

fish almost as well as the trawl itself. The cylindrical fore part is largely responsible for this, as it retains within its walls the animals that do not pass immediately into the after part, which, owing to its great length, lets the water filter easily through. One great advantage of these tow-nets is that they can be lowered very rapidly when used as vertical nets. They then

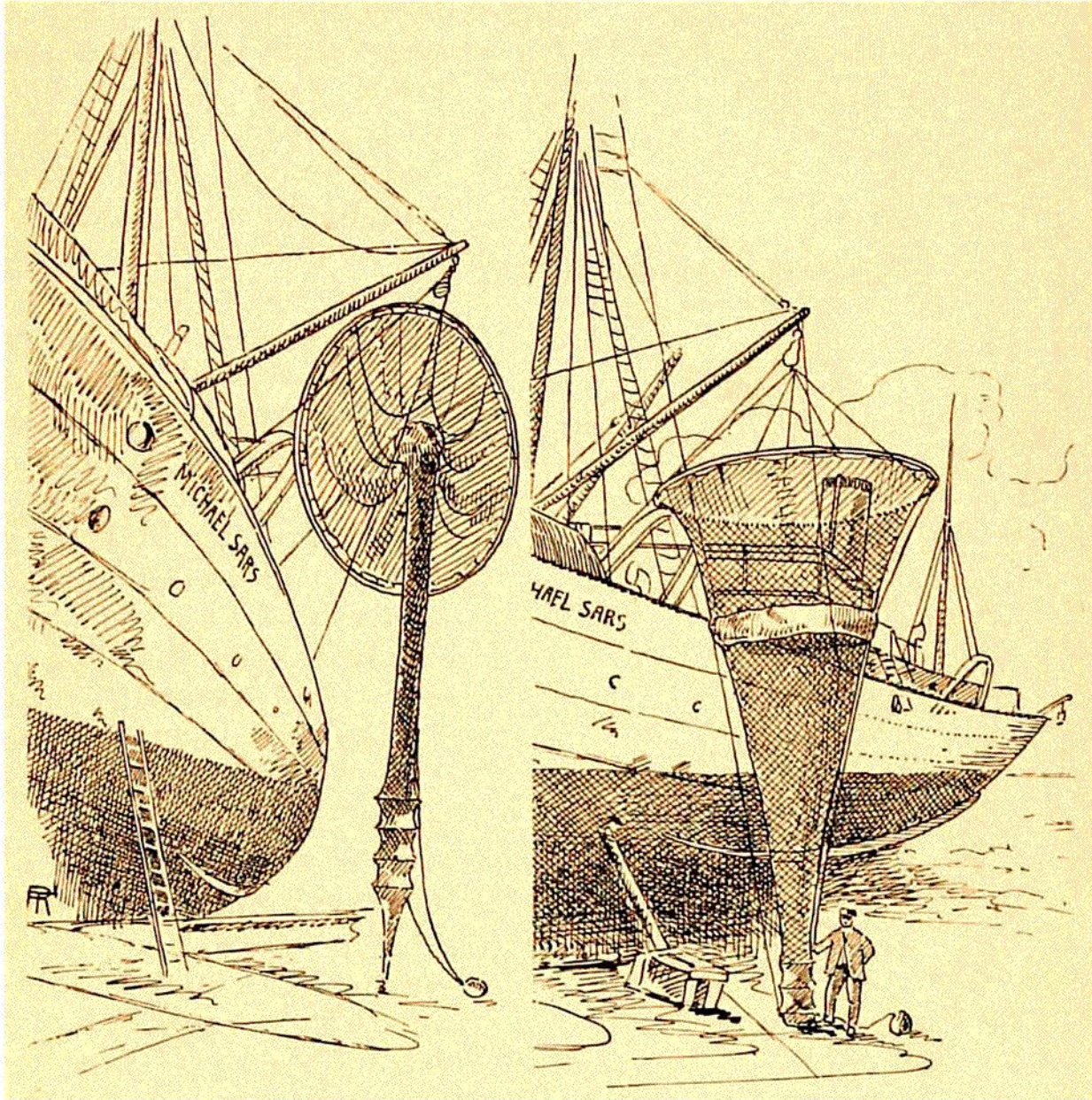


FIG. 30.—LARGE VERTICAL CLOSING NET.

assume the shape depicted on the left in Fig. 29. The net in the foremost portion of the cylinder is the only part that offers any resistance, and it too is wide meshed, so that the water easily passes through it; the rest descends like a thick rope. They can also be used as closing nets, and we have actually employed in that capacity nets $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and 1 metre in diameter at the entrance.

We further constructed two large closing nets, 3 metres in