

found in deep water by the "Michael Sars," similar to those found in such great numbers by the "Challenger" in the Pacific.

Twelve species are rays (Raiidæ). *Raia microocellata* and *R. miraletus* are true Atlantic species, caught by the "Michael Sars" only south of the Canaries. The other species are caught also in the Norwegian Sea.

Of the family Chimæridæ, *Chimæra monstrosa* is recorded from the Norwegian Sea, from the extreme north of Norway, from the whole of the Atlantic down to the Cape of Good Hope, from Sumatra and Japan. *C. mirabilis* was discovered by the "Michael Sars" in 1902, south of the Faroe Islands, in deep water. *Hariotta raleighana*, in appearance a most remarkable deep-sea fish, was previously known from the Atlantic slope off the United States.

THE TELEOSTEI are represented in our list by no less than eight sub-orders.

The Malacopterygii include salmon-like fishes; two species of the genus *Argentina* live near the continental edge or the deepest part of the coast-banks of the Norwegian Sea and the Atlantic. The family Alepocephalidæ includes true deep-sea fishes, black in colour, known from the greatest depths of the ocean, but not recorded from the Norwegian Sea. They are salmon-like in form, and attain the dimensions of a small salmon.

The Apodes, or eel-like fishes, include a great number of deep-sea fishes belonging to the family Synphobranchidæ. *Synphobranchus pinnatus* is known from all the oceans of the world, and was caught in deep water by the "Michael Sars" at many stations. The family Murænidæ includes shore-fishes; the splendid *Muræna helena* was caught off the African coast.

The Haplomi and the Heteromi include true deep-sea fishes, the genera being *Bathysaurus*, *Bathypterois*, the new genus *Bathymicrops*, *Halosauropsis*, and *Notacanthus*. None of them are known from the Norwegian Sea, but some have a world-wide distribution, and have been caught at the very greatest depths where trawlings have been taken.

The Catosteomi and Percosoces are only represented by one species each; both coast-fishes. *Centriscus scolopax* is a brightly-coloured little coast-fish with a pipette-like rostrum.

The Anacanthini are represented in our list by no less than 36 different species, 19 of Macruridæ, and 17 of Gadidæ. These two families are very nearly related. The Macruridæ include the most important and numerous bottom-fishes on the continental slopes and over the abysmal areas of the ocean. The Gadidæ are the most numerous and economically the most important food-fishes in northern and subtropical waters. The Macruridæ have representatives which live in very deep water only, others which are confined to certain geographical areas of the slope, and so on; these will be treated in greater detail later. Of the Gadidæ the genus *Gadus* has a number of species (for instance, the cod, the haddock, the whiting, the pollack, the saithe) which are characteristic of different parts of northern waters, while the genus *Merluccius* is the most important food-fish on subtropical coast-banks. The genera *Molva* (ling) and *Brosmius* (tusk) inhabit the deepest parts