

most characteristic of the amphipods is *Amathillopsis spinigera* (see Fig. 366), which has an extremely spinose body.¹ The cold area, moreover, like the plateaus and coasts, has its caprellids climbing about among the sponges and hydroids, the most numerous and common being *Caprella spinosissima*, whose body is covered with dense strong spines. Among isopods we get the remarkable *Eurycope gigantea* belonging to a group with very long legs that easily drop off; it has a relation not nearly

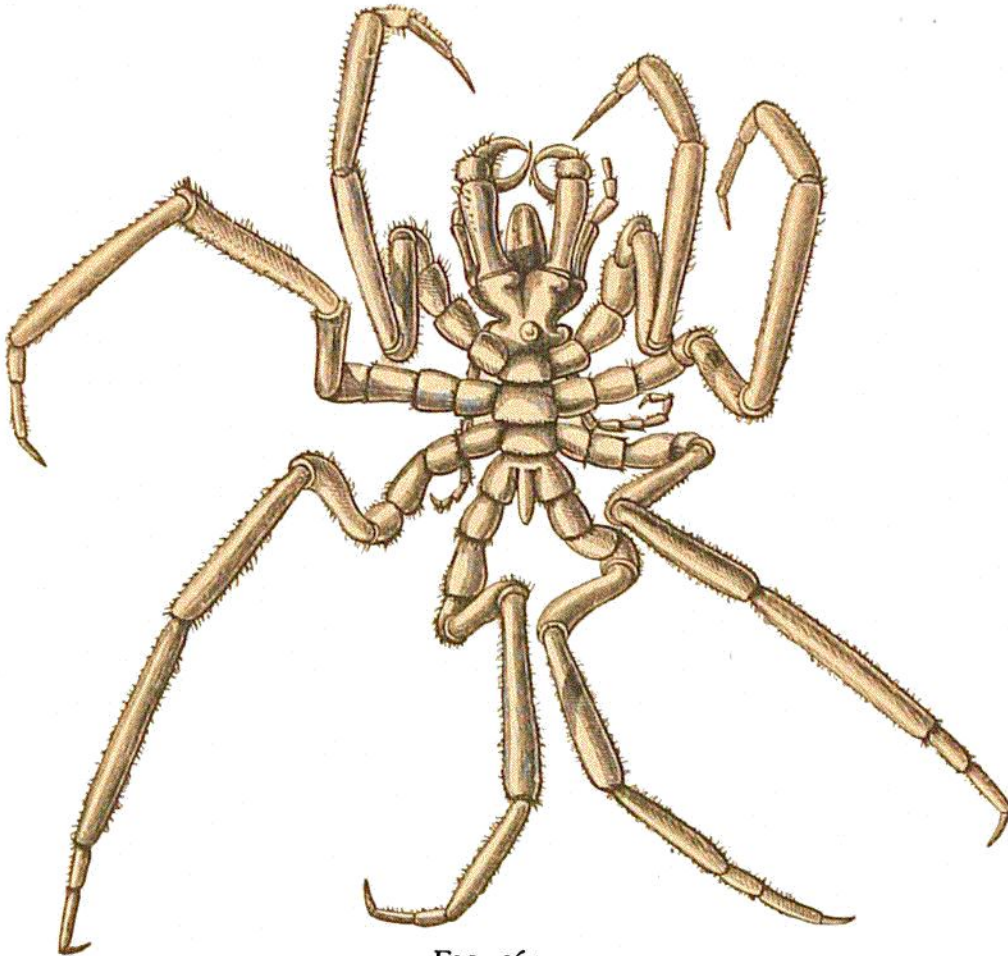


FIG. 364.
Nymphon robustum, Bell. (After Wyville Thomson.)

so big (*Munnopsis typica*) in the greater depths of the boreal region and widely distributed throughout the arctic seas. The isopod fauna is further represented, often in considerable quantities, by the genera *Arcturus* (*A. baffini*, see Fig. 367) and *Astacilla* (*A. granulata*).

A sea-anemone, *Allantactis parasitica*, is another of the most characteristic forms, attaching itself to the shells of snails belonging to the species of *Sipho* and *Neptunca*.

¹ Other amphipods conspicuous owing to their size are *Stegocephalus inflatus*, the extremely thick forepart of whose body makes it easily recognisable, *Cleippides quadricuspis*, with long spines along the dorsal portion of its posterior segments, *Anonyx* sp., etc.