

barrel-shaped abode (see Fig. 423). *Phronima* was taken in great quantities in the surface waters during our southern and northern sections across the Atlantic.

In the Norwegian Sea two forms are very important: *Parathemisto oblivia* (Fig. 424), which lives in the open sea, frequently even in very cold water, and also in the Norwegian fjords; and *Euthemisto libellula*, which sometimes attains a length of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cm., and lives in the icy waters of the

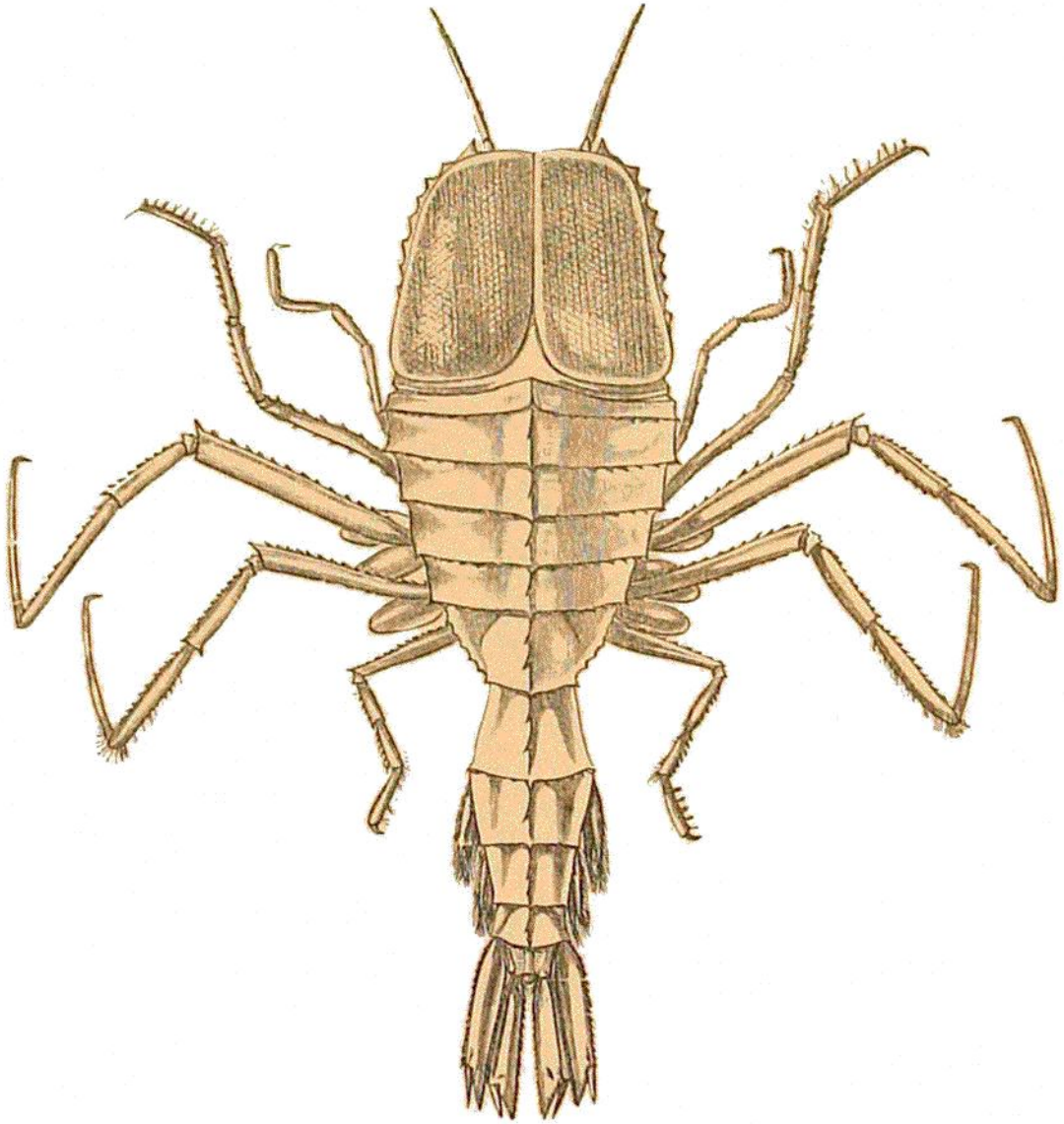


FIG. 422.

Cystosoma neptuni, Guérin-Ménéville. (After Wyville Thomson.)

Polar Sea. Both these forms were taken also in the Atlantic, but only in boreal areas (see list, pp. 654-655). A form which lives at great depths in the Norwegian Sea is *Cyclocaris guilelmi*, taken by the Prince of Monaco off the Lofotens and described by Gran.

Isopoda. While capturing turtles at Station 56 we observed a great number of deep-blue Isopoda belonging to the species *Idotea metallica*.

Decapoda. The Decapoda include nearly all the large types of crustaceans, like prawns, lobsters, crayfish, crabs, etc. The first deep-sea expeditions captured a considerable number of decapod crustaceans in the trawls at