

Ocean, between South Africa and Kerguelen, and from the "Michael Sars" Stations 35, 53, 88, and 95, was taken down to 2995 metres.

As regards the North Atlantic in particular, the distribution of the deep-sea fauna and the hydrographical conditions show in many instances a marked and interesting correspondence. The rule just discussed holds good also in this ocean: the deepest living forms have a wide distribution. Thus three forms (*Macrurus brevibarbis*, *M. simulus*, and *Hariotta raleighana*), previously known from the American side of the Atlantic, were found by us on the eastern side, as well as on the ridge in Mid-Atlantic. These forms were only taken at the deepest stations.

In Fig. 99, p. 115, a section is given from Newfoundland to Ireland, showing the vertical distribution of salinities and temperatures, and we see from this that on the eastern side of the Atlantic high temperatures go far deeper than on the western side, where the isotherms take an upward turn along the slope. In intermediate depths, for instance between 500 and 800 fathoms, it is therefore much colder on the western side, while at depths of 1000 to 2000 fathoms similar temperature conditions prevail on both sides. Special interest thus attaches to the fact that representatives of the deepest living forms were found on both sides of the ocean, while the faunæ of the slopes in 500 to 800 fathoms are, on the whole, distinct. From this latter rule exceptions may be noted, some forms being also at these depths common to both sides, like *Antimora viola*, found first on the eastern side by the "Michael Sars," *Macrurus rupestris*, and *M. cælorhynchus*; these forms, however, appear to be allied to the fauna of the coast banks, and they can hardly be counted among the forms characteristic of the intermediate depths on the slopes.

Among the Macruridæ the following species may perhaps be considered as characteristic of the two sides of the North Atlantic:—

Western Side.	Eastern Side.
<i>Macrurus carminatus.</i>	<i>Macrurus zaniophorus.</i>
„ <i>bairdii.</i>	„ <i>æqualis.</i>
„ <i>goodei.</i>	„ <i>sclerorhynchus.</i>
„ <i>sulcatus.</i>	<i>Bathygadus melanobranchus.</i>
	„ <i>longifilis.</i>

Fishes from  
the slopes of  
the eastern  
Atlantic.

We will here only discuss the fauna of the eastern side, where trawlings as well as hydrographical investigations were made by the "Michael Sars." The most important fish caught