

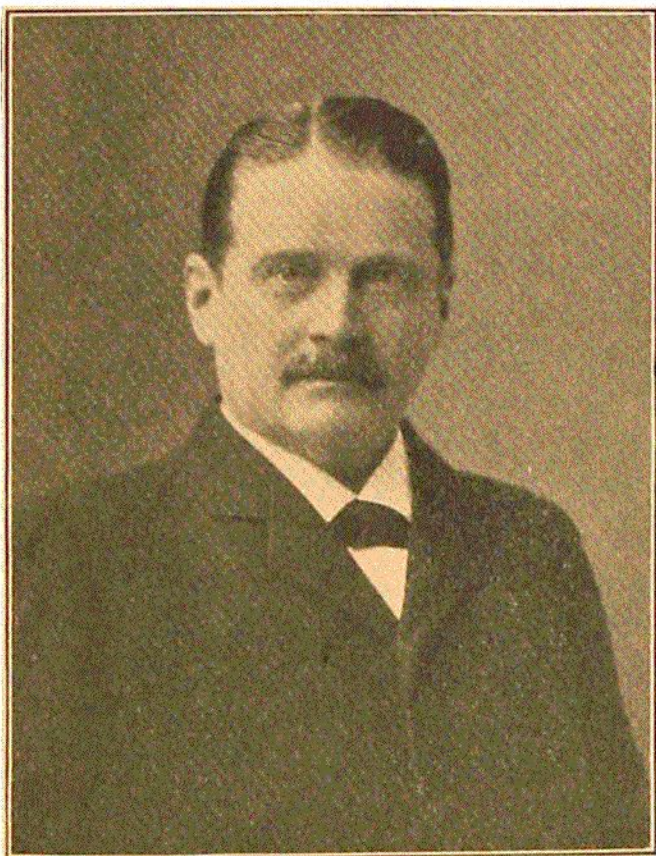
investigations among the intelligent reading public of the whole world.

Although small and more or less permanent marine laboratories had been established on various parts of the European and American coasts previous to 1880, it must be acknowledged that the foundation of the Zoological Station at Naples in that year by Anton Dohrn marks an era in all that concerns the histology and embryology of marine organisms, and these studies have in turn given a great impetus to the systematic investigation of many purely oceanic problems.

The work of marine biological laboratories and of international and other fishery investigations.
Anton Dohrn.

Similar marine laboratories have since been founded in many parts of the world, some for researches of purely scientific

interest and others for the investigation of economic questions connected with the study of the habits and development of the food fishes.



PROFESSOR OTTO PETTERSSON.

By far the most important of these organisations was that resulting from an International Hydrographic Congress held in Stockholm in 1899, which was largely brought about by the exertions of Otto Pettersson. An International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of the North Sea was established, the participating countries being Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Denmark,

Hydrographic Congress, 1899.
Pettersson.
International North Sea Council.

Sweden, and Norway. Many important researches have been undertaken, and many elaborate reports have been issued by the scientific staffs of each of the countries concerned. This international work, which has been carried on for over ten years, and is still in operation, has given a great impulse to nearly all departments of oceanic science, one result among the many others being the organisation of the "Michael Sars" Expedition in the North Atlantic in 1910, to an account of which this volume is chiefly devoted.

The "Michael Sars" North Atlantic Expedition, 1910.

J. M.