

distribution of the most important forms taken in the abyssal plain and the bordering intermediate zone. The localities of special importance are the Southern Ocean for *Halosauropsis macrochir*, and the Pacific for *Macrurus armatus*.

Species.	Localities where Captured.	
	By the "Michael Sars."	By other Expeditions.
	Stations.	
<i>Hariotta raleighana</i> .	35, 101	Off the east coast of North America.
<i>Bathypterois longipes</i> .	41, 53	Off the east coast of South America.
<i>Halosauropsis macrochir</i>	35, 53, 88, 95	Between South Africa and Kerguelen, off east coast of North America, Gibraltar, Morocco, the Azores.
<i>Macrurus aequalis</i> .	25, 35, 41	From Faroe Islands to Cape Verdes.
" <i>simulus</i> .	53, 88	Off the east coast of North America, Denmark Straits.
" <i>brevibarbis</i>	10, 88	Off the east coast of North America, Denmark Straits.
" <i>armatus</i> .	10, 35, 53, 88	Pacific.
" <i>globiceps</i> .	41, 88	Bay of Biscay to the Azores.
<i>Synaphobranchus pinnatus</i>	24, 41, 53, 88, 95, 101	Japan, Philippines, Arabian Sea, off east coast of North America, Faroe Islands to Cape Verdes, off Brazil.

Besides these we caught at Station 48 an *Alepocephalus* and the new form *Bathymicrops regis* (see Fig. 305), which may both be pelagic.

Excepting the *Hariotta*, which has only been taken at somewhat lesser depths (Station 35, 2603 metres), all these species

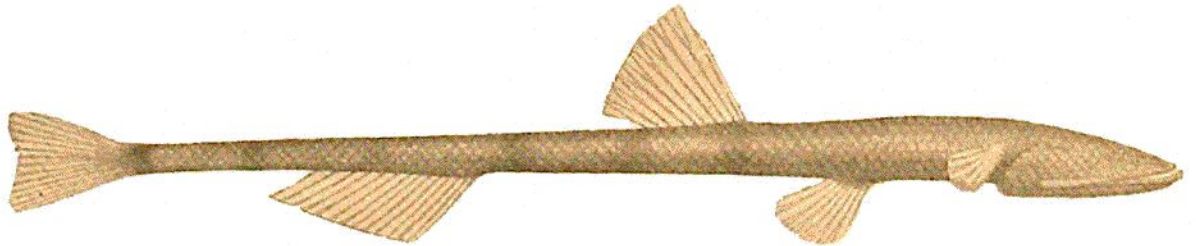


FIG. 305.  
*Bathymicrops regis*, n.g., n.sp. Nat. size, 11 cm.

belong to the genera recorded by previous expeditions from the abyssal plain. Of the nine species, three (*Halosauropsis macrochir*, *Macrurus armatus*, and *Synaphobranchus pinnatus*) have previously been taken in other oceans. Of special interest is the fact that *M. armatus* has been found in so many new