

West of Great Britain.			Spanish Bay, west of Morocco.			South of the Canaries.		
Station.	Depth (metres).	Number of Fishes.	Station.	Depth (metres).	Number of Fishes.	Station.	Depth (metres).	Number of Fishes.
1	146	308	20	141	161	...	...	...
3	184	332	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faroe slope	831	300	21	535	117	39	280	about 300
4	923	332	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faroe slope	1060	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	1073	127	23	1215	77	41	1365	about 80
95	1797	82	24	1615	32	...	...	...
101	1853	90	25	2055	29	35	2603	18

The French deep-sea expeditions made in all 106 hauls at different depths down to 5000 metres, mostly in the same part of the Atlantic examined by the "Michael Sars," the fishing results being very interesting:—

4 hauls between	0 and	100 metres gave	224 fishes, or	56 per haul.
9	" 100 "	200 "	323	" 36 "
6	" 200 "	500 "	1275	" 212 "
28	" 500 "	1000 "	1044	" 37 "
29	" 1000 "	2000 "	905	" 31 "
20	" 2000 "	2900 "	115	" 6 "
4	" 2995 "	4000 "	61	" 15 "
6	" 4000 "	5000 "	10	" 2 "

Number of fishes at various depths.

Both these tables show clearly that the number of bottom-fish decreases from land towards the abyssal plain. This decrease is, however, far from uniform. Even down to 500 fathoms the "Michael Sars" obtained just as many fishes as on the bank, viz. about 300 fishes in one haul, and these were not small. At the same time the trawl was also crammed with other animals. In depths greater than 500 or 600 fathoms we no longer obtained anything like that number, but even down to 1000 fathoms (1853 metres) we still got as many as 90 fishes in one haul. Beyond 1000 fathoms fishes seem rapidly to decrease in number, for neither the "Michael Sars" nor the French expeditions got more than a score, or exceptionally nearly two score of fishes in depths exceeding 1000 fathoms. The richest haul of fishes known from a great depth is one taken by the "Michael Sars" at Station 53, in 2865 metres, viz. 39 fishes, of which some were large.