

of the coast-banks, and the genera *Mora*, *Lepidion*, and *Halargyreus* the uppermost part of the continental slope.

The Acanthopterygii.—Fifty-one species belong to this very important and large group of highly developed fishes, most of which are true coast-bank fishes, only a few of them being known from the uppermost part of the slope.

Most of these fishes, the Serranidæ, Sciænidæ, Pristipomatidæ, Sparidæ, Mullidæ, Caproidæ, Labridæ, Scorpænidæ, Triglidæ, Trachinidæ, Uranoscopidæ, and Callionymidæ, are brightly-coloured fishes, with hard ossified scales and spines of moderate size, living in shallow water, or deeper, on the coast-banks, with a maximum distribution in warm subtropical waters. The northern limit of their distribution differs for different species, several extending even to the southern warmer parts of the bays and fjords of Scandinavia; other families, e.g. Cottidæ and Blenniidæ, have representatives in the Arctic (*Triglops*, *Lumpenus*). None of these families have, however, any economical importance in the Norwegian Sea or North Sea.

The family Pleuronectidæ, or flounders, includes very important food-fishes. The plaice, flounder, sole, dab, megrim, halibut, all belong to this family. *Hippoglossus*, *Pleuronectes*, and *Zeugopterus* are northern genera; *Solea* is the most important genus in the Atlantic, *Solea vulgaris* being of importance also in the southern parts of the North Sea.

The Scombriformes, to which belong the genera *Trachurus* or *Caranx*, *Scomber*, *Thynnus*, are mostly pelagic, but are also caught very near to the shore. The mackerel, the tunny, the horse-mackerel are all economic species of great importance.

Class—PISCES

Sub-Class—ELASMOBRANCHII

Order—PLAGIOSTOMI

Sub-Order—SELACHII

NOTIDANIDÆ

Notidanus griseus, Cuv. (six-gilled shark), 1902, Faroe-Shetland channel (Fig. 253).

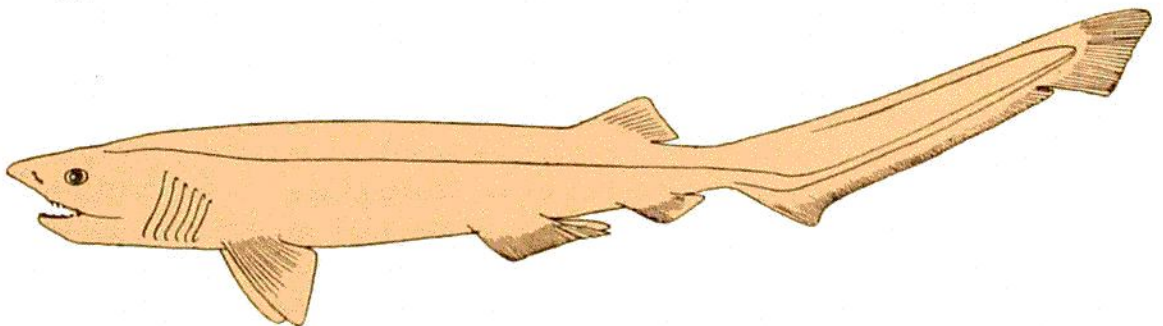


FIG. 253.

Notidanus griseus, Cuv. (After Bonaparte.)