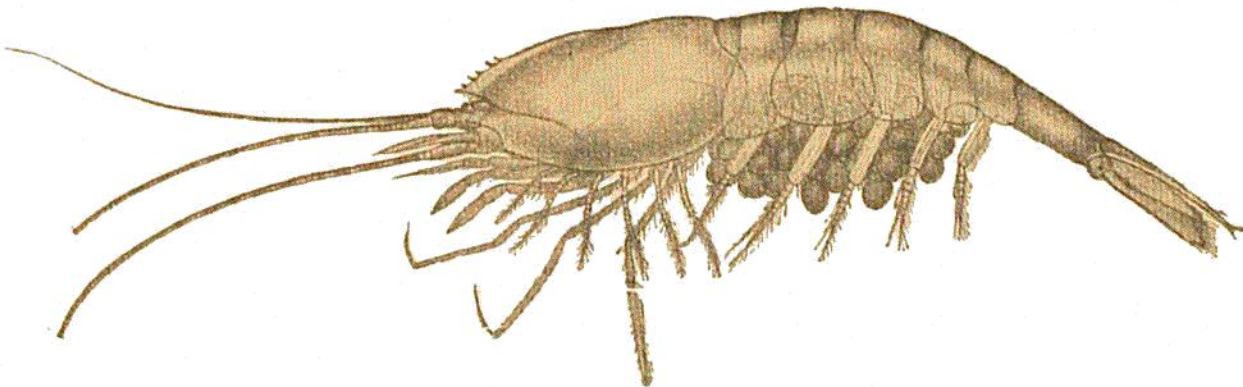


FIG. 428.

*Hymenodora glacialis*, Buchholz. (From G. O. Sars.)

<sup>1</sup> In the pelagic life of the ocean the Insecta are represented only by several species of Hemiptera (*Halobates* and *Halobatodes*), which are found skimming over the surface in the tropical regions.