

800 metres, though it is quite possible that certain forms may be met with at 600 metres. We have not yet acquired sufficient knowledge of the factors regulating vertical distribution to be able to divide the different parts of the Atlantic into vertical zones, and a division of this kind will, I fancy, always be more or less a matter of personal opinion. Besides, it is undeniable that forms which properly belong to the abyssal fauna may find their way to the lower parts of the archibenthal zone, and that

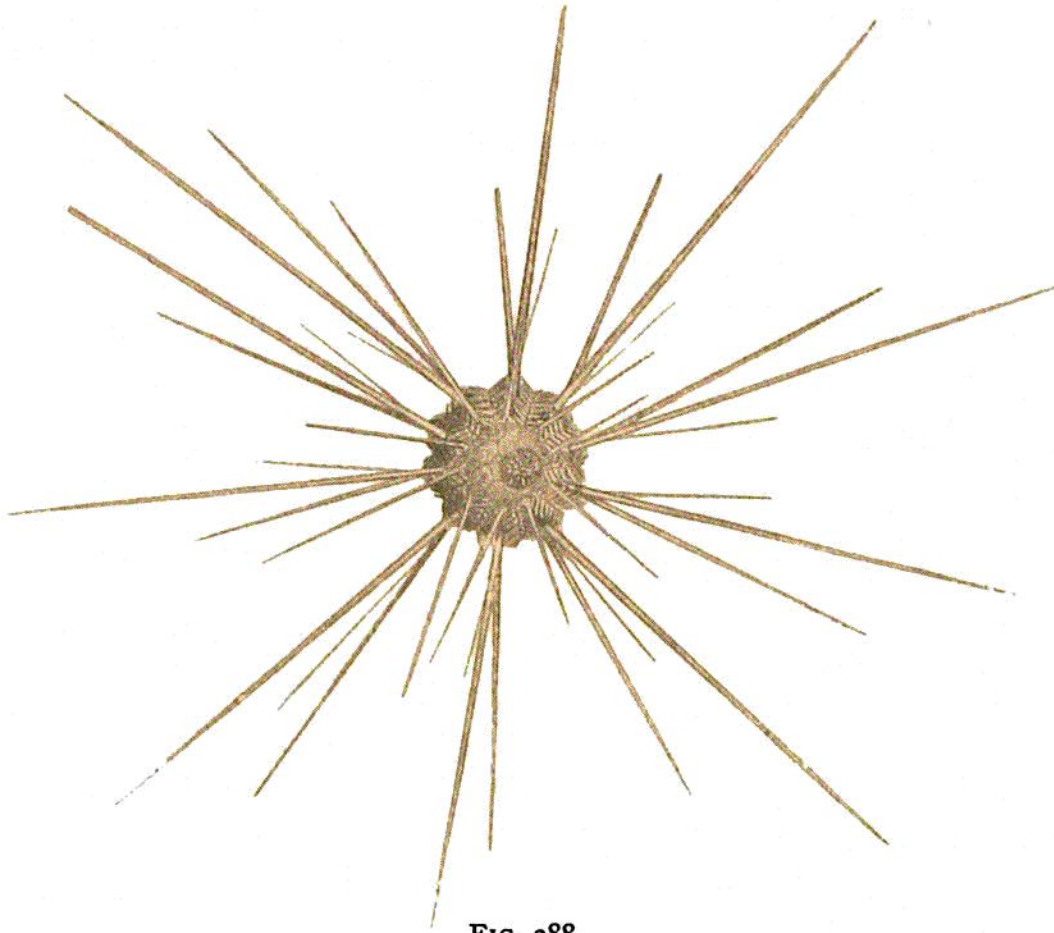


FIG. 388.

*Salenia hastigera*, Agassiz. Reduced. "Michael Sars," 1910, Station 88, 3120 metres.

archibenthal forms may go down into the abyssal region, while, given favourable conditions, certain littoral and sub-littoral forms may descend below the upper limits of the archibenthal belt. In any case there is no clearly defined boundary between archibenthal and abyssal areas.

Real abyssal forms are, for instance, the following: *Deima* Abyssal forms. *fastosum* (see Fig. 384), *Peniagone wyvillii* (see Fig. 385), *Oncirophanta* sp. (see Fig. 386), *Freyella sexradiata* (see Fig. 387), and *Salenia hastigera* (see Fig. 388), the last mentioned being found, however, also in the archibenthal zone.

I have already stated, with regard to the horizontal dis-