

fished and salted in barrels for bait in the cod-fisheries, being usually captured at dusk or during the night by the aid of minute grapnels, several large hooks tied around a cylindrical piece of lead, baited with a herring and lowered to a suitable depth. The species is known outside Norway from the Skagerrack, the Faroe Islands, and Iceland, as well as from the west coast of France and the Mediterranean."

While fishing on the slopes of the coast banks one often finds this squid in the stomachs of cod, and repeatedly I have had occasion to make most interesting notes as to the occurrence of this species in the open sea far from land. One night we were hauling long lines on the Faroe slope, working with an electric lamp hanging over the side in order to see the line, when like lightning flashes one squid after another shot towards the light; on the same occasion the beaks of these animals were found in the stomachs of the captured fish. In October 1902 we were one night steaming outside the slopes of the coast banks of Norway, and for many miles we could see the squids moving in the surface waters like luminous bubbles, resembling large milky white electric lamps being constantly lit and extinguished; with a hand-line we captured several specimens. The existence of such numbers of squids in the open sea must undoubtedly be considered a very important item in the fauna.

Squids occur very abundantly also in the western part of the Norwegian Sea, where the small "bottle-nose" whale is captured by whalers during spring and summer. I have tried to obtain reliable information as to where this whaling goes on, and on the basis of this information I have prepared a chart (Fig. 483); each dot signifies a place where several whales have been observed or shot. The chart brings out the peculiar fact that all the localities are situated on the western side of the Gulf Stream water in the Norwegian Sea, *i.e.* in the transition belt between the Arctic and Atlantic currents. We gather from this chart that in April and May the "bottle-nose" is widely distributed over this part of the Norwegian Sea; in July the whaling ceases, and in September the inhabitants of the Faroe Islands get their last "bottle-nose." These whales are never, or only on extremely rare occasions, observed or shot on the coast banks, and thus they do not enter the Barents Sea, but, according to an experienced whaler, they follow the 800-fathoms line.

The "bottle-nose" whale.

I have succeeded in obtaining information as to the stomach-contents of the "bottle-nose"; these consist mainly of the