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HYDROGRAPHICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

IN

NORWEGIAN FIORDS

By

O. NORDGAARD

THE PROTIST PLANKTON AND THE DIATOMS IN BOTTOM SAMPLES

BY

E. JØRGENSEN

WITH 21 PLATES AND 10 FIGURES IN THE TEXT



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JOHN GRIEG

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O. NORDGAARD

*Hele
Skriftet
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JOHN GRIEG

1905

A. The greater Forms of animal Plankton.

a. Plankton Stations 1899—1900.

No.	Date	Name	Depth in metres	Corresponding samples in the hydr. tables
1899				
1	12 ¹	Helligvær, 10 miles NW of H.	0—50, 0—250	28—40
2	13 ¹	Vestfjord I, between Helligvær and Væro	0—50, 0—100, 0—180	41—52
3	—	Vestfjord II, nearer Væro	0—50, 0—100, 0—200	53—63
4	14 ¹	Moskenstrømmen,	0—50, 0—100	66—70
5	17 ¹	Reine, 8 miles SE of R.	0—150	73—80
6	—	Stamsund, 8 miles SW of S.	0—50, 0—100	81—86
7	—	Henningsvær, 7 miles S of H.	0—50, 0—180	89—90
8	18 ¹	Yttersiden, 23 miles NW of Gaukverø	0—50, 0—110	91—97
9	19 ¹	40 miles NW of Gaukverø	0—50, 0—100, 0—700	105—121
10	21 ¹	Senjen, 12 miles NW of Maanesodden	0—5, 0—50, 0—130	128—133
11	23 ¹	Tromsøundet	0—5	134
12	24 ¹	Kvanangen I, between Logo and Brynild	0—5, 0—50, 0—140	135—144
13	—	Kvanangen II, between Spildern and Kvanangstinderne	0—5, 0—50, 0—180	145—154
14	27 ¹	Lyngen I, off Skibotn	0—5, 0—50, 0—115	155—162
15	—	Lyngen II, off Kantfjord	0—50, 0—100, 0—250	163—173
16	—	Lyngen III, off Spokenes	0—50, 0—200	174—181
17	29 ¹	Malangen, between Lysbotn and Stennesbotn	0—100, 0—300	182—194
18	30 ¹	Folstad, Ostnesfjord	0—50, 0—135	214—223
19	—	Helle, Ostnesfjord	0—50, 0—150	224—234
20	—	Hola, Svølvær	0—50, 0—150	196—206
21	1 ²	Henningsvær, 8 miles SW of H.	0—50, 0—100	235—240
22	—	Vestfjord, 8 miles SSE of H.	0—50, 0—200	—
23	—	Skroven, 4 miles S of S.	0—300	241—245
24	3 ²	Raftsmødet, off the Trøldfjord	0—50	246—250
25	—	Raftsmødet II, between Arvstenen and Ulvang	0—100, 0—200, 0—260	251—258
26	4 ²	Skroven, 5 miles ESE of S.	300—350, 0—100, 0—200, 0—300, 0—380	259—268
27	6 ²	Trandylbet, between Tranø and Lødingen	0—50, 0—100, 0—200, 0—630	269—281
28	7 ²	Ofoten I, between Havnas and Ramsund	0—100, 100—200, 200—300, 300—350	282—292
29	—	Ofoten II, between Bogen and Ballangen	0—100, 100—200, 200—250	293—301
30	8 ²	Rombaken I, at the head of R.	0—40	302—306
31	—	Rombaken II, off ytre Sildvik	0—100	307—311
32	—	Rombaken III, inside Ofjord	0—100, 100—200, 200—300	312—321
33	9 ²	Skjomen I, at Elvegaard	0—40	322—324
34	—	Ofotenfjord, off Skarstad	500—550	331
35	13 ²	Skroven, 5 miles SW of S.	0—50, 0—100, 0—200, 0—250	339—349
36	—	Strommen I, at Henningsvær	0—80	332—335
37	—	Strommen II, at Henningsvær	0—30	336—338
38	16 ²	Month of the Raftsmødet	0—275	—
39	17 ²	Ossund, between Hamnere and Lunde	0—100, 0—150, 150—250, 250—350, 350—450	351—362
40	18 ²	Sagfjorden I, inside Furrnesveggen	450—550, 550—620	—
41	—	Sagfjorden II, outside Furrnesveggen	0—50, 0—100, 0—200	363—368
42	21 ²	Henningsvær I, 4 miles SSW of H.	0—300	—
43	—	Henningsvær III, 16 miles SSW of H.	0—85	369—372
44	1 ³	Evenstad I, 7 miles SE of Løfofodden	0—100, 0—200, 0—250	377—385
45	—	Evenstad II, 10 miles SE of Løfofodden	0—50, 0—150	405—411
46	—	Moskenstrømmen	0—100, 0—200	412—419
47	3 ³	Kirkfjord I, inside Vorfjorden	0	—
48	4 ³	Reine I, 11 miles SE of R.	0—100	420—423
49	6 ³	Ure I, 9 ¹ miles SSE of U.	0—50, 0—150	426—435
50	—	Henningsvær I, 6 miles SW of H.	0—100, 0—200	436—443
51	10 ³	Raftsmødet	0—100, 0—140	444—450
52	—	Riserveiknet, outside the Ofsfjord	0—45	479—481
53	11 ³	Kanstadfjord III, inside the ridge	0—50, 0—150	455—460
54	14 ³	Ofsfjord I, at the head of the fjord	0—90	488
55	—	Ofsfjord II, at Halvass	0—90	522—525
56	16 ³	Trandylbet, between Tranø and Lødingen	0—200	526—531
57	18 ³	Trandylbet	0—50, 0—100, 100—200, 200—300, 300—400	532—542
58	20 ³	Henningsvær II, 6 miles SW of H.	400—500, 500—600	—
59	21 ³	Væro, 7 miles SW of Maahornet	0	544
60	22 ³	Rosthavet, 60 miles NW of Rost	0—100, 0—280	579—589
61	24 ³	Rost I, outside R.	0—100, 0—170	596—603
62	—	Rost II, outside R.	0—100, 0—900	604—618
	—		0—120	623—628
	—		0—100	631—633

Nr.	Date	Name	Depth in metres	Corresponding samples in the hydr. tables
63	1899	Rost II, further in than Rost	0—150	640—644
64	25 ³ / ₄	Tystfjord I, further in than Skarberget	0—100, 0—700	651—663
65	28 ³ / ₄	Tystfjord I, further in than the Tystfjord church	0—100, 0—400	664—672
66	29 ³ / ₄	Tystfjord I.	0—50, 0—100, 100—200, 200—300, 300—400, 400—500, 500—600, 600—700	
67	1 ¹ / ₄	Lille Molla	0	
68	1 ¹ / ₄	Folstad, Østnesfjorden	0—3	688—689
69	—	Helle, Østnesfjorden	0—3	692—693
70	—	Brettesnes II	0—3	682—683
71	—	Skroven	0—3, 0—150	697—702
72	—	Hola, at Svølver	0—3, 0—150	703—709
73	10 ¹ / ₄	Stene in Bo, Vesterålen	0	
74	11 ¹ / ₄	Gaukvern II, Vesterålen	0—3, 0—250	748—756
75	12 ¹ / ₄	Malangen, off Stønnesbotn	0—100, 0—380	757—767
76	13 ¹ / ₄	Stønnesbotn	0—3	
77	14 ¹ / ₄	Senjenhavet	0—80	772
78	—	Malangen I, betw. Spilderen and Kvenangstinderne	0—3, 0—50, 50—100, 100—200, 200—300, 300—380	773—782
79	19 ¹ / ₄	Kvenangen II, off Nøkleen isand	0—50, 0—150	783—789
80	—	Kvenangen II, off Nøkleen isand	0—90	790—793
81	20 ¹ / ₄	Jokelfjord, at the head of the fjord	0—3, 0—50, 0—100	794—798
82	21 ¹ / ₄	Jokelfjord III, off the Tvertfjord	0—90	799—802
83	—	Kvenangen, between Spilderen and the northern mainland	0—100, 100—200, 200—300	803—810
84	—	Hammerfest harbour	0—8	
85	—	Trolfjord, in Rolfso	0—6	
86	24 ¹ / ₄	Ingelshavet	0—100, 0—300	811—823
87	25 ¹ / ₄	Breisaund	0—3	830—832
88	26 ¹ / ₄	Repvaag harbour, Porsangerfjord	0—10	
89	27 ¹ / ₄	Porsangerfjord	0—75, 100—200	833—840
90	1 ¹ / ₅	Vardo	0—200	847—853
91	2 ¹ / ₅	Lyngen I, off Skibotn	0—100	861—866
92	—	Lyngen II, off the Kaafjord	0—250	867—874
93	—	Lyngen III, between Gamvik and Ule	0—300	875—884
94	3 ¹ / ₅	Hola, Svølver	0—150	885—893
95	1900	Hola, Svølver	0—50, 0—140	894—901
96	—	Skroven, 1 mile SSE of S.	0—50, 0—100, 0—400	902—912
97	—	Henningsvær, 2 ¹ / ₄ miles off H.	0—50, 0—100, 0—200	914—921
98	21 ¹ / ₃	Strømmen at Henningsvær	0—60	929—931
99	—	Balstad I	0—50, 0—100, 0—200	932—941
100	—	Reine	0—110	957—960
101	22 ¹ / ₃	Tranøyvætt	0—600	961—973
102	23 ¹ / ₃	Østnesfjord I, at the head	0—25	981—982
103	—	Østnesfjord II, between Vaterfjord and Folstad	0—130	983—988
104	—	Østnesfjord III, off Helle	0—130	989—994
105	26 ¹ / ₃	Østnes	0—100	995—998
106	—	Balstad	0—130	1004—1008
107	27 ¹ / ₃	Reine	0—150	1009—1013
108	30 ¹ / ₃	Vestfjord	0—25	
109	2 ¹ / ₄	Skjerstadfjord II	0—100, 0—180	1025—1030
110	—	Skjerstadfjord IV	0—330	1031—1033
111	—	Skjerstadfjord V	0—420	1034—1043
112	3 ¹ / ₄	Skjerstadfjord VII	0—490	
113	4 ¹ / ₄	Skjerstadfjord XII	0—50, 0—100, 0—500	1047—1054
114	5 ¹ / ₄	Misvertfjord	0—25	
115	—	Seivaagen, Saltenfjord	0—20	
116	—	Saltenfjord II	0—50, 0—330	1056—1066
117	6 ¹ / ₄	Foldenfjord	0—530	1067—1078
118	—	Foldenfjord I	0—100, 100—200, 200—300, 300—400, 400—500	1067—1078
119	7 ¹ / ₄	Vestfjord, between Fløle and Skroven	0—50, 0—315	1079—1089

b. Plankton tables.

Date	12 ₁ 1899		13 ₁						14 ₁		17 ₁				18 ₁		
Station	Helligvær		Vestfjord I			Vestfjord II			Mosken- strømmen	Remø	Stamsund	Henningsvær		Yttersiden			
Depth in metres	0-50	0-250	0-50	0-100	0-180	0-50	0-100	0-200	0-50	0-100	0-150	0-50	0-100	0-50	0-180	0-50	0-110
Fish eggs.....																	
<i>Pisiphea tarda</i>																	
<i>Nyctiphanes norvegica</i>																	
<i>Boreophausia incrimis</i>											rr						
<i>Thysanoessa neglecta</i>																	
— <i>longicaudata</i>			rr					rr									
<i>Boreomysis arctica</i>																	
<i>Hemimysis alypsicola</i>																	
Eggs and Larvæ of Schizopoda.....																	
<i>Parathemisto obliqua</i>													rr				
<i>Eutimausta compressa</i>																	
Nauplii and Cypris of Cirripedia.....																	
<i>Conchoecia</i> sp.....																	
<i>Calanus finmarchicus</i>	r	c	r	r	c	r	r	c	r	+	r	r	r		c	r	+
— <i>hyperboreus</i>																	
<i>Pseudocal. elongatus</i>	r	r		r	+		r	r	+	r						r	
<i>Chiridius armatus</i>																	
— <i>tenuispinus</i>																	
<i>Euchaeta norvegica</i>				rr													
<i>Scholarichthysella minor</i>													rr		rr		
<i>Temora longicornis</i>										rr							
<i>Metridia lucens</i>		c		r	+	rr	r	+	r	r	r		rr	rr	r		r
— <i>longa</i>		r															
<i>Pleuromamma robusta</i>																	
<i>Heterohabdus norvegicus</i>																	
<i>Candacia armata</i>																	
<i>Acartia</i> sp.....		r	r		r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r		r	r	r	r
<i>Oithona similis</i>	+	c	+	+	c	+	c	c	+	c	+	r	+	r	+	c	c
— <i>plumifera</i>					r	r	r	r	rr	rr		rr					rr
<i>Microsetella atlantica</i>	r	+	+	+	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	+	+
<i>Oncaea conifera</i>																	
Young and Larvæ of Copepoda.....	+	+	+		+	r		+	+	+						r	
<i>Limacina balaia</i>								r		r							rr
Larvæ of Gastropoda.....																	
— - <i>Felceypoda</i>																	
<i>Oikopleura</i> sp.....																	
<i>Fritillaria</i> sp.....								r									
<i>Cyphonantes</i>																	
Larvæ of Echinodermata.....																	
— - <i>Polychaeta</i>																	
<i>Chaetognata</i>								rr									
<i>Bolina</i> sp.....																	
<i>Arachnoides albida</i>																	
<i>Cupulita sar-ii</i>																	
<i>Physophora borealis</i>																	

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Date	18 ₂	21 ₂				1 ₃				3 ₃	4 ₃	6 ₃					
Station	Sagfj. II	Henningsvær I	Henningsvær III			Evenstad I	Evenstad II	Moskenstrøm	Kirkfj. I	Reine I	Ure I		Henningsvær I				
Depth in meters	0—300	0—85	0—100	0—200	0—250	0—50	0—150	0—100	0—200	0	0—100	0—50	0—150	0—100	0—200	0—100	0—140
Fish eggs												rr					
<i>Pisiphanes tarda</i>																	
<i>Nyctiphanes norvegica</i>																	
<i>Boreophausia inermis</i>																	
<i>Thysanoessa neglecta</i>														rr	rr		
— <i>longicauda</i>																	
<i>Boreomysis arctica</i>																	
<i>Hemimysis abyssicola</i>																	
Eggs and Larvæ of Schizopoda																	
<i>Parathemisto obliqua</i>				rr	rr		rr					rr				rr	r
<i>Euthemisto compressa</i>																	
Nauplii and Cypris of Cirripedia																	
<i>Conchoecia</i> sp.																	
<i>Calanus finmarchicus</i>	c	+	+	c	cc	+	c	r	c		r	r	c	r	c	c	cc
— <i>hyperboreus</i>	r				r												
<i>Pseudocalan elongatus</i>		r		r	r		r	r	r							r	+
<i>Chiridius armatus</i>																	
— <i>tenuispinus</i>																	r
<i>Euchaeta norvegica</i>	r			r	r				rr								
<i>Scolecithricella minor</i>																	
<i>Temora longicornis</i>																	
<i>Meloidia lucens</i>		r					rr										rr
— <i>longa</i>	r																
<i>Pleuromamma robusta</i>																	
<i>Heterorhabdus norvegicus</i>																	
<i>Candacia armata</i>							rr										
<i>Acartia</i> sp.																	
<i>Oithona similis</i>	c	c	+	c	c	rr	c	r	+		cc	c	c	c	+	+	+
— <i>plumifera</i>	rr		rr	rr	rr	rr	r										
<i>Microsetella atlantica</i>	c	c	+	c	c		+	r	+		c	c		+	+	+	+
<i>Oncaea conifera</i>																	
Young and Larvæ of Copepoda																	
<i>Limacina balaia</i>																	
Larvæ of Gastropoda																	
— <i>Pelecypoda</i>																	
<i>Oikopleura</i> sp.																	
<i>Fritillaria</i> sp.																	
<i>Cyphonautes</i>																	
Larvæ of Echinodermata																	
— <i>Polychæta</i>																	
<i>Chaetognata</i>				rr	rr							r					
<i>Bolina</i> sp.																	
<i>Arachnactis albida</i>											+						
<i>Cypnilita sarsii</i>											c						
<i>Physophora borealis</i>											+						

[illegible]

[illegible]

Physophora borealis

Siphonophora.

Diphyes arctica, CHUX.

It is very interesting to be able to class this arctic siphonophore among the Norwegian fauna, as it is looked upon as being a typical or leading organism of the cold currents³).

C. CHUX writes in this connection: — „*Diphyes arctica* ist eine hochnordische Form, welche in allen warmen Stromgebieten fehlt und gerade während der kältesten Jahreszeit (von Januar bis März) in der Baffins-Bai häufig erscheint.“

A complete list of the distribution of this species as far as then known is given by F. RÖMER²). Both RÖMER and CHUX have specially emphasized the fact that this species is not found on the Scandinavian coasts. But this is no longer a fact; for in the winter of 1900, I found *Eudozia arctica* at the following places:—

². 1900, The Skjerstad Fiord VII, 0—490 m.

³. — The Folden Fiord I, 300—400 m.

I availed myself of Prof. CHUX's excellent descriptions and drawings, in „Die Siphonophoren der Plankton-Expedition“ (Se Tab. I, Fig. 6), when identifying these specimens.

The bracts were of precisely the same shape, and there was the same arrangement of the canals, but there were no eggs in the gonophore. So I think that there can be no doubt that *Diphyes arctica* also belongs to the Norwegian fauna; this does not, however, necessarily weaken CHUX's opinion with regard to the zoogeographical character of this species. True the temperature at the place where I found it in The Folden Fiord was 69.6 C. and salinity about 35 pro mille, but so many of the relict organisms from the glacial period have adapted themselves to the physical conditions in which they find themselves in a corresponding manner to the case here under consideration.

Capulita sarsi, HAECKEL.

Agalmopsis elegans, M. SARS (part). Fauna littoralis Norvegiae (1846). Part I. p. 32, pl. V, figs. 1—6, pl. VI.

Capulita sarsi, HAECKEL, Siphonophora (1888) Challenger Report, Vol. XXVIII, p. 234, 367.

— E. T. BROWN. The Fauna and Flora of Valencia Harbour. R. I. A. Proc. Ser. III, Vol. V, p. 678.

Agalmopsis elegans, NORDGAARD, Some Hydrographical Results. Berg. Mus. Aarhus 1899, no. VIII, pag. 25.

As is well known MICHAEL SARS in 1846 gave a detailed description with drawings of Siphonophora collected at Florø (61° 30' N.) including *Agalmopsis elegans*. Concerning this HAECKEL writes in 1888³). „The genus *Agalmopsis* was described very accurately by SARS in 1846, and illustrated by excellent figures. The North Atlantic Agalmidae, however, which are represented in his pls. V and VI, belong to two (or even three?) different genera. The first form, figured in pl. V, has simple terminal filaments of the tentilla, and belongs therefore to the genus *Capulita*.

The second form, represented in pl. VI, has tricornuate tentilla, with an odd terminal vesicle and two paired lateral horns. This form may retain the original name *Agalmopsis elegans* and represent the type of this genus.“

After a careful examination of the description and drawings given by MICHAEL SARS of *Agalmopsis elegans* one will certainly agree that HAECKEL is right in dividing into two genera. But, on

the other hand, I have come to a different conclusion with regard to SARS's figures as applied to the two genera.

On SARS's pl. V the figs. 5 and 6 represent tentilla „with a spiral endoband, enveloped by a campanulate involution“⁴), and these, as well as fig. 1 show that the tentilla have simple terminal filaments, consequently they illustrate a species of *Capulita*. But pl. V, figs. 7 and 8 represent tentilla with a terminal ampulla and two horns, and these are characteristic of the genus *Agalmopsis*. Neither can it be correct as HAECKEL mentions (l. c. p. 367) that pl. VI in SARS's work, represents *Agalmopsis elegans*.

On pl. VI fig. 1 the tentilla are drawn partly with, and partly without terminal filaments. Fig. 10, on the same pl. gives a detailed drawing of the latter kind, and this has given rise to the thought that SARS possibly had a third genus under examination when preparing his account. There is, however, no longer any reason for this supposition. In fig. 1 the tentilla without terminal filament are drawn smaller than those which are furnished with the terminal filament, and it is reasonable to conclude that the former represent them in course of development. If one compares pl. VI fig. 10 in SARS's work with pl. II fig. 8 in FEWKES's⁵) a striking resemblance will be noticed. FEWKES describes his fig. as representing an „embryonic tentacular knob“ of *Capulita* (*Nannima*) *cava*, A. AGASSIZ.

It may surely be considered certain that SARS's fig. 10 represents a corresponding condition in *Capulita sarsi*. This must be a *Capulita* and not an *Agalmopsis*, for the tentilla which are developed are furnished with a terminal filament.

Thus it will be seen that SARS's descriptions and drawings almost exclusively are of the organism which HAECKEL has designated *Capulita sarsi*, as only pl. V, figs. 7 and 8 can be considered as representing *Agalmopsis elegans*, M. SARS.

According to E. T. BROWN *C. sarsi* is found on the west coast of Ireland (Valentia Harbour). As before mentioned, SARS made his collection at Florø.

I have observed this species in Moskenstrømmen (1st 1899) in Tromsø Sound (2nd 1899), at Lyngen II (27th 1899), at Kvænangen II (19th 1899), in the Jøkel Fiord (29th 1899), at Kvænangen (21st 1899) in Hammerfest Harbour (22nd 1899). At all these places they were found in great numbers near the surface of the water. Hammerfest is as far as is now known, the northernmost limit for *Capulita sarsi*.

The question naturally suggests itself as to whether *Capulita sarsi* and *C. cava* are one and the same.

To throw light on this point, I have compared both M. SARS's and FEWKES's (l. c. p. 213—223, pls. I, II, III) descriptions and drawings. There is a considerable coincidence with regard to figures representing general appearance (FEWKES pl. I, Sars pl. V fig. 1 and pl. VI fig. 1).

There is similarity with regard to the appearance of the adult tentilla (F. pl. II fig. 9 and S. pl. 5 fig. 5, 6) and the resemblance between the embryonic tentacular knobs (F. pl. II fig. 8, S. pl. 6, fig. 10) I have already mentioned. On the other hand, the tasters (hydrocytæ) appear to differ. FEWKES describes them (l. c. p. 218) as follows: — „They (the tasters) arise directly from the stem, and are destitute of a basal peduncle. The distal extremity is closed.“ Pl. II fig. 7 answers in every detail to this description. On comparing with this S. pl. 5 fig. 2, 3, where the tasters are described

¹) Die Siphonophoren der Plankton-Expedition, p. 20.

²) Die Siphonophoren (Fauna arctica, II B., p. 174).

³) Challenger Report. Vol. XXVIII, p. 234.

⁴) HAECKEL (*Uva citata* p. 233).

⁵) On certain Medusæ from New England 1888. Bull. Comp. Zool. (Harvard, Mass.), Vol. XIII.

as „lange Bläschen“ (distinguished by the letter c), it will be seen that they are furnished with a basal peduncle, and that the top of the taster is somewhat extended and pointed. In his description of the tasters, FEWKES says that „the most marked peculiarity in their anatomy is the existence of an „oil globule“ near their base.“ This „oil globule“ is drawn by the writer mentioned and will be found on pl. II fig. 7. Nothing corresponding to this is found in Sars's pl. 5 figs. 2, 3. To discover if any such „oil globules“ exist in *Cupulita sarsi* I examined the remains of a specimen from Tromsø sound. It was at once evident that while the majority of the various organs as usual fell to the bottom of the glass, there were a few small bits which remained on the surface of the preserving fluid (formalin). On closer examination, it was found that the little pieces floating on the surface were tasters which had risen to the top on account of their oil globules. Here too, there appears to be a difference between the two species under discussion. While the oil globules of *C. cara* according to FEWKES are sessile, those of *C. sarsi* are provided with a short peduncle. It is possible that the reason, why the oil globules do not appear on Sars's pl. 5 figs. 2, 3 is that they so easily burst on being touched. Sars has, however, given a drawing (pl. 6 fig. 11) of a taster with oil globule, which he considers to be „eine seltene Form der ovalen Bläschen“, while the oil globule itself is described as „Kugelförmiger Anhang“. These oil globules are most likely intended to act as a kind of hydrostatic apparatus.

As will be seen from the foregoing, differences can clearly be pointed out between *C. cara* and *C. sarsi*, and it is probable that they represent two different species which are, however, very similar. The fact of *C. sarsi* being found in large quantities in the winter in such fiords as Lyngen, Kvænang and Jøkel would seem to indicate that it is an arctic form, but one cannot be sure of this until its distribution is more clearly defined.

Physophora borealis, M. Sars.

Pl. IV, Figs. 1, 2.

In The Mosken current (Moskenstrømmen) several specimens of a *Physophora* were found swimming about near the surface, on March 1st 1899. On comparing M. Sars's drawings and descriptions¹⁾, I was convinced that it was his species which I had found. It has been thought that *borealis* was identical to *Physophora hydrostatica* of the Mediterranean, but this is, however, not altogether so sure as to be beyond doubt. If this should be proved to be the case Sars's name would have to give way for the older one, *hydrostatica*, FORSK.

M. Sars himself had an opportunity of comparing the Mediterranean form with the one he describes (l. c. p. 33) and it seems that he was acquainted with CLAUS's, GEGENBAUR's and KÖLLICKER's researches and examination of the former species. And as he still maintained that they were different, there is every reason to be wary before one concludes that they are not so.

M. Sars says, on page 40, „None of the urticary knobs observed by me shewed more than 5 spiral coils; but CLAUS (l. c. p. 26, fig. 26)²⁾ in *P. hydrostatica* delineates 9—10 of them, and

GEGENBAUR remarks that the spiral in the most perfect urticary knobs becomes decomposed and lies twisted together in irregular coils, which is also apparent in some of the specimens brought home by me from the Mediterranean.“

In *borealis* too during the development of the tentacular knob, a dissolution of the spiral coils of the endoband takes place, after which they are reformed into irregular coils.

On Pl. IV fig. 1 in the present work a tentacular knob with spiral twisted endoband will be seen, while fig. 2, depicts a later stage, the spiral being unwound. I have observed intermediate stages between these two.

A thoroughly developed tentillum is depicted on Sars's pl. VI, fig. 7.

If it is a fact that the Coil unwinds itself in *P. hydrostatica*, then the figure given by CLAUS (pl. 26, fig. 26) cannot designate „ein vollkommen entwickelter Nesselknopf“. But even if on this point there is a similarity, there would still remain the dissimilarity that during development the spiral twist in the tentacular knobs are more numerous in *hydrostatica* than in *borealis*.

Craspedata.

(Notes and identification are due to Dr. EDWARD T. BROWNE, University College, London).

Aequorea sp.

¹/₆ 1899. Moskenstrømmen o. m.

This is probably a new species.

Aglantha digitalis, MÜLLER.

²/₃ 1899. NW of Rost (Lofoten), 3 specimens.

This is a northern species. Recorded from Greenland, Norway, Faeroe Channel and in the North Atlantic by the „National“ Plankton Expedition. There is no evidence that it has been taken south of about latitude 58°.

Aglantha rosea, FORBES.

²/₄ 1900. The Skjerstad Fiord IV, 0—330 m., 1 specimen.

— „ — „ V, 0—420 m., 1 specimen.

This medusa got mixed up with *A. digitalis* until I found out (1898) that it had eight sense organs. (*A. digitalis* has only four). Recorded from The British Isles and Heligoland.

Ptychostraea polaris, ALMAN.

⁶/₄ 1900. Folden Fiord, 3 specimens.

²/₄ 1900. The Skjerstad Fiord IV, 0—330 m., 1 specimen.

³/₄ 1900. „ — „ VII, 0—490 m., 2 specimens.

This medusa was taken in Discovery Bay in Grinnel Land, up Smith Sound on the west side of Greenland. (*Pectyllis arctica* from Greenland and off Halifax—Challenger Exped.).

Homocoenema platygonon, MAAS.

²/₄ 1900. The Skjerstad Fiord V, 0—420 m., 1 specimen.

³/₄ 1900. „ — „ VII, 0—490 m., 2 specimens.

H. platygonon was taken by the „National“ Plankton Expedition. The station is omitted in the Report.

¹⁾ Fauna littoralis Norvegie, h. 3, p. 32, pl. V, VI figs. 1—8.

²⁾ Ueber *Physophora hydrostatica* nebst Bemerkungen über andere Siphonophoren. Sep. Abdruck aus Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zoologie, 10 B.

PLATE IV.

PLATE IV.

Fig. 1—2. *Physophora borealis*, M. Sars, Moskenstrømmen, 6 m., $\frac{1}{3}$ 1899.

1. Tentacular knob, $\frac{83}{1}$.
2. Older tentacular knob, $\frac{83}{1}$.
- 3—5. *Eschara moskenensis*, n. sp., Moskenstrømmen II, 150 m.
3. Zoecium, $\frac{52}{1}$.
4. Ooecium, $\frac{52}{1}$.
5. Operculum, $\frac{83}{1}$.
- 6—7. *Schizoporella couduta*, SMITT, The Malangen Fiord, 100—200 m.
6. Zoecium, $\frac{52}{1}$.
7. Operculum, $\frac{83}{1}$.
- 8—11. *Porella proboscidea*, HINCKS, The North Cape.
8. Zoecium, lateral view, a. a = avicular aperture, r. p = rosette-plate, h = hole, $\frac{52}{1}$.
9. Mandible, $\frac{83}{1}$.
10. Operculum, $\frac{83}{1}$.
11. Oral aperture, the condyles are seen, $\frac{83}{1}$.
12. *Palmicellaria skenei* var. *tridens*, BUSK, Radosund, a little north of Bergen, 100 m., operculum, $\frac{83}{1}$.
13. *Palmicellaria skenei* var. *bicornis*, BUSK, Jøkel Fiord III, 100 m., operculum, $\frac{83}{1}$.
- 14—15. *Monoporella spinulifera*, HINCKS, Hammerfest.
14. Ooecium and oral aperture, $\frac{52}{1}$.
15. Zoecium, lateral view, $\frac{52}{1}$.
- 16—17. *Schizoporella reticulato-punctata*, HINCKS, The Porsanger Fiord, 200 m.
16. Ooecium with the upper part of the zoecium, $\frac{52}{1}$.
17. Operculum, $\frac{83}{1}$.
- 18—20 b. *Porella propinqua*, SMITT, Nordkap (1894).
18. Zoecia, lateral view, a. u, avicularian umbo, o, ooecium, r. p, rosette-plate, $\frac{52}{1}$.
19. The back side of the zoarium, $\frac{52}{1}$.
- 20 a. Operculum, $\frac{83}{1}$.
- 20 b. Ooecium, $\frac{83}{1}$.
- 21—23. *Porella princeps*, NORMAN, Melhavn (1894).
21. Operculum, $\frac{83}{1}$.
22. Mandible, $\frac{83}{1}$.
23. The under side of the front wall of the zoecium, showing the avicularian chamber (a. c) and the lateral channels (c. h), $\frac{52}{1}$.
24. *Smittina smitti*, KIRCHENP., The Ogs Fiord I, 100 m., ooecium and the upper part of the zoecium, $\frac{52}{1}$.
- 25—26. *Escharella labiata*, BOECK, Svølvær, on coal.
25. Zoocium, lateral view, $\frac{83}{1}$.
26. Base of the ooecium, $\frac{83}{1}$.
27. Oral denticle of *Escharella immersa*, FLEM., Moskenstrømmen, $\frac{83}{1}$.
28. ——— ——— *ventricosa*, HASS., Hammerfest, $\frac{83}{1}$.
29. ——— ——— *laqueata*, NORM., Hammerfest, $\frac{83}{1}$.
30. ——— ——— *abyssicola*, NORM., The Rønne Fiord, $\frac{83}{1}$.
31. ——— ——— *labiata*, BOECK, Svølvær, $\frac{83}{1}$.
- 32—35. *Eschara norrlandica*, n. sp., The Kvænang Fiord, 90 m.
32. A young zoecium and ooecium, $\frac{52}{1}$.
33. Oral aperture of the zoecium, c, condylus, r, opercular rib, $\frac{83}{1}$.
34. Ooecium, $\frac{83}{1}$.
35. Operculum, $\frac{83}{1}$.
- 36—38. *Smittina majuscula*, SMITT, The Porsanger Fiord, 90 m.
36. Zoecium and ooecium, $\frac{52}{1}$.
37. Operculum, $\frac{83}{1}$.
38. Mandible, $\frac{83}{1}$.

