

though the individuals are few they are very interesting because the localities are no less than 240 miles distant from any shore. As the herring spawns on the bottom comparatively near the shore, and the young are consequently born there, these captures illustrate the actual migrations. Several of the records obtained near the slopes of the coast banks of the North Sea, the Faroe Islands, and Iceland are specially interesting, because the fishermen always report that herrings occur in the stomachs of ling and cod captured on the slopes of the banks in summer. It will be an interesting object for future research to ascertain if herrings may be captured along the bottom on the slopes. This might be possible now that the trawl has proved a fit appliance for the capture of herrings along the bottom, and if successful would confirm the hypothesis of Sir John Murray that this part of the sea bottom, the "mud-line," is a feeding ground for these fishes.

The Norway  
haddock.

The Gadidæ (cod, haddock, and saithe) have been taken in the surface waters over the deep parts of the Norwegian Sea far from the coast banks, but not in great numbers. The species most numerous represented in these parts seems to be the Norway haddock (*Sebastes marinus*). As will be noticed from the chart it has been taken in many localities, and these have been added to by recent investigations. *Sebastes* occurred mostly at depths of 100 to 200 metres, and we captured them by means of floating long lines, as shown in Fig. 74, p. 90, in numbers bordering on the abundance necessary for commercial fishing. Thus on one occasion we captured 65 fishes on 600 hooks with salted bait. Two young specimens of this fish were captured during the "Vöringen" Expedition, and during our cruises we have found the fry in thousands all over the Norwegian Sea—a fact pointing to the existence and propagation of a large stock of *Sebastes* in these intermediate layers.

*Ommato-*  
*strephes*  
*todarus.*

Among the squids *Ommatostrephes todarus* plays the most important part in the animal community of the Norwegian Sea. In his book on the Mollusca of Northern Norway, G. O. Sars, referring to this form, says: "It is the commonest squid on our coasts, and among the fishermen is generally termed 'Akker,' 'sprut,' etc. They generally appear in enormous shoals, coming from the open ocean in pursuit of the herring shoals on which they gorge themselves greedily. In pursuing the herring they often run up on the beach in their excitement, and long sandy beaches are sometimes said to be covered with the carcasses of stranded squids. At Lofoten they have been