

is short and they die unless they reach the bottom within a certain limited time.

Damas and Koefoed¹ mention as the most important forms in Scandinavian waters the following species: *Sarsia tubulosa*, *S. eximia*, *Euphysa aurata*, *Corymorpha nutans*, *Hybocodon prolifer*, *Bougainvillia superciliaris* var., *Dysmorphosa octopunctata*, *Tiara pileata*, *Limneandra norvegica*, *Melicertidium octocostatum*, different species of *Obelia* and

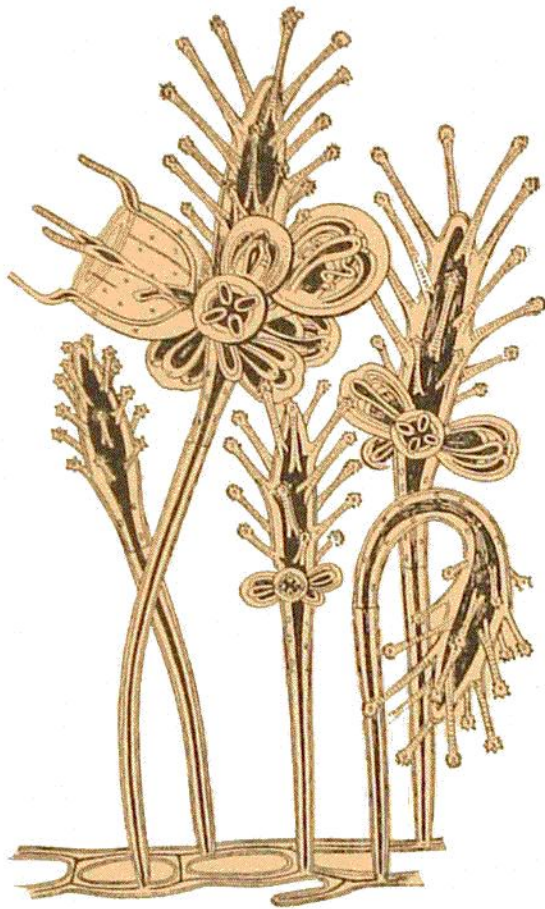


FIG. 396.
Hydroid colony of *Syncoryne pulchella*.
(From Allman.)



FIG. 397.
Medusa, just after leaving
colony.

Phialidium, *Mitrocomella fulva*, *Tiaropsis multicirrata*, and *Eutonia socialis*. From the Arctic plateau between Spitsbergen and Bear Island they mention *Sarsia flammea*, *Codonium princeps*, *Catablema campanula*, *Hippocrene superciliaris* (see Fig. 398). These forms do not play any part in the fauna of the open ocean.

The Trachymedusæ have a direct development without a hydroid or bottom stage. In northern waters we meet with only one species in such numbers, and so frequently, that it may be considered truly northern

¹ Damas et Koefoed, "Le Plancton de la Mer de Grœnland," Duc d'Orleans' *Croisière océanographique* (Bruxelles, 1905).