

are recorded in the following table, arranged according to the three series of trawlings taken: (1) west of the British Isles, (2) west of Morocco, and (3) south of the Canaries:—

West of the British Isles.	West of Morocco.	South of the Canaries.
<p>SOUTH OF FAROE ISLANDS, 831 metres.</p> <p>73 <i>Lepidion eques</i>. 94 <i>Halargyreus affinis</i>. 74 <i>Macrurus</i> mostly <i>rupestris</i> and <i>æqualis</i>. 1 <i>Trachyrhynchus murrayi</i>. 1 <i>Alepocephalus giardi</i>. 15 <i>Notacanthus bonapartii</i>. 1 <i>Synaphobranchus pinnatus</i>, <i>Centrophorus</i>, <i>Chimera</i> <i>mirabilis</i>, and several others.</p>	<p>STATION 21, 535 metres.</p> <p><i>Merluccius</i>, <i>Gadiculus ar-</i> <i>genteus</i>, <i>Molva</i>, <i>Phycis</i>, <i>Zeugopterus boscii</i>, <i>Sebastes</i> <i>dactylopterus</i>, <i>Chimera mon-</i> <i>strosa</i>, <i>Spinax niger</i>, <i>Hoplos-</i> <i>tethus mediterraneum</i>. 20 <i>Macrurus</i>, mostly <i>levis</i> and <i>calorhynchus</i>.</p>	<p>STATION 39 B, 280 metres.</p> <p>400 to 500 fishes, mostly <i>Sparidæ</i>.</p>
<p>STATION 4, 923 metres.</p> <p>1 <i>Antimora viola</i>. 70 <i>Mora mora</i>. 31 <i>Lepidion eques</i>. 200 <i>Macrurus</i>, mostly <i>talismani</i>, <i>æqualis</i>, <i>zaniophorus</i>. 16 <i>Trachyrhynchus</i>. 9 <i>Alepocephalus giardi</i>. 1 <i>Halosaurus</i>. 3 <i>Hoplostethus mediterraneum</i>. 3 <i>Scorpiæna cristulata</i>. 3 <i>Synaphobranchus pinnatus</i>. 8 <i>Chimera mirabilis</i>. 1 <i>Raia nidrosiensis</i>.</p>	<p>STATION 23, 1215 metres.</p> <p>36 <i>Mora mora</i>. 11 <i>Macrurus</i>, mostly <i>æqualis</i> and <i>Bathygadus longifilis</i>. 5 <i>Alepocephalus</i>. 3 <i>Halosaurus</i>. 1 <i>Bathypterois</i>. 3 <i>Synaphobranchus pinnatus</i>.</p>	<p>STATION 41, 1365 metres.</p> <p>4 <i>Mora mora</i>. 18 <i>Macrurus (talismani, sclero-</i> <i>rhynchus, zaniophorus,</i> <i>æqualis, asperrimus;</i> <i>Bathygadus melano-</i> <i>branchus)</i>. 6 <i>Alepocephalus</i>. 12 <i>Bathypterois</i>. 15 <i>Synaphobranchus pinnatus</i>.</p>
<p>STATION 95, 1797 metres.</p> <p>16 <i>Antimora viola</i>. 36 <i>Macrurus</i>, mostly <i>sclero-</i> <i>rhynchus, murrayi</i>. 5 <i>Alepocephalus</i>. 2 <i>Bathysaurus</i>. 3 <i>Notacanthus</i>. 2 <i>Synaphobranchus pinnatus</i>. 2 <i>Raia fyllæ</i>.</p>	<p>STATION 24, 1615 metres.</p> <p>12 <i>Macrurus</i>, mostly <i>talismani</i>, <i>Bathygadus longifilis</i>. 12 <i>Alepocephalus</i>. 3 <i>Synaphobranchus pinnatus</i>.</p>	<p>STATION 35, 2603 metres.</p> <p>6 <i>Macrurus (armatus and</i> <i>æqualis)</i>. 5 <i>Alepocephalus</i>. 2 <i>Halosauropsis</i>. 1 <i>Hariotta raleighana</i>.</p>
<p>STATION 101, 1853 metres.</p> <p>16 <i>Antimora viola</i>. 66 <i>Macrurus</i>, mostly <i>sclero-</i> <i>rhynchus</i>. 3 <i>Alepocephalus</i>. 3 <i>Synaphobranchus pinnatus</i>. 2 <i>Hariotta raleighana</i>.</p>	<p>STATION 25 B, 2055 metres.</p> <p>9 <i>Macrurus (sclerorhynchus</i> and <i>æqualis)</i>. 16 <i>Alepocephalus</i>. 1 <i>Bathysaurus</i>. 1 <i>Raia fyllæ</i>.</p>	

From this list we see that the fish fauna of the slope is very uniform all the way from the Faroe Islands to south of the Canaries; no less than six species are common to the northern