

XVII. THE ARCTIC REGION.

The coasts of Greenland, Spitzbergen, and the seas within the Arctic circle, so far as they have been explored, constitute this region.

<i>Cirroteuthis mülleri.</i>		<i>Rossia palpebrosa.</i>
<i>Octopus arcticus</i> ¹ (also A. I. II.).		„ <i>glaucopis</i> (also I.).
<i>Sepiola atlantica</i> (also I.).		„ <i>mölleri.</i>
<i>Rossia macrosoma</i> ² (also I. V.).		<i>Gonatus fabricii</i> (also A. C. II. V.).
		<i>Taonius hyperboreus</i> (also A. II.).

The general statements above made may be tested by reference to these statistical tables.

The species enumerated in the Oceanic lists are distributed thus:—

66	species	are	recorded	from	only	one	Oceanic	area.
15	„	„	two	Oceanic	areas.			
3	„	„	three	„				

These numbers show that about 75 per cent. of the oceanic forms are confined to one ocean, and that cosmopolitan forms must be regarded as exceptional.

The species enumerated in the seventeen Littoral lists may be arranged thus:—

199	species	are	recorded	from	only	one	Littoral	area.
27	„	„	two	Littoral	areas.			
12	„	„	three	„				
4	„	„	four	„				
1	„	„	five	„				
2	„	„	six	„				
1	„	„	ten	„				

About 80 per cent. therefore of these forms are confined to one region, a striking confirmation of the proposition made on p. 211.

Thirty-five species are recorded from both Oceanic and Littoral regions, but the majority of these are typically pelagic, and hence their occurrence in the latter areas must be regarded as accidental; furthermore it will be seen that almost without exception the littoral regions where a species has been found are those bordering upon its proper ocean, which is precisely what would have been expected.

¹ Recorded by Dewhurst as *Sepia grønlandica* (Nat. Hist. Cetacea, p. 263, London, 1834), and by Möller as *Octopus granulatus* (Ind. Moll. groenl., p. 3). Most of the species enumerated above occur in Mörch's list in Rink, Danish Greenland, p. 440, London, 1877.

² This is more likely to be *Rossia oweni*.