

Together with these forms we often find *Cestus veneris*, one of the Ctenophoræ. Ctenophoræ, a class including many pelagic forms, both surface and deep sea. Four species of Ctenophores have been observed in the arctic region: *Mertensia ovum*, *Pleurobrachia pileus*, *Bolina infundibulum*, and *Beroë cucumis*. After studying the collections of the "Belgica" and the "Michael Sars," Damas and Koefoed state that *Pleurobrachia pileus*

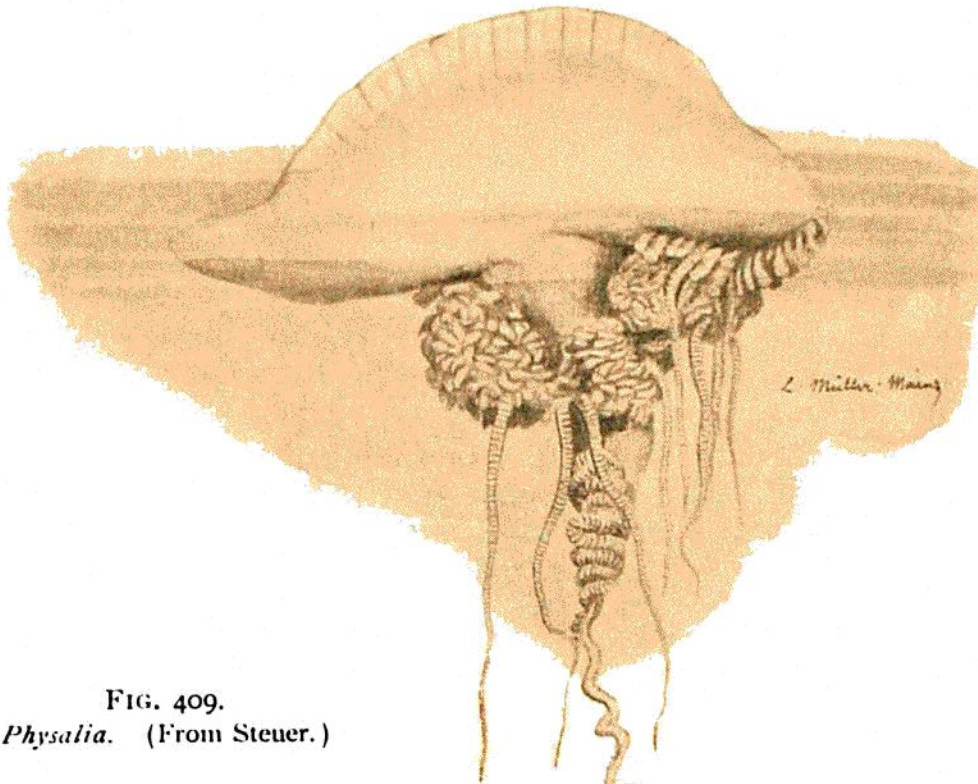


FIG. 409.
Physalia. (From Steuer.)

is a coast form occurring from the channel *infundibulum* and *Beroë cucumis* have a occur in deeper water, for instance, in the fjords; *Mertensia ovum* is an arctic form, norwegian fjords.

to Spitsbergen; *Bolina* far wider distribution, and deep waters of Norwegian also found in deep Nor-

Pelagic larvæ are encountered among animals either holopelagic or mero- the fishes. Among the higher organised rule seems to be that the mature stages eggs and larvæ are pelagic, whereas stages are generally pelagic. Pelagic, stages are found in the echinoderms etc.), annelida, bryozoa, and in various cirripeds to the lobsters and crabs; snails and mussels also have pelagic young.

all the higher groups of Pelagic larvæ. pelagic, from the medusæ to forms of the latter the general lead a bottom life while the among the medusæ the mature swimming or floating, young (starfishes, holothurians, crustaceans from the sessile and mussels also have pelagic

In spring especially the coast-waters teem with the larvæ of all these animals, the larval forms very often differ from the adult, and an enormous amount of work has been devoted by zoologists to the description of all these forms. Some of these larvæ seek the bottom after a lapse of only a few days, but many species lead a long pelagic life and during this period go through metamorphoses, among the most