

them with nourishment—an operation that under favourable circumstances can actually be observed.<sup>1</sup> Of larger forms, the numbers of which render them characteristic of these depths, two sea-slugs deserve mention: a red one (*Stichopus tremulus*, see Fig. 340), and a gray one (*Mesothuria intestinalis*). They belong, however, to a division different from the sea-slugs found in the littoral zone, the distinction consisting *inter alia* in a different structure of the tentacles.

Other characteristic forms are: the brittle star *Amphiura norvegica*, the sea-slugs *Cucumaria hispida* and *Bathyplores tizardi*. Of higher crustaceans we have the genus *Munida*, with the two species *M. rugosa* and *M. tenuimana*, of which the latter in particular is to be met with in the deepest parts of the fjords, and the prawn *Pontophilus norvegicus*. The mussels come next to the rhizopods in number of species, the forms



FIG. 340.

*Stichopus tremulus*, Gunn. Reduced. (After O. F. Müller.)

most frequently found being *Malletia obtusa*, *Portlandia lucida*, *P. tenuis*, and *P. frigida*, *Abra longicallis* and *A. nitida*, *Kelliella miliaris*, *Axinus flexuosus* and *A. ferruginosus*, *Nucula tumidula*, and the species of *Neera*. Scaphopods include three characteristic forms, namely *Antalis striolata*, *Siphonentalis tetragona*, and *Cadulus subfusiformis*, which last becomes more abundant as the depth increases. Worms are represented by the families Maldanidæ and Terebellidæ, of which latter *Terebellides strömi* is very common, and there are also *Lumbrinereis fragilis*, *Nephtys*, *Aricia*, etc.

The cœlenterates are represented on the mud of the deeper parts of the fjords by the group of pennatulids or sea-pens, a kind of unattached coral animal. The commonest forms are *Kophobelemnion stelliferum* (see Fig. 341) and *Funiculina quadrangularis*, though they are not so regularly or abundantly distributed as the two sea-slugs already referred to, which are found practically everywhere. Two species of sea-anemones (*Actinostola callosa* and *Bolocera tuedicæ*)<sup>2</sup> are also universally distributed,

<sup>1</sup> The following are a few forms which are characteristic owing to their numbers and size: the globular *Saccamina spherica*, the rod-like ramifying *Rhabdammina abyssorum*, and the star-shaped *Astrorhiza arenaria*, the test of which consists of particles of sand, the rod-like non-ramifying *Bathysiphon filiformis*, etc. In addition there are other large forms of which I may mention the species of *Cristellaria*, the shells of which are calcareous and consist of several cells.

<sup>2</sup> Both these forms are found in the deep parts of the fjords, but I am not certain whether they live on the mud or on the patches of harder bottom which occur here and there.