

(boreal), viz. *Aglantha digitalis* (see Fig. 399), which sometimes plays an important part in the pelagic life of the Norwegian Sea; in the North Sea Hensen fell in with a shoal of these medusæ which he estimated at 23½ billions of individuals. As mentioned by Haeckel, it is characteristic of this form that it suddenly appears in enormous quantities for some days and then suddenly disappears for some months.

As rare visitors in the north may be mentioned, *Pantachogon haeckelii*, *Pectyllis arctica*, and *Crossota norvegica*.¹ Other species are strictly limited to the warm zone of the ocean, which may be said to



FIG. 402.

Aglisera ignea, Vanhöffen ($\frac{2}{1}$).
(From Vanhöffen.)

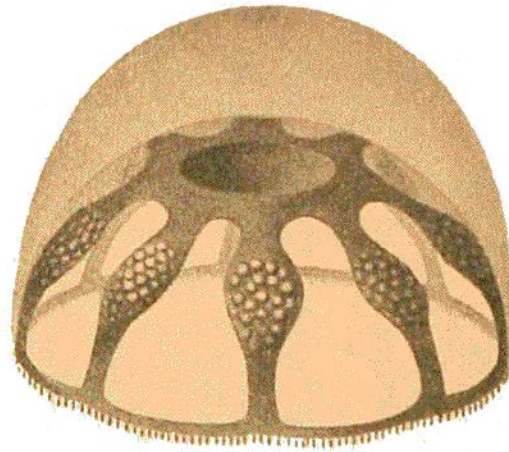


FIG. 403.

Halicreas rotundatum, Vanhöffen ($\frac{2}{1}$).
(From Vanhöffen.)

reach the 40th or 50th degree of latitude, where we find some small forms living entirely in the upper layers of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, as for instance *Rhopalonema velatum*, *Aglaura hemistoma*, and *Liriope tetraphylla* (Fig. 400); they are devoid of colour or only faintly tinted, some of them being only a few millimetres in diameter. Others are genuine deep-sea forms, found only below 600 or 1000 metres. *Crossota brunnea* (Fig. 401) is dark brownish, *Aglisera ignea* (Fig. 402) is a flaring red, and *Halicreas rotundatum* (Fig. 403) is distinguished by bright red markings.

The Narcomedusæ are oceanic forms, including some small colourless surface forms and strongly tinted (brown) deep-sea forms.

¹ This species was taken by me in a deep haul in the Norwegian Sea, and Vanhöffen placed it very near to the tropical species *Crossota brunnea*, see *Wiss. Ergeb. "Valdivia" Expedition*, Bd. 3, 1902; and "Die Fauna und Flora Grönlands," *Grönland Expedition* (Berlin, 1897).