

Our contribution to the knowledge of this subject consists mainly in determining the vertical distribution of the silvery

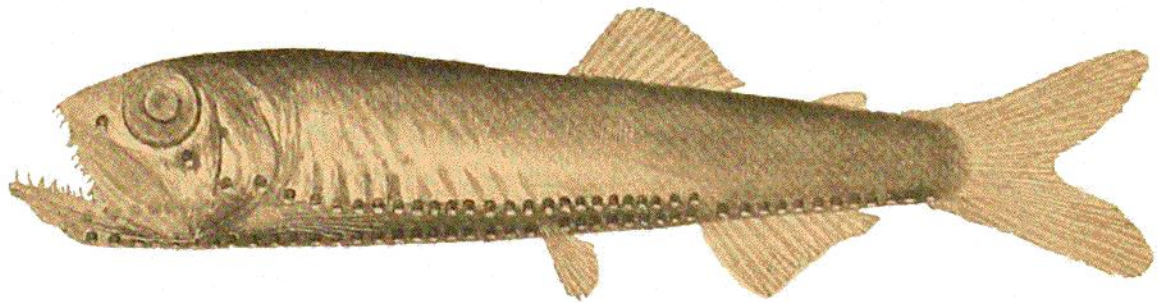


FIG. 495.  
*Vinciguerria lucetia*, Garm. Nat. size, 4 cm.

luminous Sternoptychidæ and Stomiatidæ more exactly than had previously been done (see Fig. 478, p. 629, showing the vertical

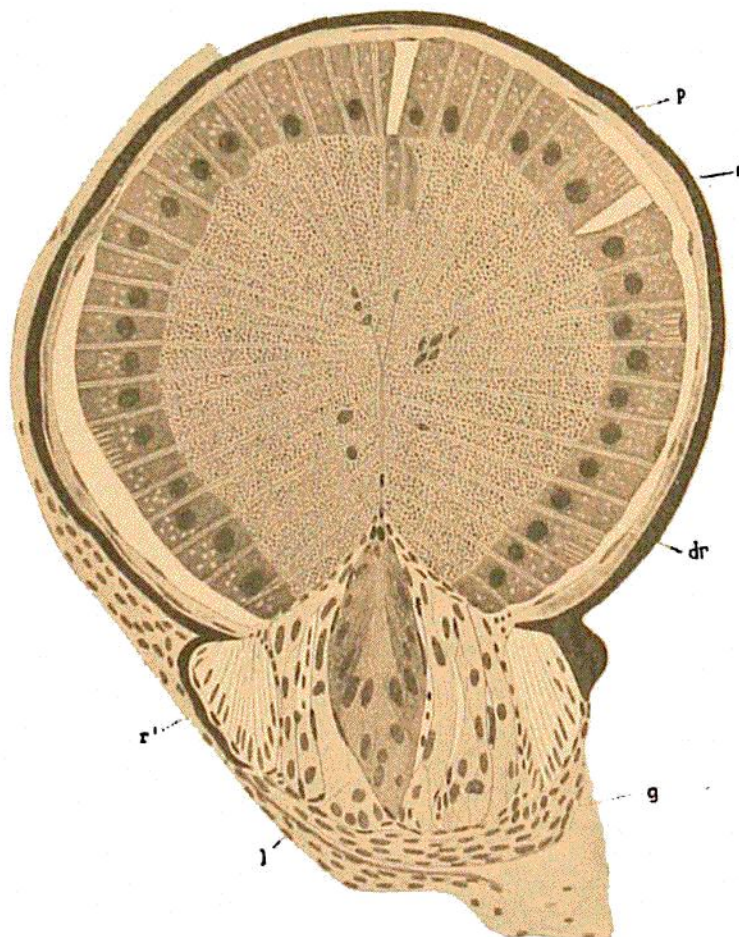


FIG. 496.

Light-organ of *Vinciguerria lucetia*, Garm., from ventral series of body (about  $\frac{3}{4}$ ). *dr*, glandular cells; *l*, lens; *r*, reflector; *p*, black pigment. (From Brauer.)

distribution of some of the most peculiar luminous fishes). Fig. 495 represents one of these, *Vinciguerria lucetia* with its numerous powerful light-organs, the structure of which, according to Brauer, is shown in Fig. 496, where we see the black pigment behind the reflector, the gland, and the lens (see also Fig. 493, 7, which shows a section through the light-organ in *Cyclothone*).

Splendid light-organs have also been discovered in squids, and Chun has described them in many species (see

Fig. 434, p. 590). These forms are entirely pelagic. The Octopoda, being bottom animals, possess no light-organs. In the large group of squids light-organs have also been found in