

tarda, *Pontophilus norvegicus*, *Pagurus pubescens*, *Calocaris macandrea*, *Geryon tridens*. Worms: *Aphrodite aculeata*, *Lætmonice filicornis*, *Lumbrineris fragilis*. Brachiopod: *Waldheimia septata* (in large quantities).

This list also might easily be extended. We see, therefore, that the fauna in the continental (archibenthal) deep-sea area of the Northern Atlantic consists partly of species peculiar to it, and partly of others that regularly belong to the continental deep-sea fauna of the Norwegian Sea. Two questions arise: How is the Atlantic archibenthal (and abyssal) fauna distributed outside the Norwegian Sea? Is there any real resemblance between this fauna

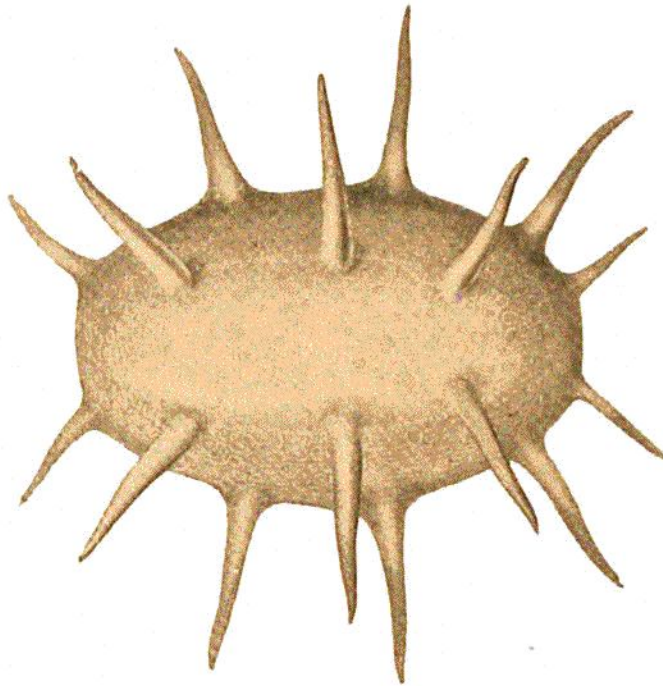


FIG. 384.
Deima fastosum, Théel. "Michael Sars," 1910, Station 48.



FIG. 385.
Peniagone wyvillii, Théel. "Michael Sars," 1910, Station 53, 2615 to 2865 metres.

and its counterpart in the cold area of the Norwegian Sea?

There seem to be some reasons for fixing the lower limit of the archibenthal fauna at about 2000 metres, and the upper limit at about 800 or 1000 metres. The charts of the area south of the ridges published by the Danish "Ingolf" Expedition show that beyond 2000

Limits of the archibenthal fauna.

metres the slope of the bottom becomes less steep downwards to the vast abyssal plain whose upper limit may be put some-