

In the southern section, again, the majority were taken in the western half towards the Sargasso Sea, west of the longitude of the Azores, where these forms occurred in great abundance.

Distribution
of Salpidæ.

The distribution of salpæ is somewhat different. Certain forms occur only in the south, for instance, *Cyclosalpa floridana*, *Salpa amboinensis*, and *S. henseni*; but the majority were taken to the north and south of the Azores, for example, *Cyclosalpa pinnata* and *Salpa maxima*. The medusa *Pelagia perla* is similarly distributed. All these surface animals occur in this central region of the North Atlantic in such countless numbers as to be immediately noticeable, and it struck me at the time that this peculiar distribution north and south of the Azores might be correlated with the submarine ridge on which these islands are situated. The currents are probably influenced by the configuration of the bottom, and the distribution of the pelagic organisms, even in the surface waters, may possibly be thereby affected, as we have often observed during previous cruises of the "Michael Sars" in the Norwegian Sea. A third group of salpæ, viz. *Salpa fusiformis*, *S. mucronata*, *S. confœderata*, and *S. zonaria*, while certainly most abundant north and south of the Azores, occurred frequently in other localities, especially in our northern section. *Salpa fusiformis* was doubtless the principal form among these, and was the only one observed at all the stations to the south-west of Ireland, between Rockall and the west coast of Scotland, and towards the Faroe-Shetland channel. Fig. 479 illustrates the distribution of *Salpa zonaria*, which was found abundantly in the northern part of the Atlantic.

Distribution
of Cephalo-
poda.

Most of the squids taken at the surface occurred south of the Azores, especially larval forms, and included larvæ of Onychoteuthidæ, *Octopodoteuthis sicula*, Cranchiidæ (*Cranchia scabra*, *Teuthowenia megalops*, *Galiteuthis suhmii*), *Heteroteuthis dispar*, *Tremoctopus atlanticus*, and *Argonauta*. Certain northern forms like *Gonatus* may be supposed to be wholly boreal.

Distribution
of Scopelids.

Among oceanic surface fish the Scopelidæ are probably most abundant. They were taken in thousands, but only a few have as yet been determined. Of these, *Myctophum rissoi*, *M. benoiti*, *M. affine*, *M. humboldti*, *M. coccoi*, *M. chærocephalum*, *M. gemellari*, *M. maderense*, *M. warmingi*, *M. micropteryum*, and *M. gemmifer* were taken only in the south; while *M. glaciale*, *M. punctatum*, and *M. rafinesquci* were also taken in our northern section. The Scopelidæ were usually accompanied by numerous young fish, of which I may mention