

deep-living forms. Among surface forms only *Pelagia perla* was taken abundantly, and its distribution was peculiar, the species being most numerous along the line of stations crossing the Azores in a north and south direction, coinciding with the submarine ridge on which these islands are situated (see Map III.).

Siphonophoræ.

The Siphonophores are an interesting group, sometimes referred to the hydromedusæ, but entirely independent. They are oceanic, and have no bottom-stage, their development being a direct one. This class of animals is exceedingly rich in species, and we can only mention some North Atlantic forms.

Only three species are wholly indigenous to northern waters: *Diphyes arctica* (Fig. 407), peculiar to the Gulf Stream north of lat. 59° or 60° N., extending to Spitsbergen in lat. 81° N., and *Galeolaria biloba* and *Cupulita cara*, which are less common. In the Atlantic we find a wealth of both deep-sea and pelagic forms, some of the latter being known as visitors in the North Sea and the Norwegian Sea, a few having being found on the west coast of Norway and described by Michael Sars as long ago as the 'thirties, like *Agalmopsis*

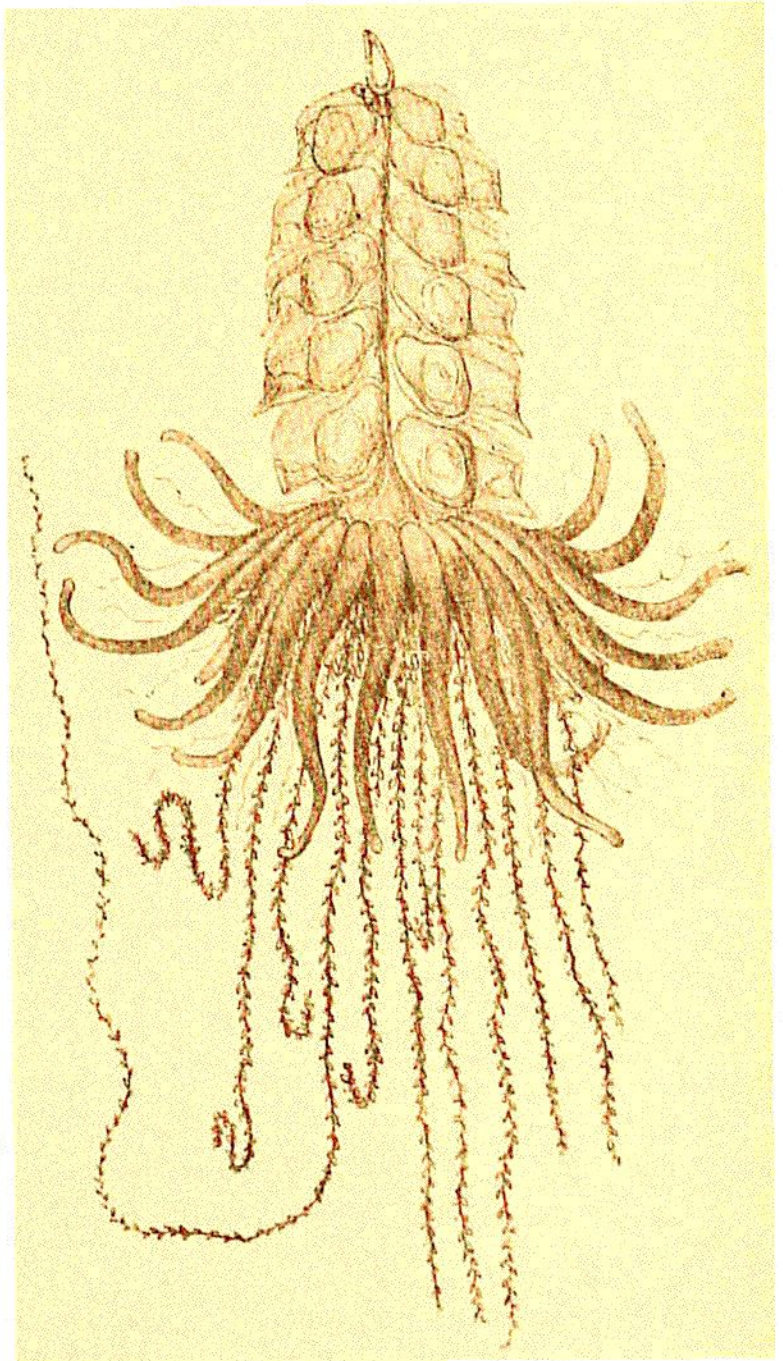


FIG. 408.

*Physophora hydrostatica*, Forskal. About half nat. size.  
(From M. Sars.)

*elegans* and *Physophora hydrostatica* (Fig. 408); in the Sognefjord Haeckel also found *Circalia stephanomma*. These forms have numerous swimming bells and long tentacles, and are interesting as immigrants from the Atlantic into the North Sea and the Norwegian Sea. Among forms peculiar to the warm surface layers we may mention the "Portuguese man-o'-war," *Physalia arethusa* (Fig. 409), and the "By the wind sailor," *Veleva spirans* (Fig. 410), which belong to the regions south of the 40th degree, but have occasionally been found as visitors on the shores of the British Islands.