

In the upper layers there were the same young fish, many of them with stalk-eyes, and leptocephali, while flying fish, Sargasso weed, and the familiar Sargasso animals were all once more in evidence.

We found a large cluster of eggs, weighing approximately a kilo, drifting about at Station 69, belonging to the common angler-fish (*Lophius piscatorius*), the development of which was studied by Alexander Agassiz; we hatched out the eggs and obtained the stages depicted by him. Angler-fish only inhabit the coast banks, so that our find of slightly developed eggs, that could not have been drifting many days, indicated that we were now in the neighbourhood of the American coast bank.

In deep water we found once more at Stations 67 and 69 the deep-sea animals of the Sargasso Sea, that is to say, all the black fishes and red crustaceans which we have so often mentioned already. There were not merely the commonest kinds of small fish, but also large ones (such as three examples of *Gastrostomus*), and fishes which are caught in other oceans (*Aceratias*, *Serrivomer*).

While we were hauling in our appliances at Station 67, a storm got up, which gradually increased to a hurricane, worse than anything hitherto encountered by the "Michael Sars." It lasted for twenty-four hours, during which the ship was smothered in spray. Our engines were kept going full steam ahead, yet the vessel was driven a whole degree (60 nautical miles) astern. Still her buoyancy stood her in good stead, and she did not ship a single sea.

At Station 70, on the edge of the coast bank, where the depth was 1100 metres, we discovered that we had for the second time left purely oceanic conditions behind, and once more the true boreal plankton appeared in the surface layers. There was the little copepod *Calanus finmarchicus*, the commonest crustacean in the Norwegian Sea, and we also now met with *Euthemisto*, *Nyctiphanes*, *Krohnia hamata*, *Limacina helicina*,¹ and *Clione limacina*, all species that are regarded as specially characteristic of the Norwegian Sea. Still in the deep water from 350 metres down to 1100 metres we continued to get the familiar pelagic deep-sea fish *Cyclothone signata* and *C. microdon*, as well as the medusa *Atolla* and other forms; so that the area of distribution of these animals extends from Africa to North America, that is to say, in all the water from the one continental slope to the other.

¹ *Limacina* was taken in numbers by Haeckel and Murray off Scourie in Scotland.