

and biological observations over a large part of the North Atlantic. As previously stated, one of the principal objects of the expedition was to carry out researches in the North Atlantic likely to increase our knowledge of the marine area explored by the "Michael Sars" during the past few years, namely, the Norwegian Sea lying between Norway, Greenland, Iceland, and the North Sea. It was important, therefore, to

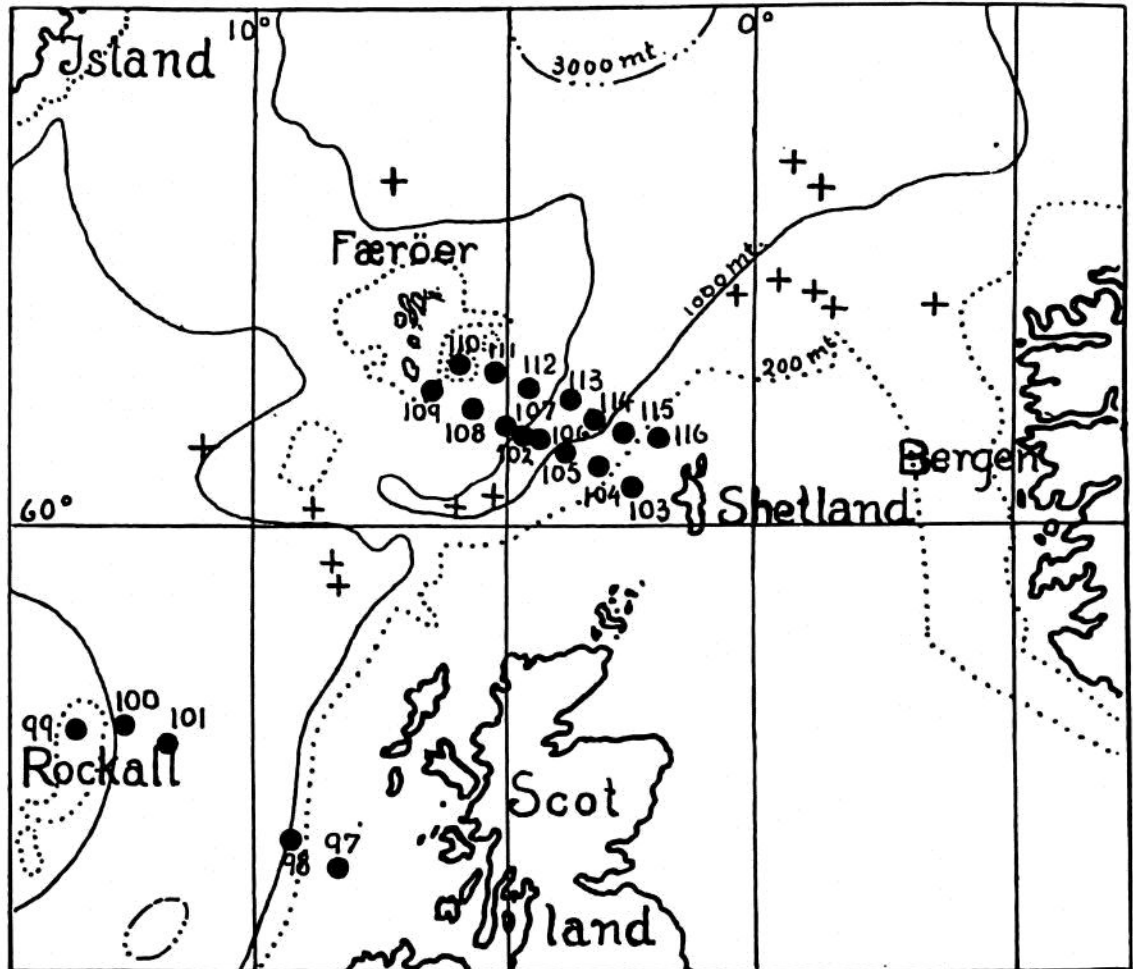


FIG. 104.—"MICHAEL Sars" STATIONS FROM GLASGOW TO BERGEN.

examine the adjoining portion of the Atlantic and to investigate the inflow of the Atlantic water.

After leaving the vicinity of the Newfoundland Bank, the Gulf Stream bends sharply eastwards and forms the surface layer examined by us between Stations 81 and 92 (see Fig. 99). Off the edge of the Irish coast bank a portion turns northwards towards the Norwegian Sea. The sea-bottom is here very complicated, for the deep basins of the Atlantic and Norwegian Sea are separated by a submarine ridge (see Fig. 104). To the north-west of Ireland the wide Atlantic plain narrows to a kind