

largely due to the enormous abundance of this species, which constitutes the food of the arctic whales.

Vertical  
distribution of  
Copepoda in  
the Norwegian  
Sea.

In the boreal parts of the Norwegian Sea most of the arctic species occur in the deeper layers in accordance with the hydrographical conditions, as shown by the following abstract from a table given by Damas and Koefoed:—

	0-50 metres.	50-100 metres.	100-200 metres.	200-500 metres.	500-1000 metres.
<i>Calanus finmarchicus</i> . . .	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Calanus hyperboreus</i> . . .			x	x	x
<i>Pseudocalanus elongatus</i> . . .	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Microcalanus pusillus</i> . . .					x
<i>Euchaeta norvegica</i> . . .			x	x	x
<i>Euchaeta glacialis</i> . . .					x
<i>Chiridius armatus</i> . . .			x	x	x
<i>Chiridius obtusifrons</i> . . .				x	x
<i>Amallophora magna</i> . . .					x
<i>Oncaea conifera</i> . . .				x	x
<i>Oithona plumifera</i> . . .		x		x	x
<i>Oithona similis</i> . . .	x	x	x	x	x

According to this table a peculiar bathypelagic fauna appears to exist in the Norwegian Sea, whether the surface layers be warm or cold. We find, however, many transitions between the typically arctic and the typically boreal forms, and the most intimate knowledge of their distribution and life-history is necessary to enable us fully to characterise the various species.

Among the pteropoda *Limacina helicina* is typically arctic; it spawns on the coast banks of Greenland at a temperature of 0° C., and between the ice-floes, the young being gradually distributed into deeper water.

As already indicated, there are certain medusæ which must be considered as arctic coast forms (see Fig. 398, p. 570), such as *Hippocrene superciliaris*, *Codonium princeps*, *Catablema campanula*. Of oceanic medusæ *Aglantha digitalis* is found in the upper layers, and *Crossota norvegica* in the deepest layers of the Norwegian Sea, both being characteristic forms.

The siphonophore *Diphyes arctica*, the sagittidæ *Krohnia hamata*, *Sagitta gigantea* and *S. arctica*, the ostracod *Conchæcia borealis*, the schizopoda *Meganyctiphanes norvegica*, *Boreophausia inermis* and *Thysanoëssa longicaudata*, the amphipoda *Euthemisto*