

Ophiopholis aculeata, *Ophiothrix fragilis*, *Nephrops norvegicus*, *Pagurus bernhardus* and *P. lævis*, *Rossia macrosoma*, *Pecten septemradiatus* and *P. opercularis*, *Oceanapia robusta*, *Ficulina ficus* (with *Pagurus pubescens*) as well as many other sponges. Occasionally we got *Sipho islandicus*, *Natica* sp., *Neptunea antiqua* (with *Chondractinia digitata*), *Bolocera tuediæ*, *Halipterus christi*, *Atelecyclus septemdentatus*, *Inachus dorynchus*, *Portunus tuberculatus*, *Galathea nexa*, *Pagurus meticulosus*, *Onuphis tubicola*, *Nereis* sp., *Stichopus tremulus*, *Brissopsis lyrifera*, *Luidia ciliaris*, *Ophiura ciliaris*, *Ascidia venosa*, etc.

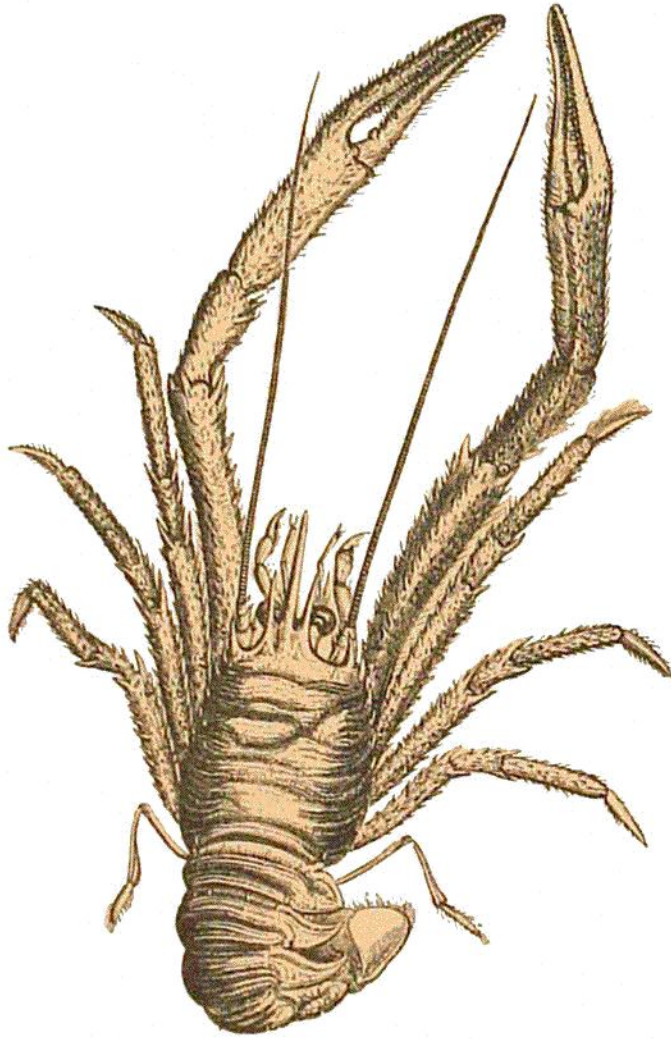


FIG. 355.
Munida rugosa, Fabr. Reduced.

This list shows that several forms found in the Norwegian depression and on the deep muddy bottom occur here also. Two crustaceans (*Hyas coarctatus* and *Munida rugosa*, see Fig. 355) should be noticed in particular, as they inhabit the plateau in large numbers, and seem to furnish an important supply of food to the larger kinds of fish; they were both also taken by the trawl in 200 metres on the Norwegian coast-bank off Stat. In addition we secured a couple of starfishes (*Pontaster tenuispinus* and *Astropecten irregularis*), while brachiopods, bryozoans,

chitons, etc., were attached to the stones. Among the amphipods we noticed species of the genus *Hoplonyx*, immense numbers of which sometimes collect on dead fish or baited lines.

British investigators have made the plateau round the Shetland islands, to a depth of about 200 metres, one of the most familiar.¹ Most of the Shetland forms are identical with those occurring in the Norwegian boreal region, but we do

¹ For details see *Report of the British Assoc.*, 1868, pp. 232-342.