

(together with *M. elongatum*) are known from the Norwegian Sea, but most of the species belonging to this genus are warm-water forms. *M. rafinesquei* is shown in Fig. 461. Several genera belonging to the Scopelidæ are recorded in the list of bottom-fishes, *Bathysaurus*,

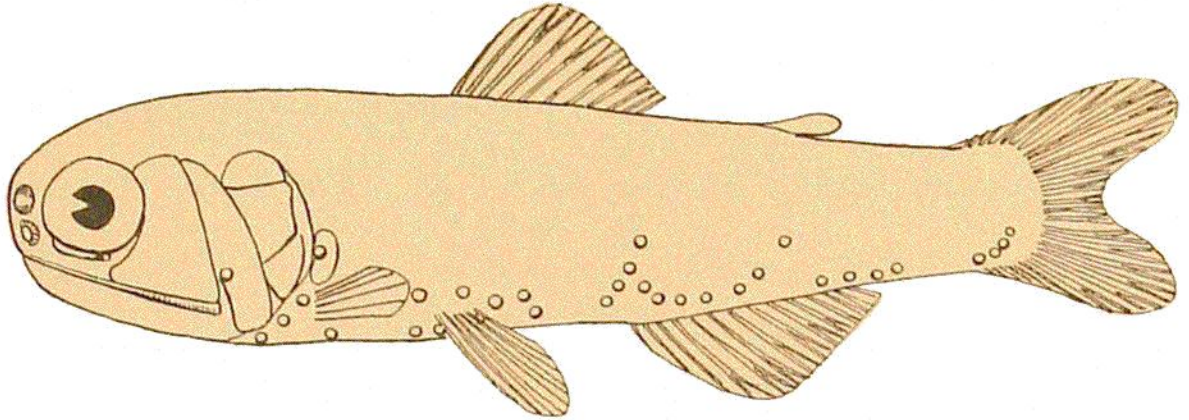


FIG. 461.

*Myctophum (Diaphus) rafinesquei*, Cocco. Nat. size, 7 cm.

*Bathypterois*, etc., which will probably prove to be bathypelagic forms, but the present state of our knowledge renders this merely a conjecture. Of interest is the remarkable form *Omosudis lowei* taken on a long line between the Canaries and the Azores (Station 49; see Fig. 462). This sub-order

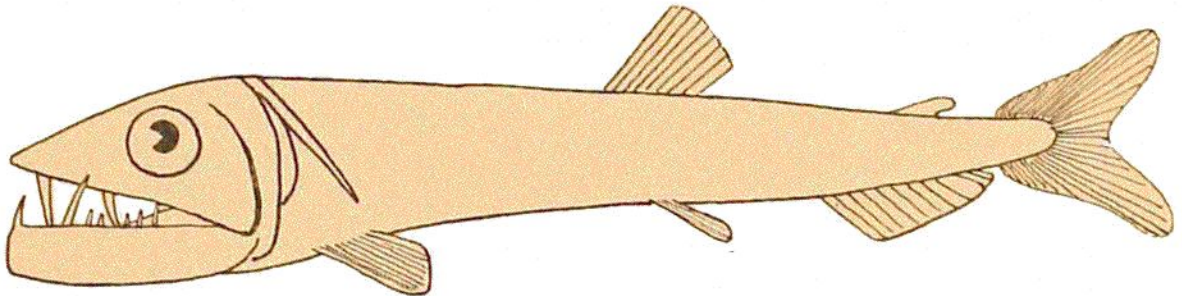


FIG. 462.

*Omosudis lowei*, Günth. Nat. size, 15 cm.

includes the Cetomimidæ, one genus of which was previously known and one was discovered by us; both genera contain blind forms (see Chapter X.).

The sub-order Catosteomi contains the Syngnathidæ, the needle-fish



FIG. 463.

*Syngnathus pelagicus*, Osbeck. Nat. size, 12 cm.

and the pipe-fish. The pipe-fishes (*Siphonostoma typhle* and *Syngnathus acus*) are common along the coasts of Northern Europe. Of the needle-shaped species, *Syngnathus pelagicus* (see Fig. 463) is a typical Sargasso form (see Plate V. Chapter X.), while *Nerophis æquoreus* lives mainly in the north-eastern part of the Atlantic, where it occurs in all the hauls