

belonging to the large edible types of pelagic fishes known from the coast banks, such as the mackerel, but our preliminary examination has not revealed many of these. At Station 42 one young individual belonging to the genus *Scomber* was taken, but this station is not far from the Canaries. The only young belonging to larger fishes of any economic importance taken by us in great numbers were those of the Saury pike (*Scombresox saurus*; see Fig. 541) and of the horse mackerel (*Caranx trachurus*). The young of both these forms have obviously a wide distribution, occurring abundantly in the open ocean even at the greatest possible distance from the coast; the eggs of *Scombresox saurus* were taken in the Sargasso Sea.

Geographical
distribution
of young fish.

The list of pelagic fishes in Chapter IX. shows that the majority were taken on our southern track, which agrees with the results of previous expeditions. Lütken says in his *Spolia*

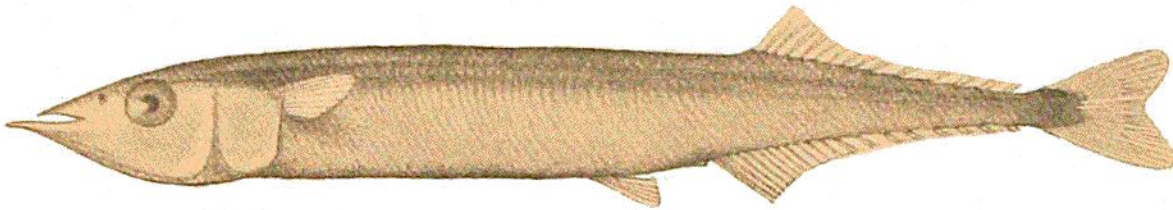


FIG. 541.
Scombresox saurus, Walb. Nat. size, 6.2 cm.

Atlantica that the young of *Scombresox* were the most numerous fishes in his collections from the open Atlantic, having been obtained from no less than ninety different localities situated in two belts between latitudes 11° or 12° and 40° on both sides of the equator. They are typical surface forms, distinguished by a dark-blue colour on the back, while the sides are silvery and mirror-like. They pass through a typical metamorphosis, like the young of the gar-pike, the long jaws appearing only at a more advanced age (see Fig. 542, reproduced from Lütken). Related to *Scombresox* is the genus *Exocoetus*, which includes the typical flying fishes; I have indicated in Chapter III. that the young of these flying fishes (see Fig. 543) were taken by us at several localities in various stages. *Scombresox*, *Caranx*, and *Exocoetus* were thus the most important young fish belonging to large surface forms taken in our Atlantic cruise. In the chart (Fig. 544) I have indicated the quantities of young fish captured by us in various localities, though these quantities have in my opinion no other value than showing that great numbers of larvæ may be captured during summer in the open ocean as