

	Northern States.	Middle States.	Southern States.
Cod	40,000	1,400	...
Haddock	21,000	200	...
Saithe	7,900	50	...
Flounder	2,150	1,400	350
Halibut	5,500
Hake	15,000	200	...
Mullet	150	18,500
Sciænidæ	3,300	11,400	4,300
Sparidæ	30	...	6,100

The northern forms—cod, haddock, saithe, flounder, and halibut—disappear along the coast of the southern states, as does also the hake. On the other hand mullet, Sciænidæ, and Sparidæ, *i.e.* the southern forms, increase as we go south, just as they do on the eastern side from the Bay of Biscay towards the coast of Morocco.

Influence of temperature conditions on distribution of fishes.

If, with these facts in mind, we look at the chart (Fig. 312) recording the temperature at a depth of 100 metres (about 50 fathoms), we shall be astonished at the fact that the distribution of different species curiously coincides with certain temperatures. The southern limit of northern boreal species everywhere coincides with the isotherm for 10° C. On the west side this isotherm just reaches the border between the northern and middle states of North America, while on the east side, on the coast of Ireland, this isotherm just separates the two areas termed respectively areas north-west and south-west of the British Islands.

The areas of the northern species correspond on both sides of the ocean to the area between 2° and 10° C., the maximum frequency of the species occurring between 6° and 8° C. These latter temperatures are found on the Newfoundland banks, on the southern and western banks of Iceland, in the North Sea, and along the entire coast of Norway. The uniformity of the fauna peculiar to all these localities compares well with the uniform conditions of temperature. South of the 10° isotherm we have on both sides of the ocean belts with temperatures between 10° and 18° C.; that on the west side ranges from Cape Cod to Florida, and that on the east side from Iceland to south of the Canaries.

A peculiar feature is that all the isotherms on the west side are quite close together, the water layers being squeezed