

We have seen that the upper limit for *Cyclothone microdon* and the red crustaceans, in the northern section from Newfoundland to Ireland, or about lat. 50° N., was approximately 500 metres below the surface, and we have also noticed that the limit of depth for the same forms at the southernmost stations, or about lat. 33° N., was some 200-300 metres deeper. In the Norwegian Sea I have previously investigated the intermediate

Depths m.	Gastrostomus Bairdii.	Oyema atrum.	Gonostoma grande.	Gonostoma elongatum	Photostomias Guernei
150				• •	••••••
300				••••••••	•••
500				••	○
750	○ ○ ○ ○		○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○	
1000	○ ○ ○		○ ○ ○		• ○
1250	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○	•
1500	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○
2000	○				•

FIG. 490.—VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK-COLOURED PELAGIC FISHES.

pelagic fauna, and found pelagic red prawns as well as the dark-red fish, *Sebastes norvegicus*, at depths of about 200 metres below the surface. *Sebastes* was taken, for instance, with floating long lines in considerable quantities on a course from Jan Mayen to Lofoten—that is to say, in about lat. 67° N.,—at a depth of 200 metres, and it was found, though in decreasing quantities, in even less depths. Along the Norwegian coast, in the fjords and sounds, we have a particularly rich fauna of red crustaceans (especially *Pandalus borealis*), occupying depths