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DEN NORSKE NORDHAVS-EXPEDITION

1876—1878.

ZOOLOGI.

CRUSTACEA,

II.

VED

G. O. S A R S.

MED 1 KART.



CHRISTIANIA.

GRØNDAHL & SØNS BOGTRYKKERI.

1886.

THE NORWEGIAN NORTH-ATLANTIC EXPEDITION

1876—1878.

ZOOLOGY.

CRUSTACEA,

II.

BY

G. O. S A R S.

WITH 1 MAP.



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II.

Fortegnelse over samtlige under Expeditionen observerede Arter, med Bemærkninger over Forekomst og Udbredning.

Ordo 1.

Podophthalmata.

Subordo 1.

Brachyura.

Trib. 1. *Cyclometopa*.

Fam. 1. **Portunidæ.**

1. **Thranites velox**, Bovallius.

Øfversigt Vet. Akad. Förh. 1876 No. 9.

Et desværre i høi Grad mutileret Exemplar af denne først af Bovallius beskrevne Form toges under Expeditionens 1ste Togt ved det ydre Afhæld af Storeggen (Stat. 24) paa 90 F. D.

Bovallius har for denne Form opstillet en ny Slægt, som dog kun synes mig lidet at skille sig fra Sl. *Portunus*. Af de bekendte Arter af denne sidste Slægt synes den at komme nærmest *P. longipes* Roux, der ligeledes har den bagerste Sidetand paa Rygskjoldet usædvanlig stærkt forlænget.

Det erholdte Exemplar var ligesom det af Bovallius beskrevne en Han og stemmede i alt væsentligt overens

II.

List of Species observed on the Expedition, with remarks on occurrence and distribution.

Ordo 1.

Podophthalmata.

Subordo 1.

Brachyura.

Trib. 1. *Cyclometopa*.

Fam. 1. **Portunidæ.**

1. **Thranites velox**, Bovallius.

Øfversigt Vet. Akad. Förh. 1776, No. 9.

A specimen of this form, first described by Bovallius, was taken — we are sorry to say in a highly mutilated condition — on the 1st cruise, off the outer slope of the Storeggen Bank (Stat. 24), at a depth of 90 fathoms.

For this form, Bovallius has instituted a new genus, which, however, in my judgment, would appear to differ but slightly from the genus *Portunus*. Of the known species belonging to the latter genus, the animal in question apparently approximates closest *P. longipes* Roux, which has likewise the most posterior of the lateral teeth on the carapax unusually produced.

The specimen obtained, like that described by Bovallius, was a male, agreeing in all essential characteristics with

med Bovallius's Beskrivelse og Afbildning, alene med den Forskjel, at Panden var 3-lappet istedetfor 4-lappet. Bovallius's Exemplar var ligeledes fra Storeggen.

Fam. 2. Corystidæ.

2. Atelecyclus septemdentatus, Montgy.

(= *A. heterodon*, Leach).

Et enkelt, men vel vedligeholdt Exemplar af denne ved vore Kyster overordentlig skjeldne Krabbe toges sammen med foregaaende.

Den er almindelig ved de britiske Øer og gaar sydlig til Middelhavet (Adriaterhavet), men er hidtil ved vore Kyster kun observeret paa en eneste Localitet, nemlig ved Christiansund.

Trib. 2. *Oxyrhyncha*.

Fam. Majidæ.

3. Hyas araneus, Lin.

Denne ved vore Kyster meget almindelige Art observeredes under Expeditionen ogsaa ved Beeren Eiland, Island og Spitsbergen. Paa førstnævnte Localitet erholdtes et Exemplar af den samme eiendommelige Varietet, som af Hoeck¹ er henført til følgende Art, men som utvivlsomt gaar nærmest ind under *H. araneus*.

I sin Udbredning er den en ægte arktisk og circum-polar Form, der foruden paa de omtalte Localiteter er observeret ved Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, Beringshavet, det ochotske Hav, det sibiriske Ishav, det kariske Hav og det hvide Hav. Sydgrænsen for dens Udbredning ved Europas Kyster synes at være Nordvestkysten af Frankrige.

¹ Die Crustaceen, gesammelt während der Fahrten des "Willem Barents".

his description and figure, save only that the front occurred three and not four-lobed. Bovallius's example also came from Storeggen.

Fam. 2. Corystidæ.

2. Atelecyclus septemdentatus, Montgy.

(= *A. heterodon*, Leach).

A sole example -- but in good condition -- of this crab, remarkably rare off the coast of Norway, was taken along with the preceding.

The species is common on the shores of Great Britain, and its range of distribution extends as far south as the Mediterranean (the Adriatic Sea), but has hitherto been observed off the Norwegian coasts in one locality only -- near Christiansund.

Trib. 2. *Oxyrhyncha*.

Fam. Majidæ.

3. Hyas araneus, Lin.

This species, a very common one off the coasts of Norway, was observed on the Expedition also off Beeren Eiland, Iceland, and Spitzbergen. In the first-named of these localities, we took a specimen of the peculiar variety that Hoeck¹ has referred to the next species, but which unquestionably is most nearly related to *H. araneus*.

In its distribution, this is a true Arctic and circum-polar form, that, apart from the aforesaid localities, has been observed off Greenland, the east coast of North America, Bering's Sea, the Sea of Ochotsk, the Siberian Polar Sea, the Kara Sea, and the White Sea. The southern limit of distribution on the coasts of Europe would appear to be the north-western shore of France.

¹ Die Crustaceen, gesammelt während der Fahrten des "Willem Barents."

4. *Hyas coarctatus*, Leach.

Denne ligeledes hos os hyppige Form gaar betydelig dybere ned end foregaaende, nemlig mindst til 150 Favne. Den erholdtes under Expeditionen foruden paa flere Punkter af vor Kyst ogsaa paa folgende mere eller mindre langt ud i det aabne Hav beliggende Stationer: 79, 173 *b*, 261, 290 og 326, samt i Magdalenebay paa Spitzbergen; fordømte dog kun i yngre Exemplarer.

Arten er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat og de britiske Øer, nordlig til Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst og det hvide Hav. I det ochotske Hav forekommer efter Brandt¹ en eiendommelig Varietet (var. *alutacea*), som dog rettest tør være at betragte som en egen Art.

5. *Scyramathia Carpenteri*, (Norman).

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 6, Pl. I, Fig. 1—7.

Findested. Stat. 10.

Subordo 2.

Anomura.

Trib. 1. *Apterura*.

Fam. Lithodidæ.

6. *Lithodes maja*, Lin.

Yngre Exemplarer af denne Form toges under Expeditionen paa 3 Punkter af vor Kyst, nemlig ved Husø, i Altenfjord og i Tanafjord.

Den er nordlig udbredt til Grønland(?), Nordamerikas Østkyst og den murmanske Kyst, hvorimod den neppe gaar længere Syd end til Kattegat, de britiske Øer og Belgien, hvilket synes at vise, at den er en oprindelig arktisk Form.

4. *Hyas coarctatus*, Leach.

This form, likewise of frequent occurrence along the Norwegian coast, descends much deeper than the preceding, viz. to at least 150 fathoms. It was taken on the Expedition — not including several points off the Norwegian coast — also at the following Stations, more or less far out at sea, viz. — Stats. 79, 173 *b*, 261, 290, and 326, as also in Magdalena Bay, Spitzbergen; the greater part however were young individuals.

The species is met with southwards as far as the Kattegat and the British Islands, northward as far as Greenland, the east coast of North America, and the White Sea. In the Sea of Ochotsk occurs, according to Brandt,¹ a peculiar variety (var. *alutacea*), which, however, would appear to be strictly entitled to specific distinction.

5. *Scyramathia Carpenteri*, (Norman).

See 1st Part, p. 6, Pl. I, figs. 1—7.

Locality. — Stat. 10.

Subordo 2.

Anomura.

Trib. 1. *Apterura*.

Fam. Lithodidæ.

6. *Lithodes maja*, Lin.

Young individuals of this form were taken on the Expedition off the Norwegian coast, in 3 different localities, viz. at Husø, in the Altenfjord, and in the Tanafjord.

Northward, its distribution reaches as far as Greenland(?), the east coast of North America, and the Murman coast, whereas the animal is hardly met with farther south than the Kattegat, the British Islands, and the coast of Belgium, thus apparently indicating an Arctic origin.

¹ Middendorff's Sibirische Reise. Zoologi.

¹ Middendorff's Sibirische Reise. Zoologie.

Trib. 2. *Pterygura*.

Fam. 1. **Paguridæ.**

7. **Eupagurus pubescens**, (Krøyer).

Af denne ved vore Kyster meget almindelige Art erholdtes ogsaa Exemplarer ved Island, Beeren Eiland og Spitsbergen, paa sidstnævnte Sted af colossal Størrelse. Desuden toges den paa Stat. 10, 267 og 326.

Jeg har paa et andet Sted¹ paavist, at Stimpson's *E. Krøyeri* ikke kan specifisk skilles fra den her omhandlede Art, og at Hunnerne ialmindelighed viser netop de Characterer, der er fremhævede som Særkjende for *E. Krøyeri*, medens Hammerne skiller sig ved tættere behaaret Legeme og ved venstre Saxfods Form.

Arten er arktisk og circumpolar samt neppe observeret sydligere end ved de britiske Øer (*Pagurus Thompsoni* Bell).

8. **Eupagurus meticulosus**, (Roux).

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 12, Pl. I, Fig. 8—1, og Supplement.

Findested. Stat. 24.

Fam. 2. **Galatheidæ.**

9. **Galathea nexa**, Embleton.

To yngre Exemplarer af denne først nylig til vor Fauna foiede Art toges under Expeditionens 2det Togt ved Røst, den yderste af Lofotoerne. Dette Punkt er for Tiden Artens Nordgrændse; derimod gaar den mod Syd ligetil Middelhavet og er derfor vistnok at betragte som en sydlig Form.

¹ Oversigt over Norges Crustaceer I.

Trib. 2. *Pterygura*.

Fam. 1. **Paguridæ.**

7. **Eupagurus pubescens**, (Krøyer).

Of this species, a very common one on the coast of Norway, examples were likewise obtained off Iceland, Beeren Eiland, and Spitzbergen — in the last-mentioned locality of prodigious size. Moreover, it was taken at Stations 10, 267, and 326.

Elsewhere,¹ I have shown that Stimpson's *E. Krøyeri* can not be specifically distinguished from the form treated of here, and that, as a rule, the females exhibit precisely the characters set forth as specially peculiar to *E. Krøyeri*, while the males deviate in having a body more densely hirsute and in the form of the left cheliped.

The species is Arctic and circumpolar, and hardly occurs farther south than the British Islands (*Pagurus Thompsoni*, Bell).

8. **Eupagurus meticulosus**, (Roux).

See Part I, p. 12, Pl. I, figs. 8—10, and Supplementary Notes.

Locality. Stat. 24.

Fam. 2. **Galatheidæ.**

9. **Galathea nexa**, Embleton.

Two comparatively young specimens of this form, recently added to the Norwegian fauna, were taken, on the 2nd cruise of the Expedition, at Røst, the outermost of the Lofoten Isles. This locality is at present the extreme northern distributory limit of the species; southward, however, its range extends to the Mediterranean, and hence the animal should no doubt be regarded as a southern form.

¹ Oversigt over Norges Crustaceer I.

10. *Galathea intermedia*, Lilljeborg.

Af denne ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst meget almindelige Art toges et enkelt Exemplar sammen med foregaaende. Heller ikke denne Form er hidtil bleven observeret saa langt Nord. Den er udenfor Norges Kyster alene kjendt fra Kattegat, Skagerak og de britiske Øer (*G. Andrewsii* Kinahan).

II. *Munida rugosa*, Fabr.

Foruden paa de forskjellige under Expeditionen undersøgte Punkter af vor Kyst toges denne Art ogsaa paa følgende Stationer: 7, 9, 10, 24, 26 og 79.

Den af Hoeck fra Havet NO af Shetlandsøerne beskrevne og afbildede *Munida* er utvivlsomt et ganske ungt Individ af den her omhandlede Art.

Arten er sydlig udbredt til Middelhavet, men hverken kjendt fra de egentlige polare Have eller fra Nordamerikas Østkyst, hvorfor den heller ikke kan ansees for en egentlig arktisk Form, skjøndt den ved vore Kyster gaar langt ind i den arktiske Region, nemlig lige til Vadsø.

12. *Munida tenuimana*, G. O. Sars.

Undersøgelser over Hardangerfjordens Dybvands Fauna pg. 14.

Denne smukke af mig først i Hardangerfjorden opdagede Art gjenfandtes under Expeditionen i 2 af vore øvrige Fjorde, nemlig i Sognefjorden (Stat. 2 og 4) og i Vestfjorden (Stat. 255). Ogsaa her var den kun at træffe paa de største Dyb, 400—600 Favne. Udenfor Kysten har vi derimod ikke truffet den, skjøndt lignende Dybder ofte undersøgte. Samme Art er imidlertid saavel under de engelske Expeditioner (Lightning og Porcupine) som under den franske Expedition (Travailleur) observeret paa større Dyb i Atlanterhavet og Biskayerbugten, hvorfor den vel egentlig er at betragte som en sydlig Form.

10. *Galathea intermedia*, Lilljeborg.

Of this species, a very common one off the south and west coasts of Norway, we took but one individual, along with the foregoing. Nor has this form either, as yet, been observed so far north. Saving the coast of Norway, it is known exclusively from the Kattegat, the Skagerak, and the British Islands (*G. Andrewsii* Kinahan).

II. *Munida rugosa*, Fabr.

Exclusive of the various localities examined off the Norwegian coast, this species was likewise taken on the Expedition at the following Stations: — 7, 9, 10, 24, 26, and 79.

The specimen of a *Munida*, from the Shetland Sea, described and figured by Hoeck, is unquestionably a very young individual of the species treated of here.

Southward, this species is distributed to the Mediterranean, but has not been met with either in the strictly Polar Seas or off the east coast of North America, and hence we are not entitled to regard it as a true Arctic form, though the animal off the Norwegian coast penetrates a very considerable distance into the Arctic region — viz. as far as Vadsø.

12. *Munida tenuimana*, G. O. Sars.

Undersøgelser over Hardangerfjordens Dybvandsfauna, p. 14.

This beautiful species, first observed by the author in the Hardangerfjord, was again met with on the Expedition in 2 other Norwegian fjords, viz. the Sognefjord (Stats. 2 and 4) and the Vestfjord (Stat. 255). Here, too, the animal occurred in the greatest depths only — from 400 to 600 fathoms. Off the coast, on the other hand, we did not observe it, though similar depths were frequently investigated. Meanwhile, the same species was observed both on the British Expeditions with the "Lightning" and "Porcupine" and the French Expedition with the "Travailleur" at still greater depths, in the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Biscay; and hence it should properly be regarded as a southern form.

Subordo 3.

Caridea.

Fam. 1. Crangonidæ.

14. *Sclerocrangon boreas*, (Phipps).

Af denne ved vore nordlige Kyster (Lofoten og Finmarken) meget almindelige høinordiske Form erholdtes ogsaa Exemplarer ved Beeren Eiland (Stat. 280) og Spitzbergen (Stat. 366 og 370) paa forholdsvis grundt Vand. Farven er meget variabel; som oftest mørkebrun med rødbrune og lysere Skygger. Et ved Beeren Eiland taget Exemplar var næsten overalt af ensformig lys graahvid Farve.

Arten er nordlig udbredt til Island, Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, Polarøerne, Beringshavet, det sibiriske Ishav, Franz Josephs Land, Spitzbergen og det hvide Hav følgende circumpolar.

14. *Sclerocrangon salebrosus*, (Owen).

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg 16, Pl. II.

Findesteder. Stat. 31, 224, 338, 359, 362, 363.

15. *Crangon Allmanni*, Kinahan.

Et enkelt Exemplar af denne ved vore Kyster ikke nalmindeligt forekommende Art toges under Expeditionens 1ste Togt i Havnen ved Reikjavik, Island, paa 20—30 Favnes Dybde.

Den er udenfor Norge alene bekendt fra de britiske Øer, Skagerak og Kattegat.

16. *Cheraphilus neglectus*, G. O. Sars.

Oversigt over Norges Crustaceer I.

Denne tidligere af mig og andre med *Egeon fasciatus* Risso forvekslede Form forekom ikke sjelden paa ganske grundt Vand, Sandbund, ved Husø. Arten er endnu ikke med Sikkerhed bekendt udenfor Norge.

Subordo 3.

Caridea.

Fam. 1. Crangonidæ.

13. *Sclerocrangon boreas*, (Phipps).

Of this Arctic form, very common along the north coast of the country (Lofoten and Finmark), specimens were likewise obtained off Beeren Eiland (Stat. 280) and Spitzbergen (Stats. 366 and 370), in comparatively shallow water. The colour varies greatly; as a rule, however, it is dark-brown, relieved with reddish-brown and lighter shadings. A specimen taken off Beeren Eiland had almost everywhere a uniform light greyish-white colour.

Northward, the range of distribution extends to Iceland, Greenland, the east coast of North America, the Polar Isles, the Bering Sea, the Siberian Polar Sea, Franz Joseph's Land, Spitzbergen, and the White Sea: the form is circumpolar.

14. *Sclerocrangon salebrosus*, (Owen).

See Part I, p. 16, Pl. II.

Locality. — Stats. 31, 224, 338, 359, 362, 363.

15. *Crangon Allmanni*, Kinahan.

A sole individual of this species, by no means infrequent off the coast of Norway, was taken, on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, in the harbour of Reikjavik, Iceland, at a depth of from 20 to 30 fathoms.

Exclusive of Norway, this form is known only from the British Islands, the Skagerak, and the Kattegat.

16. *Cheraphilus neglectus*, G. O. Sars.

Oversigt over Norges Crustaceer I.

This form, previously confounded by myself and others with *Egeon fasciatus* Risso, occurred not infrequently in very shallow water, on a sandy bottom, off Husø. The species is not yet known with certainty beyond the limits of Norway.

17. Cheraphilus echinulatus, (M. Sars).

Enkelte Exemplarer af denne distincte Art erholdtes paa større Dyb ved Husø og i Sognefjorden (Flesje). Den er udenfor Norge kun noteret fra Shetlandsøerne (*Crangon serratus* Norman).

18. Pontophilus norvegicus, M. Sars.

Foruden paa de store Dyb i Sognefjorden (Stat. 2 og 8), i Vestfjorden (Stat. 149 og 255), i Porsangerfjorden (Stat. 260) og i Tanafjorden (Stat. 261) erholdtes denne karakteristiske Dybvandsform ogsaa paa følgende mere eller mindre langt ud i det aabne Hav beliggende Stationer: 10, 79, 290 og 323.

Da Arten af Sidn. Smith er noteret ogsaa fra Nordamerikas Østkyst, er den rimeligvis at betragte som en oprindelig arktisk Form.

19. Sabinea septemcarinata, (Sab.)

Af denne ægte arktiske Form toges Exemplarer foruden ved vor nordlige Kyst, ogsaa paa flere Steder ved Spitsbergen samt paa Stat. 267, 337 og 371. Ved Spitsbergen opnaar den en langt betydeligere Størrelse end hos os og synes ogsaa her at forekomme i langt større Antal.

Arten er circumpolar, idet den er noteret saavel fra Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst og Polarøerne som fra Beringshavet, Sibiriens Ishav, det kariske Hav og den murmanske Kyst.

Fam. 2. Alpheidæ.

20. Bythocaris simplicirostris, G. O. Sars.

Nye Dybvandscrustaceer fra Lofoten.

Et Par mutilerede Exemplarer af denne først af mig ved Lofoten fundne Dybvandscaride toges under Expeditionens sidste Togt paa Stat. 290 og 359, den første beliggende omtrent midt mellem Finnmarken og Beeren Eiland,

17. Cheraphilus echinulatus, (M. Sars).

A few examples of this distinct species were obtained at a considerable depth off Husø and in the Sognefjord (Flesje). Saving Norway, it is recorded from the Shetlands only (*Crangon serratus* Norman).

18. Pontophilus norvegicus, M. Sars.

Exclusive of the great depths in the Sognefjord (Stats. 2 and 8), in the Vestfjord (Stats. 149 and 255), in the Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260), and in the Tanafjord (Stat. 261), this characteristic deep-sea form was also obtained at the following Stations, more or less far out at sea, viz. — Stats. 10, 79, 290, and 323.

The species being likewise recorded by Sidney Smith from the east coast of North America, it must in all probability be regarded as originally an Arctic form.

19. Sabinea septemcarinata, (Sab.)

Of this decidedly Arctic form, we took specimens, apart from the northern coast of Norway, in several localities off Spitzbergen, as also at Stations 267, 337, and 371. At Spitzbergen, the animal attains a much more considerable size than on any part of the Norwegian coast, and would seem to occur throughout those Arctic regions in far greater abundance.

The species is circumpolar, having been recorded alike from Greenland, the east coast of North America, the Polar Islands, the Bering Sea, the Siberian Polar Sea, the Sea of Kara, and the Murman coast.

Fam. 2. Alpheidæ.

20. Bythocaris simplicirostris, G. O. Sars.

Nye Dybvandscrustaceer fra Lofoten.

Two mutilated specimens of this deep-sea Caridian, first met with, by the author, at Lofoten, were taken on the 3rd cruise of the Expedition, at Stations 290 and 359, the former located about midway between Finnmark and

den sidste Vest af Spitzbergen. Dybden 191—416 Favne. Arten har tidligere ikke været kjendt udenfor Norges Kyster.

21. *Bythocaris leucopis*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 27, Pl. III, Fig. 1—26.

Findested. Stat. 295.

22. *Bythocaris Payeri*, (Heller).

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 33, Pl. III, Fig. 27.

Findesteder. Stat. 35, 124, 137, 164, 192, 251, 286, 312, 359, 362.

23. *Cryptocheles pygmæa*, G. O. Sars.

Nye Dybvandserustaceer fra Lofoten.

Et Par Exemplarer af denne eiendommelige og pygmæiske Caride erholdtes under Expeditionens 1ste Togt paa Stat. 8 i Munden af Sognefjorden. Arten er ikke fundet uden ved Norges Kyster.

24. *Hippolyte spinus*, Sowb.

Exemplarer af denne vel bekendte Art er under Expeditionen tagne ved Rost, i Adventbay (Spitzbergen) og paa Stat. 267, omtrent midt imellem Finmarken og Novaja Sembla. Under den hollandske Expedition er den ogsaa taget ved Beeren Eiland. Arten er desuden kjendt fra Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, Polarøerne, Beringshavet og det hvide Hav, hvorfor den vistnok maa betragtes som en ægte arktisk Form, skjøndt den ogsaa forekommer ved de britiske Øer (Skotland).

25. *Hippolyte securifrons*, Norman.

Foruden i Vestfjorden (Stat. 255) er denne Art under Expeditionen bleven observeret paa Stat. 173*b* og 195, begge beliggende i Havet NV af Finmarken. Arten, der er meget almindelig ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst paa større

Beeren Eiland, the latter west of Spitzbergen: depth 191—416 fathoms. The species had not previously been known beyond the limits of Norway.

21. *Bythocaris leucopis*, G. O. Sars.

See Part I, p. 27, Pl. III, figs. 1—26.

Locality. — Stat. 295.

22. *Bythocaris Payeri*, (Heller).

See Part I, p. 33, Pl. III, fig. 27.

Locality. — Stats. 35, 124, 137, 164, 192, 251, 286, 312, 359, 362.

23. *Cryptocheles pygmæa*, G. O. Sars.

Nye Dybvandserustaceer fra Lofoten.

Two specimens of this very peculiar and pygmæan Caridian, were obtained, on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, at Stat. 8, near the outlet of the Sognefjord. The species has not been found save on the coasts of Norway.

24. *Hippolyte spinus*, Sowb.

Specimens of this well-known form were taken on the Expedition — at Rost, in Advent Bay (Spitzbergen), and at Station 267, about midway between Finmark and Novaja Zemlja. On the Dutch Expedition, the animal was also obtained off Beeren Eiland. Moreover, the species is known from Greenland, the east coast of North America, the Polar Islands, the Bering Sea, and the White Sea; hence, it must certainly be regarded as a true Arctic form, though likewise occurring off the British Islands (Scotland).

25. *Hippolyte securifrons*, Norman.

Besides the Vestfjord (Stat. 255), this species was observed on the Expedition at Stations 173*b* and 195, both located in the tract of ocean extending north-west of Finmark. This form, very common off the south and west

Dyb, blev først beskrevet af Norman efter Exemplarer tagne ved Shetlandsoerne og er nylig ogsaa noteret fra Nordamerikas Ostkyst, hvoraaf det synes at fremgaa, at den egentlig tor være af arktisk Oprindelse.

26. *Hippolyte turgida*, Kröyer.

Denne ægte arktiske Art, der ved vore Kyster kun undtagelsesvis er fundet søndenom Polarcirkelen, forekom ikke almindeligt ved Spitsbergen, saaledes i Adventbay, Magdalenebay og ved Norske Øerne. Kröyer's *H. Phipsi* er utvivlsomt Hannen af denne Art. I sin Udbredning er den circumpolar, idet den er bekjendt saavel fra Grønland og Nordamerikas Ost- og Nordkyst som fra Beringshavet, det sibiriske Ishav, Franz Josephs Land og det hvide Hav.

27. *Hippolyte pusiola*, Kröyer.

Af denne ved vore Kyster almindelige Art toges et enkelt Exemplar i Havnen ved Reikjavik. Arten er nordlig udbredt til den murmanske Kyst og Nordamerikas Østkyst og derfor utvivlsomt af arktisk Oprindelse, skjøndt den gaar sydlig til Kattegat, og de britiske Øer.

28. *Hippolyte polaris*, Sabine.

Fonden i Vestfjorden (Stat. 149 og 255) samt ved Røst, er denne characteristiske arktiske Form under Expeditionen taget ved Beeren Eiland (Stat. 280) og paa flere Steder ved Spitsbergen (Adventbay, Magdalenebay, Norske Øer) samt endelig paa følgende Stationer i større Afstand fra Kysten: 173b, 237, 267, 362, 366, 370. Arten er desuden kjendt fra Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, Polarøerne og Franz Josephs Land. *H. borealis* Kröyer er Hannen af denne Art.

29. *Hippolyte Gaimardii*, Edw.

Denne vel bekjendte Art blev under Expeditionen taget ved Røst og i Altenfjord, fremdeles i Havnen ved Reikjavik og paa flere Steder ved Spitsbergen, saaledes i

coasts of Norway, was first fully described by Norman, from specimens procured at the Shetland Isles, and has recently been recorded from the east coast of North America, whence it would appear to be of Arctic origin.

26. *Hippolyte turgida*, Kröyer.

This true Arctic species, which, south of the Polar circle, has been found to exhibit a mere sporadic occurrence, was not infrequently met with at Spitzbergen, for example in Advent Bay, Magdalena Bay, and off the Norway Islands. Kröyer's *H. Phipsi* unquestionably represents the male of this form. In its range of distribution, the animal is circumpolar, being known alike from Greenland, the east and north coasts of North America, the Bering Sea, the Siberian Polar Sea, Franz Joseph's Land, and the White Sea.

27. *Hippolyte pusiola*, Kröyer.

Of this species, a common one off the Norwegian coast, we took but one individual, in the harbour of Reikjavik. Northward, the form is distributed to the Murman coast and the east coast of North America, and must therefore unquestionably be of Arctic origin, though extending as far south as the Kattegat and the British Islands.

28. *Hippolyte polaris*, Sabine.

In the Vestfjord (Stats. 149 and 255), as also at Røst, this peculiar Arctic form was taken on the Expedition, off Beeren Eiland (Stat. 280) and in several parts of Spitzbergen (Advent Bay, Magdalena Bay, the Norway Islands), finally, too, at the following Stations, located some considerable distance from the coast, viz. — 173b, 237, 267, 362, 366, 370. Moreover, the species has been obtained from Greenland, the east coast of North America, the Polar Islands, and Franz Joseph's Land. *H. borealis* Kröyer is the male of this form.

29. *Hippolyte Gaimardii*, Edw.

This well-known species was taken on the Expedition at Røst and in the Altenfjord; moreover, in the harbour of Reikjavik and in several localities at Spitzbergen, viz.

Adventbay, Magdalenebay (Stat. 366) og ved Norske Øer. De ved Spitsbergen erholdte Exemplarer er usædvanlig store, og de fuldt udviklede Hanner viser alle her, i Mod-sætning til hvad Tilfældet er ved vore Kyster, den høje Pukkel paa 3die Bagkropssegment, der har givet Anledning til Opstillingen af den nominelle Art *H. gibba*.

Arten er ægte arktisk og circumpolar i sin Udbredning, skjøndt den ogsaa gaar sydlig til Kattegat og de britiske Øer.

30. *Pandalus annulicornis*, Leach.

Exemplarer af denne ved vore Kyster meget almindelige Form toges under Expeditionens 1ste Togt i Havnen ved Reikjavik. Da Arten baade er noteret fra Gronland, Nordamerikas Østkyst og den murmanske Kyst, synes den at maatte betragtes som en arktisk Form, uagtet den er almindelig saavel ved Danmark som de britiske Øer.

31. *Pandalus leptorhynchus*, Kinahan?

G. O. Sars, Oversigt over Norges Crustaceer I.

Af denne sjeldne Form, som jeg i det ovenciterede Skrift med Tvivl har identificeret med Kinahan's Art, toges et yngre Exemplar i det indre af Sognefjorden (Flesje) paa circa 150 Favnes Dyb.

32. *Pandalus borealis*, Krøyer.

Kjæmpemæssige Exemplarer af denne characteristiske arktiske Form toges under Expeditionens sidste Togt i Havet omkring Spitsbergen (Stat. 326, 338, 363 og 370). Desuden erholdtes den i Østhavet (Stat. 252 og 270), i Havet mellem Finnmarken og Beeren Eiland (Stat. 290 og 323), samt i Tanafjord (Stat. 261), Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260) og Vestfjord (Stat. 149).

Arten er ndbredt til Gronland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, Beringshavet, det ochotske Hav, Sibiriens Ishav og Frantz Josephs Land, er altsaa circumpolar, men findes ogsaa af og til ved Norges Vest- og Sydkyst paa større Dyb.

Advent Bay, Magdalena Bay (Stat. 366), and off the Norway Islands. The specimens obtained at Spitzbergen are unusually large, and the fully developed males taken here exhibit all of them, in contrast with those found off the Norwegian coast, the elevated hump on the 3rd abdominal segment that suggested establishing the spurious species *H. gibba*.

The form is decidedly Arctic and circumpolar in distribution, though extending as far south as the Kattegat and the British Islands.

30. *Pandalus annulicornis*, Leach.

Specimens of this form, a very common one off the coasts of Norway, were taken, on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, in the harbour of Reikjavik. The species having been recorded from Greenland, the east coast of North America, and the Murman coast, it should apparently be regarded as an Arctic form, though common both on the coasts of Denmark and the British Islands.

31. *Pandalus leptorhynchus*, Kinahan?

G. O. Sars, Oversigt over Norges Crustaceer I.

Of this rare form, which in the above-cited Memoir I have, — though with some doubt — identified with Kinahan's species, we took a young individual, in the inner part of the Sognefjord (Flesje), at a depth of about 150 fathoms.

32. *Pandalus borealis*, Krøyer.

Gigantic specimens of this characteristic Arctic form were taken, on the last cruise of the Expedition, in the sea surrounding Spitzbergen (Stats. 326, 338, 363, and 370). Moreover, it was obtained in the Barents Sea (Stats. 252 and 270), in the tract of ocean between Finnmark and Beeren Eiland (Stats. 290 and 323), as also in the Tanafjord (Stat. 261), the Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260), and the Vestfjord (Stat. 149).

The range of distribution extends up to Greenland, the east coast of North America, the Bering Sea, the Ochotsk Sea, the Siberian Polar Sea, and Franz Joseph's Land; hence, it is circumpolar, but occurs here and there, at a considerable depth, off the west and south coasts of Norway.

Fam. 3. Palæmonidæ.

33. *Caridion Gordoni*, Sp. Bate.

Et enkelt Exemplar af denne eiendommelige Form, som nærmest synes mig at maatte henføres under ovenstaaende Familie, toges under Expeditionens 1ste Togt i det ydre af Sognefjorden (Stat. 8). Den er nylig noteret fra Nordamerikas Østkyst og gaar ved vore Kyster nordlig ligetil Varangerfjorden, hvoraf synes at fremgaa, at den egentlig tor være af arktisk Oprindelse.

Fam. 4. Pasiphaidæ.

34. *Pasiphaë tarda*, Kröyer.

Enkelte mere eller mindre fuldstændige Exemplarer af denne anselige Art erholdtes under Expeditionen paa 3 forskjellige Stationer (33, 213 og 295), alle beliggende i betydelig Afstand fra Kysten. Skjøndt alle 3 Exemplarer optoges ved Hjælp af Trawlen fra meget betydeligt Dyb, indtil 1760 Favne, er det dog paa Grund af dens aabenbar pelagiske Levevis muligt, at de er indkomne i Trawlen under dennes Opheisning fra noget af de hoire Vandlag. Arten er foruden fra vore Kyster kjendt fra Grønland og Nordamerikas Østkyst, og den er derfor i Modsætning til den 2den ved vore Kyster forekommende Art, *P. sivado* Risso, at betragte som en ægte arktisk Form.

Fam. 5. Ephyridæ.

35. *Hymenodora glacialis*, (Buchholz), n. gen.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 37, Pl. IV.

Findesteder. Stat. 33, 34, 35, 40, 52, 54, 137, 183, 205, 295, 297, 303, 343, 362.

Fam. 3. Palæmonidæ.

33. *Caridion Gordoni*, Sp. Bate.

A sole specimen of this peculiar form, which, in my judgment, approximates closest the above family, was taken, on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, in the outer part of the Sognefjord (Stat. 8). The species has been recently recorded from the eastern shores of North America, and extends off the coast of Norway as far north as the Varangerfjord, whence it would appear to be strictly of Arctic origin.

Fam. 4. Pasiphaidæ.

34. *Pasiphaë tarda*, Kröyer.

A few individuals of this imposing species, in a more or less perfect condition, were obtained on the Expedition, at 3 different Stations (Stats. 33, 213, and 295), all located at a good distance from the coast. Meanwhile, though the specimens in question all came up in the trawl from very considerable depths, reaching 1760 fathoms, yet the animal may, considering its obviously pelagic habits, have entered the trawl, in some one of the higher strata, during the upward passage of the apparatus. Besides the coast of Norway, the form is also known from Greenland and the east coast of North America; and hence it must, in contrast to the second species occurring off the Norwegian shores, viz. *P. sivado* Risso, unquestionably be regarded as a true Arctic form.

Fam. 5. Ephyridæ.

35. *Hymenodora glacialis*, (Buchholz), n. gen.

See Part I, p. 37, Pl. IV.

Locality. — Stats. 33, 34, 35, 40, 52, 54, 137, 183, 205, 295, 297, 303, 343, 362.

Subordo 4.

Schizopoda.

Fam. 1. Lophogastridæ.

36. *Lophogaster typicus*, M. Sars.

Exemplarer af denne eiendommelige og interessante Schizopode blev under Expeditionens 1ste Togt indsamlede ved Husø paa 40—60 Favnes Dyb. Den er foruden ved Norges Vest- og Sydkyst observeret ved Shetlandsøerne af Norman (*Ctenomysis alata*), og jeg har nylig haft Anledning til at undersøge 3, under "Challenger" Expeditionen udenfor det gode Haabs Forbjerg indsamlede Exemplarer, der i ingen Henseende skiller sig fra den nordiske Form.

Fam. 2. Euphausiidæ.

37. *Nyctiphanes norvegica*, (M. Sars).

Mine Undersøgelser af det særdeles righoldige under Challenger-Expeditionen indsamlede Materiale af Euphausiider har overbevist mig om, at denne Form ikke er nogen ægte Thysanopoda, hvorimod den nøie slutter sig til en i det australske Hav forekommende Form, som noiere vil blive beskrevet i min Report over Challenger-Expeditionen Schizopoda. Jeg har derfor for begge disse Arter troet at maatte opstille en ny Slægt, *Nyctiphanes*.

Nærværende smukke Art blev under vor Expedition observeret paa flere Steder i det aabne Hav udenfor vor Kyst, svømmende lige i Overfladen af Vandet, som oftest dog kun i yngre Exemplarer. Paa en af Stationerne (75), V af Namsenfjord, var den tilstede i saadanne enorme Masser, at Søen paa enkelte Steder antog en brunlig Farve.

Arten er udbredt langs vor hele Kyst og nordlig til Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst og den murmanske Kyst. Det er muligt, at den af Bell observerede britiske Form, *Thysanopoda Couchii* er identisk med nærværende Art.

Subordo 4.

Schizopoda.

Fam. 1. Lophogastridæ.

36. *Lophogaster typicus*, M. Sars.

Specimens of this peculiar and interesting Schizopod were collected on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, off Husø, at a depth ranging from 40 to 60 fathoms. Besides the west and south coasts of Norway, the animal has also been observed off the Shetland Islands, by Norman (*Ctenomysis alata*), and I have recently had opportunity of examining 3 specimens collected on the "Challenger" Expedition off the Cape of Good Hope, which in no respect differ from the Northern form.

Fam. 2. Euphausiidæ.

37. *Nyctiphanes norvegica*, (M. Sars).

My investigations of the exceedingly abundant material of Euphausiidæ collected on the "Challenger" Expedition, have convinced me that this form can not be a true Thysanopoda, while, on the other hand, it closely approximates a species occurring in the Australian Sea, to be described in detail in my forthcoming Report on the Schizopods of the "Challenger" Expedition. Hence, I have seen fit to establish for these two species a new genus, viz. *Nyctiphanes*.

The present beautiful species was observed on the Norwegian Expedition in several localities, at a considerable distance from the coast, swimming about at the surface of the water; as a rule, however, exclusively young individuals. At one of the Stations (Stat. 75), west of the Namsenfjord, the animal occurred in such profusion, that the sea, in some localities, had a peculiar brownish tint.

The form is distributed along the whole of the Norwegian coast, extending as far north as Greenland, the east of North America, and the Murman coast. Maybe, the British form, *Thysanopoda Couchii*, observed by Bell, is identical with the present species.

38. Boreophausia inermis, (Kröyer).

Ogsaa for denne Form har jeg været nødt til at opstille en egen Slægt, da den har vist sig at være generisk forskjellig saavel fra Slægten *Thysanopoda* som fra Slægten *Euphausia*, hvortil jeg tidligere har henført den. To andre nordiske Euphausiider horer ind under samme Slægtstype, nemlig *Thysanopoda neglecta* Kröyer og *Th. Raschii* M. Sars, muligens ogsaa *Th. longicaudata* Kröyer.

Exemplarer af den her omhandlede ved vore nordlige Kyster meget almindeligt forekommende Art toges under Expeditionen ved Jan Mayen og i Havet mellem denne Ø og Island. Den er først beskrevet af Kröyer fra Grønland og ogsaa noteret fra Spitsbergen og Nordamerikas Østkyst, hvorfor den utvivlsomt er at betragte som en ægte arktisk Form.

39. Thysanoëssa tenera, G. O. Sars.

Oversigt over Norges Crustaceer I.

Denne lille zirlige, af mig først i Varangerfjorden fundne Art observeredes under Expeditionen paa 4 forskjellige Stationer i det aabne Hav mellem Norge og Jan Mayen. Alle Exemplarer beholdtes ved Hjælp af Overfladenettet.

Fam. Mysidæ.**40. Boreomysis tridens, G. O. Sars.**

Exemplarer af denne Art toges under Expeditionens sidste Togt i Vestfjorden (Stat. 255) paa 341 Favnes Dyb. Foruden i Vestfjorden, hvor jeg først fandt den, er den kun observeret i Trondhjemsfjorden af Conservator Storm, ligeledes paa betydeligt Dyb. Ganske nylig har jeg ogsaa truffet den i Foldenfjord paa lignende Dyb.

41. Boreomysis nobilis, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 54, Pl. V, Fig. 22—28.

Findested. Stat. 362.

38. Boreophausia inermis, (Kröyer).

For this form, too, I have had to institute a separate genus, the animal having proved generically distinct alike from the genus *Thysanopoda* and the genus *Euphausia*, to the latter of which I had previously referred it. Two other Northern Euphausiids belong to the same generic type, viz. *Thysanopoda neglecta* Kröyer and *Th. Raschii* M. Sars, possibly too *Th. longicaudata* Kröyer.

Examples of the species treated of here, a very common one off the northern shores of Norway, were taken on the Expedition at Jan Mayen and in the tract of ocean extending between that island and Iceland. The species was first described by Kröyer, from Greenland, and has also been recorded from Spitzbergen and the east coast of North America; hence, it must unquestionably be regarded as a true Arctic form.

39. Thysanoëssa tenera, G. O. Sars.

Oversigt over Norges Crustaceer I.

This diminutive, graceful species, discovered by the author in the Varangerfjord, was met with on the Expedition, at 4 different Stations, in the open sea, between Norway and Jan Mayen. All of the specimens were obtained in the surface-net.

Fam. Mysidæ.**40. Boreomysis tridens, G. O. Sars.**

Examples of this species were taken, on the last cruise of the Expedition, in the Vestfjord (Stat. 255), at a depth of 341 fathoms. Exclusive of the Vestfjord, where I first observed it, the animal has been taken in the Trondhjemfjord only, by Mr. Storm, also at a considerable depth. Quite recently I have also met with the species in the Foldenfjord, at similar depths.

41. Boreomysis nobilis, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 54, Pl. V, figs. 22—28.

Locality. — Stat. 362.

42. Boreomysis scyphops, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 56, Pl. VI.

Findested. Stat. 295.

43. Erythrops Goësii, G. O. Sars.

Exemplarer af denne ved vore Kyster meget almindelige Art blev under Expeditionen indsamlede ved Hammerfest, i Kjosens, i Saltenfjord og i Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260). Arten blev først opdaget af Goës ved Spitsbergen (*Mysis erythropthalma*), og er senere ogsaa noteret fra Nordamerikas Østkyst, det kariske Hav, den murmanske Kyst og det hvide Hav, hvorfor den utvivlsomt er at betragte som en ægte arktisk Form.

44. Erythrops pygmæa, G. O. Sars.

Kun observeret under Expeditionen ved Husø paa ganske grundt Vand. Den er aabenbart en mere sydlig Form, da den af mig ogsaa er fundet i Middelhavet ved Neapel.

45. Erythrops microphthalma, G. O. Sars.

Exemplarer af denne hidtil kun ved Norges Kyster observerede Form toges under Expeditionen i det ydre af Sognefjorden (Stat. 8) og i Vestfjorden (Stat. 255); begge Steder paa betydeligt Dyb.

46. Erythrops glacialis, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 45, Pl. V, Fig. 1—4.

Findesteder. Stat. 87, 124.

42. Boreomysis scyphops, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 56, Pl. VI.

Locality. — Stat. 295.

43. Erythrops Goësii, G. O. Sars.

Examples of this species, a very common one off the coasts of Norway, were collected on the Expedition at Hammerfest, in Kjosens, the Saltenfjord, and the Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260). The form was first met with by Goës, off Spitzbergen (*Mysis erythropthalma*), and has since been recorded from the east coast of North America, the Kara Sea, the Murman coast, and the White Sea, whence it unquestionably must be regarded as a true Arctic species.

44. Erythrops pygmæa, G. O. Sars.

Observed on the Expedition at Husø only, in very shallow water. It is obviously a more southern form, since I have taken the animal in the Mediterranean, off Naples.

45. Erythrops microphthalma, G. O. Sars.

Specimens of this form, till then observed off the coasts of Norway only, were taken on the Expedition in the outer part of the Sognefjord (Stat. 8) and in the Vestfjord (Stat. 255) — in both localities at a considerable depth.

46. Erythrops glacialis, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 45, Pl. V, figs. 1—4.

Locality. — Stats. 87, 124.

47. Erythrops abyssorum, G. O. Sars.

Observeret under Expeditionen i Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260) og ved Jan Mayen (Stat. 225); tidligere kun kjendt fra Norges Kyster.

48. Parerythrops abyssicola, G. O. Sars.

Af denne i Dybsocorallernes Region ved vore Kyster forekommende Art blev et Par Exemplarer under Expeditionen indsamlede paa Stat. 8 i det ydre af Sognefjorden.

49. Parerythrops robusta, Smith.

I Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260) toges et enkelt Exemplar af denne distinte Art, et andet paa Stat. 338 ved Spitsbergens Sydpynt. Den er først opdaget af Smith ved Nordamerikas Østkyst og senere af mig gjenfunden i Varangerfjorden. Arten er saaledes udpræget arktisk.

50. Parerythrops spectabilis, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 47, Pl. V, Fig. 5—12.

Findesteder. Stat. 31, 237.

51. Pseudomma roseum, G. O. Sars.

Usædvanlig store Exemplarer af denne eiendommelige Myside toges under Expeditionens 1ste Togt i Havet udenfor vor Vestkyst (Stat. 31) paa 417 Favnes Dyb. Et Par Exemplarer beholdtes ogsaa i Havet SV af Jan Mayen (Stat. 251). Begge Stationer tilhører den kolde Area, og da den desuden er noteret fra Nordamerikas Østkyst er den aabenbart at betragte som en arktisk Form.

47. Erythrops abyssorum, G. O. Sars.

Observed on the Expedition in the Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260) and off Jan Mayen (Stat. 225); till then known only from the coasts of Norway.

48. Parerythrops abyssicola, G. O. Sars.

Of this species, occurring off the Norwegian coast in the region of deep-sea corals, a few examples were obtained on the Expedition, at Station 8, in the outer part of the Sognefjord.

49. Parerythrops robusta, Smith.

A sole example off this distinct species was taken in the Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260), another at Station 338, off the southern extremity of Spitzbergen. The animal was discovered by Smith, off the east coast of North America, and subsequently again met with by the author, in the Varangerfjord. The species is therefore decidedly Arctic.

50. Parerythrops spectabilis, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 47, Pl. V, figs. 5—12.

Locality. — Stats. 31, 237.

51. Pseudomma roseum, G. O. Sars.

Unusually large specimens of this characteristic Mysidian were taken, on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, in the open sea, off the west coast of Norway (Stat. 31), at a depth of 417 fathoms. We also obtained one or two specimens in the tract of ocean south-west of Jan Mayen (Stat. 251). Both Stations belong to the cold area, and the species having been likewise recorded from the east of North America, it must obviously be regarded as an Arctic form.

52. Pseudomma affine, G. O. Sars.

Af denne ved vore Kyster ikke sjeldne Art toges en Del Exemplarer under Expeditionens 1ste Togt i den ydre Del af Sognefjorden (Stat. 8) samt ved Husø.

53. Pseudomma truncatum, Smith.

Denne Art er først opdaget ved Nordamerikas Østkyst af Sidn. Smith og senere af mig gjenfunden i Varangerfjorden. Under Expeditionen erholdtes enkelte Exemplarer paa Stat. 338 og 357, begge ved Spitzbergen.

54. Amblyops abbreviata, G. O. Sars.

Enkelte defecte Exemplarer af denne Form erholdtes under Expeditionens sidste Togt i Altenfjord og paa Stat 262, Ø af Vardø. Den er hidtil ikke observeret udenfor Norge.

55. Pseudomysis abyssi, G. O. Sars, n. gen. & sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 50, Pl. V, Fig. 13—21 og Pl. XX, Fig. 18—20.

Findesteder. Stat. 295. 297.

56. Mysideis grandis, (Goës).

En Del yngre Exemplarer af denne hidtil kun ved Finmarken og Spitzbergen observerede Art indsamledes under Expeditionens sidste Togt i Havnen ved Hammerfest.

57. Mysis inermis, Rathke.

Denne ved vore Kyster meget hyppige Art observeredes under Expeditionen ved Husø, Røst og i Kjosjen

52. Pseudomma affine, G. O. Sars.

Of this species, by no means rare off the Norwegian coast, a number of individuals were taken on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, in the outer part of the Sognefjord (Stat. 8) and off Husø.

53. Pseudomma truncatum, Smith.

This species was discovered off the east coast of North America, by Sidney Smith, and subsequently met with by the author in the Varangerfjord. On the Expedition, a few specimens were obtained, at Stations 338 and 357, both off Spitzbergen.

54. Amblyops abbreviata, G. O. Sars.

A few mutilated individuals of this form were taken, on the last cruise of the Expedition, in the Altenfjord and at Station 262, east of Vardø. Up to the present time, the species has not been observed beyond the limits of Norway.

55. Pseudomysis abyssi, G. O. Sars, n. gen. & sp.

See Part I, p. 50, Pl. V, figs. 13—21 and Pl. XX, figs. 18—20.

Locality. — Stats. 295. 297.

56. Mysideis grandis, (Goës).

A number of young individuals belonging to this species, till then observed exclusively off the coasts of Finmark and Spitzbergen, were collected, on the last cruise of the Expedition, in the harbour of Hammerfest.

57. Mysis inermis, Rathke.

This species, exceedingly frequent off the coasts of Norway, was observed on the Expedition at Husø, Røst, and

mellem Alger nær Stranden. Udenfor Norge er den noteret fra Kattegat, Østersøen de britiske Øer og den murmanske Kyst.

58. *Mysis mixta*, Lilljeborg.

Exemplarer af denne Art blev under Expeditionen tagne i Saltenfjord, ved Røst, i Kjosens og ved Reikjavik paa Island.

Arten er nordlig udbredt til Grønland (*M. latitans* Krøyer), Nordamerikas Østkyst og den murmanske Kyst og derfor utvivlsomt at betragte som en ægte arktisk Form, skjøndt den gaar sydlig til Christianiafjorden, Kattegat og Østersøen.

59. *Mysis oculata*, (Fabr.)

Denne hoinordiske Form, der kun af og til er observeret paa en enkelt Lokalitet ved vore Kyster (Varangerfjorden), fandtes under Expeditionen i enorme Masser saavel ved Jan Mayen som ved Spitzbergen (Adventbay, Magdalenebay og Norske Øer). Et enkelt Exemplar beholdtes ogsaa i Havnen ved Reikjavik.

Arten er udbredt til Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, Polarøerne, Sibiriens Ishav og det kariske Hav, følgelig circumpolar.

60. *Mysidella typica*, G. O. Sars.

Af denne lille eiendommelige Myside toges et Par Exemplarer under Expeditionens 1ste Togt ved Husø paa 80—100 Favnes Dyb. Den er hidtil kun observeret ved Norges Kyster.

in Kjosens, between Alga, near the shore. Beyond the limits of Norway, the form has been recorded from the Kattegat, the Baltic, the British Islands, and the Murman coast.

58. *Mysis mixta*, Lilljeborg.

Specimens of this form were taken on the Expedition in the Saltenfjord, at Røst, in Kjosens, and at Reikjavik, Iceland.

Northward the distribution of the species extends as far as Greenland (*M. latitans* Krøyer), the east coast of North America, and the Murman coast; hence, the animal must unquestionably be regarded as a true Arctic form, though occurring southward down to the Christianiafjord, the Kattegat, and the Baltic.

59. *Mysis oculata*, (Fabr.)

This Arctic form, observed, as a rare occurrence, in but one locality on the Norwegian coast (the Varangerfjord) we met with during the course of the Expedition in prodigious numbers alike off the coast of Jan Mayen and at Spitzbergen (Advent Bay, Magdalena Bay, and the Norwegian Islands). A single specimen was also secured in the harbour of Reikjavik.

The species being distributed up to Greenland, the East coast of North America, the Polar Islands, the Siberian Polar Sea, and the Kara Sea, is circumpolar.

60. *Mysidella typica*, G. O. Sars.

Of this diminutive, peculiar Mysidian, two specimens were taken, on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, off Husø, at a depth ranging from 80 to 100 fathoms. As yet, the form has not been observed elsewhere than off the coast of Norway.

Ordo 2.

Cumacea.

Fam. 1. Cumidæ.

61. *Cuma scorpioides*, (Mont.)

Under Expeditionen kun observeret ved Husø paa nogle faa Favnes Sandbund. Arten er udenfor Norge kun med Sikkerhed kjendt fra de britiske Oer og Kattegat.

62. *Cyclaspis longicaudata*, G. O. Sars.

Ligeledes under Expeditionen kun observeret ved Husø paa 80—100 Favnes Dyb. Den er under de engelske og franske Expeditioner ogsaa noteret fra betydelige Dyb i Atlanterhavet og sydlig til Spaniens Kyst.

Fam. 2. Lampropidæ.

63. *Hemilamprops rosea*, (Norman).

Exemplarer af denne smukke Form blev under Expeditionen tagne i Saltenfjord og ved Hammerfest. Arten er udenfor Norge alene kjendt fra de britiske Oer.

64. *Hemilamprops uniplicata*, G. O. Sars.

Af denne hidtil kun ved Norges Kyster observerede Art erholdtes nogle Exemplarer paa Stat. 31 og 124, begge beliggende i betydelig Afstand fra Kysten og tilhørende den kolde Area, Dybden fra 350 til 417 Favne.

Ordo 2.

Cumacea.

Fam. 1. Cumidæ.

61. *Cuma scorpioides*, (Mont.)

On the Expedition, observed at Husø alone, in water a few fathoms deep, bottom sandy. Beyond the limits of Norway, the species is not known with certainty save from the British Islands and the Kattegat.

62. *Cyclaspis longicaudata*, G. O. Sars.

As with the former species, observed on the Expedition off Husø alone, at a depth ranging from 80 to 100 fathoms. On the British and French Expeditions, the species was likewise met with at a considerable depth in the Atlantic Ocean, and southward as far as the coast of Spain.

Fam. 2. Lampropidæ.

63. *Hemilamprops rosea*, (Norman).

Specimens of this beautiful form were taken on the Expedition in the Saltenfjord and at Hammerfest. Beyond the limits of Norway, the species is known exclusively from the British Islands.

64. *Hemilamprops uniplicata*, G. O. Sars.

Of this species, hitherto exclusively observed off the Norwegian coast, we took a few individuals, viz. at Stations 31 and 124, both a good distance from the coast and belonging to the cold area; depth ranging from 350 to 417 fathoms.

65. Hemilamprops cristata, G. O. Sars.

Hun observeret under Expeditionen ved Huso paa 80—100 Favnes Dybde. Den er af Norman noteret fra Porcupine's Expedition V af de britiske Oer (Rockall).

Fam. 3. Leuconidæ.**66. Leucon nasicus, Krøyer.**

Exemplarer af denne ved vore Kyster meget almindelige Art indsamledes under Expeditionen i det indre af Saltenfjord. Arten er udbredt til Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst og det kariske Hav, følgelig at betragte som en ægte arktisk Form. Den gaar sydlig til Kattegat, og et enkelt Exemplar angives af Norman at være taget under Porcupine-Expeditionen i den britiske Kanal.

67. Leucon nasicoïdes, Lilljeborg.

Nogle faa Exemplarer af denne hos os temmelig sjeldne Art toges under Expeditionens sidste Togt ved Hammerfest. Den er udenfor Norge noteret fra Kattegat og Nordamerikas Østkyst.

68. Leucon fulvus, G. O. Sars.

Denne af mig først ved Lofoten fundne Art observeredes under Expeditionen foruden ved Hammerfest ogsaa i Havnen ved Reykjavik og i Adventbay paa Spitsbergen. Hos os synes den alene at være indskrænket til den arktiske Region.

69. Leucon pallidus, G. O. Sars.

Nogle faa Exemplarer af denne lille Dybvandsart beholdtes under Expeditionens sidste Togt paa Stat. 338 ved Sydpynten af Spitsbergen.

65. Hemilamprops cristata, G. O. Sars.

Observed on the Expedition at Huso alone; depth from 80 to 100 fathoms. Norman met with the form on the "Porcupine" Expedition, west of the British Islands (Rockall).

Fam. 3. Leuconidæ.**66. Leucon nasicus, Krøyer.**

Individuals of this species, a very common one off the coast of Norway, were collected on the Expedition in the inner part of the Saltenfjord. The species is distributed as far north as Greenland, the east coast of North America, and the Kara Sea, — hence, must be regarded as a true Arctic form. Southward, its range extends to the Cattegat, and a sole specimen is stated, by Norman, to have been taken on the "Porcupine" Expedition, in the British Channel.

67. Leucon nasicoïdes, Lilljeborg.

A few individuals of this species, comparatively rare off the Norwegian coast, were taken, on the last cruise of the Expedition, at Hammerfest. Beyond the limits of Norway, the form has been recorded from the Cattegat and the east coast of North America.

68. Leucon fulvus, G. O. Sars.

This species, first observed by the author, at Lofoten, was met with on the Expedition not only at Hammerfest but also in the harbour of Reykjavik and in Advent Bay, Spitsbergen. Off the Norwegian coast, its occurrence would appear to be exclusively within the Arctic region.

69. Leucon pallidus, G. O. Sars.

A few individuals of this diminutive deep-sea species were obtained, on the last cruise of the Expedition, at Station 338, off the southern extremity of Spitzbergen.

70. Eudorella emarginata, (Kröyer).

Observeret under Expeditionen i Sognefjorden og det indre af Saltenfjord. Foruden ved Norges Kyster er Arten noteret fra Kattegat, Nordamerikas Østkyst og det kariske Hav.

71. Eudorella truncatula, (Sp. Bate).

Kun observeret under Expeditionen ved Husø paa forholdsvis grundt Vand. Arten er udbredt til Kattegat og de britiske Øer og er ogsaa af mig observeret i Middelhavet ved Neapel og Spezia. Norman anfører denne Art fra Porcupine-Expeditionen som forekommende paa betydeligt Dyb (1443 Favne) i Atlanterhavet.

72. Eudorellopsis deformis, (Kröyer).

En Del Exemplarer af denne ved vore Kyster meget sjeldne Form toges under Expeditionens 1ste Togt i Havnen ved Reikjavik paa 20—30 Favnes Dyb. Arten er desuden kjendt fra Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst og Kattegat.

Fam. 4. Diastylidæ.**73. Diastylis Goodsiri Bell.**

Af denne kjæmpemæssige arktiske Art toges Exemplarer ved Jan Mayen (Stat. 223), i Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260) og paa Stat. 267 og 357, den første beliggende i Østhavet, den anden V af Spitsbergen. Arten er udbredt til Nordamerikas Polarøer, Sibiriens Ishav og det kariske Hav, ligesom talrige Exemplarer blev indsamlede under den hollandske Expedition i den saakaldte Barents-Ø (Østhavet). Ved vore Kyster er den alene indskrænket til Finnmarken (Tromsø og Varangerfjorden).

70. Eudorella emarginata, (Kröyer).

Observed on the Expedition in the Sognefjord and the inner part of the Saltenfjord. Apart from the coasts of Norway, the species has been met with in the Kattegat, the east coast of North America, and the Kara Sea.

71. Eudorella truncatula, (Sp. Bate).

Observed on the Expedition at Husø alone, in comparatively shallow water. The species is distributed to the Kattegat and the British Islands, and has been found by the author in the Mediterranean, off Naples and Spezia. Norman records this form from the "Porcupine" Expedition, as occurring at a very considerable depth (1443 fathoms) in the Atlantic.

72. Eudorellopsis deformis, (Kröyer).

A number of specimens of this form, very rare off the Norwegian coast, were taken, on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, in the harbour of Reikjavik, at a depth of from 20 to 30 fathoms. Moreover, the species is known from Greenland, the east coast of North America, and the Kattegat.

Fam. 4. Diastylidæ.**73. Diastylis Goodsiri, Bell.**

Of this colossal Arctic form, specimens were collected off Jan Mayen (Stat. 223), in the Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260), and at Stations 267 and 357, the former located in the Barents Sea, the latter west of Spitzbergen. The species extends as far north as the Polar Islands of North America, the Siberian Polar Sea, and the Kara Sea. Numerous individuals were likewise collected on the Dutch Expedition, in the Barents Sea. Off the Norwegian coast, the occurrence of the species is limited to Finnmark (Tromsø and the Varangerfjord).

74. *Diastylis Rathkii*. (Krøyer).

Exemplarer af denne ved vore Kyster megel almindelige, paa sine Steder i store Masser forekommende Art toges under Expeditionen i Saltenfjord, Kjosen og Porsangerfjord, fremdeles i Adventbay paa Spitzbergen samt paa Stat. 18, 192 og 357, de 2 første beliggende i Havet udenfor vor Kyst, den sidste V af Spitzbergen; Dybden indtil 649 Favne.

Skjøndt Arten gaar sydlig til Pommerens Kyst, er den dog utvivlsomt at betragte som en oprindelig arktisk Form, da den er udbredt til Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, Sibiriens Ishav og det kariske Hav. To af de Stationer, hvor den under vor Expedition blev observeret, tilhører desuden den kolde Area.

74. *Diastylis Rathkii*. (Krøyer).

Examples of this species, a very common one off the coast of Norway, and occurring most abundantly in certain localities, were taken on the Expedition in the Saltenfjord, the Kjosen, and the Porsangerfjord; moreover, in Advent Bay, Spitzbergen, as also at Stations 18, 192, and 357 — the two former located in the sea off the Norwegian coast, the latter west of Spitzbergen; depth reaching 649 fathoms.

Though the animal occurs as far south as the coast of Pommerania, it must unquestionably be regarded, in origin at least, as an Arctic form, its range of distribution extending northward to Greenland, the east coast of America, the Siberian Polar Sea, and the Kara Sea. Besides, two of the Stations at which it was observed on the Norwegian Expedition belong to the cold area.

75. *Diastylis cornuta*, Boeck.

Denne ved vore Kyster ligeledes meget almindelige Art observeredes under Expeditionen ved Husø paa 80—100 Favnes Dybde. Den er aabenbart en mere sydlig Form og udbredt til de britiske Oer (*D. bicornis* Sp. Bate) og Vestkysten af Frankrige (Fischer). Norman anfører den ogsaa fra Porcupine-Expeditionen som forekommende paa stort Dyb i Atlanterhavet. Den af samme Forfatter under Benævnelsen *D. strigata* beskrevne Form anser jeg for den fuldt udviklede Han af nærværende Art.

75. *Diastylis cornuta*, Boeck.

This species, likewise a very common one off the Norwegian coast, was observed on the Expedition at Husø; depth 80—100 fathoms. It is obviously a more southern form, being distributed to the British Islands (*D. bicornis* Sp. Bate) and the west coast of France (Fischer). Norman records the animal, too, from the "Porcupine" Expedition, as occurring at a great depth in the Atlantic. The form described by the same naturalist as *D. strigata*, I regard as the fully developed male of the present species.

76. *Diastylis echinata*, Sp. Bate.

Foruden ved Husø blev denne Art under Expeditionen observeret paa 2 i Havet udenfor vor Vestkyst beliggende Stationer (Stat. 31 og 124), begge tilhørende den kolde Area; Dybden indtil 417 Favne. Norman anfører den ogsaa fra "Lightning" Expeditionen. Arten er forøvrigt kun kjendt fra de britiske Oer og den norske Kyst.

76. *Diastylis echinata*, Sp. Bate.

Besides Husø, this species was observed on the Expedition at 2 Stations off the West Coast of Norway (Stats. 31 and 124), both belonging to the cold area; depth reaching 417 fathoms. Norman also records the form from the "Lightning" Expedition. For the rest, the animal is known only from the British Islands and the coast of Norway.

77. *Diastylis spinulosa*, Heller.

Af denne smukke under den østerrigsk-ungarske Nordpol-expedition opdagede Art toges enkelte Exemplarer i

77. *Diastylis spinulosa*, Heller.

Of this beautiful species, discovered on the Austro-Hungarian Expedition, a few individuals were taken in the

Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260) samt paa Stat. 262 og 273, begge beliggende i Osthavet. Jeg har tidligere taget den i Varangerfjorden. Arten anføres ogsaa af Stuxberg fra det kariske Hav.

78. *Diastylis nodosa*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 61, Pl. VII. Fig. 1—4.

Findested. Stat. 357.

79. *Diastylis polaris*, G. O. Sars.

(Om Cumaceer fra de store Dybder i Nordishavet).

Observeret under Expeditionen paa 6 forskjellige Stationer (51, 124, 192, 240, 248, 353), alle tilhørende den kolde Area; Dybden indtil 1333 Favne. Arten er først opdaget i et enkelt Exemplar under den svenske Spitsbergs-expedition 1868 i Havet NV af Spitsbergen og anføres ogsaa af Norman fra Lightning-Expeditionen.

80. *Diastylis stygia*, G. O. Sars. (l. c.)

Af denne ligeledes under de svenske Spitsbergsexpeditioner først opdagede Art erholdtes Exemplarer paa Stat. 35, 40 og 200, alle tilhørende den kolde Area; Dybden fra 620 til 1215 Favne. Det først opdagede Exemplar blev taget paa det enorme Dyb af 2600 Favne i Havet mellem Spitsbergen og Grønland. Arten anføres ogsaa af Norman fra Porcupine-Expeditionen.

81. *Diastylis Edwardsii*, (Kröyer).

Exemplarer af denne ved Finmarken ikke ualmindelige Art blev under Expeditionen tagne i Saltenfjord, ved Hammerfest og ved Jan Mayen. Den er udbredt til Grønland, Sibiriens Ishav og det kariske Hav, følgelig at betragte som en ægte arktisk Form.

Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260), as also at Stations 262 and 273, both in the Barents Sea. I had previously obtained the animal in the Varangerfjord. The species is likewise recorded by Stuxberg from the Kara Sea

78. *Diastylis nodosa*, G. O. Sars.

See Part I. p. 61, Pl. VII. figs. 1—4.

Locality. — Stat. 357.

79. *Diastylis polaris*, G. O. Sars.

(Om Cumaceer fra de store Dybder i Nordishavet).

Observed on the Expedition at 6 different Stations (Stats. 51, 124, 192, 240, 248, 353), all belonging to the cold area; depth reaching 1333 fathoms. The species was discovered (a sole individual) on the Swedish Spitzbergen Expedition, 1868, in the tract of ocean north-west of Spitzbergen, and is likewise recorded by Norman, from the "Lightning" Expedition.

80. *Diastylis stygia*, G. O. Sars. (l. c.)

Of this form, likewise discovered on the Swedish Spitzbergen Expedition, individuals were taken at Stations 35, 40, and 200, all belonging to the cold area; depth ranging from 620 to 1215 fathoms. The specimen first observed was brought up from the prodigious depth of 2600 fathoms, in the tract of ocean extending between Spitzbergen and Greenland. The animal is also recorded by Norman, from the "Porcupine" Expedition.

81. *Diastylis Edwardsii*, (Kröyer).

Examples of this species, not uncommon off the coast of Finmark, were taken on the Expedition in the Saltenfjord, at Hammerfest, and off Jan Mayen. Northward, its range of distribution extends to Greenland, the Siberian Polar Sea, and the Kara Sea; hence, the animal must be regarded as a true Arctic form.

82. *Diastylis lucifera*. (Kröyer).

Observeret i stor Mængde i det indre af Saltenfjord. Den er nylig noteret fra Nordamerikas Ostkyst, og den af Sp. Bate under Benævnelsen *D. borealis* beskrevne Form fra Me'Clintons arktiske Expedition synes ligeledes at være identisk med nærværende Art. Ved vore Kyster forekommer den almindeligt lige til Christianiafjorden, ligesom den ogsaa er hyppig ved de danske Kyster.

82. *Diastylis lucifera*. (Kröyer).

Observed in great abundance throughout the inner parts of the Saltenfjord. The species has been recently recorded from the east coast of North America, and the form described by Sp. Bate as *D. borealis*, from Me'Clinton's Arctic Expedition, would appear to be identical with the present species. Off the Norwegian coast it is of frequent occurrence, as far south as the Christianiafjord, and is also common along the coasts of Denmark.

83. *Diastylis resima*, (Kröyer).

Af denne meget eiendommelige Art toges en Del Exemplarer ved Hammerfest og i Adventbay paa Spitsbergen. Arten er udbredt til Grønland, Nordamerikas Ostkyst og det kariske Hav og derfor utvivlsomt arktisk. I Varangerfjorden ved Vadso forekommer denne Art i store Mængder paa 20—40 Favnes Dybde.

83. *Diastylis resima*, (Kröyer).

Of this very peculiar form, examples were taken at Hammerfest and in Advent Bay, Spitzbergen. The species is distributed up to Greenland, the east coast of North America, and the Kara Sea, and must therefore unquestionably be Arctic. In the Varangerfjord, near Vadso, this form occurs in great abundance, at a depth ranging from 20 to 40 fathoms.

84. *Diastylis serrata*, G. O. Sars.

Observeret under Expeditionen i Sognefjorden og ved Husø; hidtil ikke noteret udenfor Norge, hvor den hører til de almindeligst forekommende Arter.

84. *Diastylis serrata*, G. O. Sars.

Observed on the Expedition in the Sognefjord and at Husø; as yet, not recorded beyond the limits of Norway, where it is one of the commonest species.

85. *Diastylis biplicata*, G. O. Sars.

Exemplarer af denne ligeledes ved vore Kyster ikke ualmindelige Art toges under Expeditionen ved Husø paa 80—100 Favnes Dyb. Den anføres af Norman fra Porcupine-Expeditionen som forekommende paa flere Punkter i Atlanterhavet og lige ned til et Dyb af 1630 Favne. Den af samme Forfatter under Navnet *D. Calveri* beskrevne Form anser jeg for den fuldt udviklede Han af nærværende Art.

85. *Diastylis biplicata*, G. O. Sars.

Examples of this species, likewise by no means uncommon off the Norwegian coast, were taken on the Expedition at Husø, in 80 to 100 fathoms. The form is recorded by Norman, from the "Porcupine" Expedition, as occurring in several localities throughout the Atlantic, down to a depth of even 1630 fathoms. The animal described by the same naturalist as *D. Calveri*, I regard to be the fully developed male of the present species.

86. *Leptostylis macrura*, G. O. Sars.

Et Par Exemplarer af denne tidligere kun ved Lofoten og Finmarken observerede Art toges paa Stat. 33 i Havet V af Romsdalsamt, Dybden 525 Favne. Stationen tilhører den kolde Area.

87. *Leptostylis ampullacea*, (Lilljeborg).

Kun observeret under Expeditionen ved Husø paa 40—60 Favnes Dyb; Arten forekommer, skjøndt temmelig sjelden, langs vor hele Kyst og er desuden kjendt fra Kattegat og Nordamerikas Østkyst.

Fam. 5. *Pseudocumidæ*.**88. *Pseudocuma cercaria*, (V. Beneden).**

En Del Exemplarer af denne Form toges ved Røst paa ganske grundt Vand. Jeg har tidligere observeret den paa et Par andre Punkter ved Lofoten, som før Tiden er dens Nordgrænse. Arten gaar sydlig til Belgiens Kyster og til Middelhavet, hvor jeg har taget den ved Siracusa og Messina samt i Golfen ved Goletta paa den afrikanske Kyst.

89. *Petalomera declivis*, G. O. Sars.

Et Par Exemplarer af denne tidligere kun fra vor arktiske Region (Lofoten og Varangerfjorden) bekjendte Form erholdtes paa Stat. 338 ved Sydpynten af Spitzbergen.

Fam. 6. *Campylaspidæ*.**90. *Campylaspis sulcata*, G. O. Sars.**

Kun observeret under Expeditionen ved Husø paa 80—100 Favnes Dyb. Arten er hidtil kun kjendt fra Norges Kyster.

86. *Leptostylis macrura*, G. O. Sars.

A few examples of this species, till then observed off Lofoten and Finmark only, were taken at Station 33, in the tract of ocean extending west of Romsdalsamt; depth 525 fathoms. The Station belongs to the cold area.

87. *Leptostylis ampullacea*, (Lilljeborg).

Observed on the Expedition at Husø alone, in 40 to 60 fathoms. The species, though rare, occurs along the whole coast of Norway, and is also known from the Kattegat and the east coast of North America.

Fam. 5. *Pseudocumidæ*.**88. *Pseudocuma cercaria*, (V. Beneden).**

Specimens of this form were taken at Røst, in very shallow water. I had myself previously observed it in one or two other localities at Lofoten, which, at present, constitutes its northern limit of distribution. The species extends as far south as the coasts of Belgium and the Mediterranean, where I have taken it at Syracuse and Messina, as also in the Gulf of Goletta, on the African coast.

89. *Petalomera declivis*, G. O. Sars.

A few specimens of this form, known till then exclusively from the Norwegian Arctic region (Lofoten and the Varangerfjord), were obtained at Station 338, off the southern extremity of Spitzbergen.

Fam. 6. *Campylaspidæ*.**90. *Campylaspis sulcata*, G. O. Sars.**

On the Expedition, observed at Husø alone, in 80 to 100 fathoms. As yet, the species is unknown save from the coasts of Norway.

Ordo 3.

Isopoda.

Trib. 1. *Chelifera*.

Fam. 1. Apseudidæ.

91. *Apseudes spinosus*. (M. Sars).

Exemplarer af denne tidligere ialmindelighed med den nærstaaende *A. talpa* Mont. forvexlede Art toges under Expeditionen i Tanafjord. i det ydre af Sognefjorden (Stat. 8) og paa Stat. 9 og 10 i Havet udenfor vor Vestkyst; Dybden omkring 200 Favne.

92. *Sphyrapus anomalus*. G. O. Sars.

Denne eiendommelige af mig først i Christianiafjorden opdagede Form erholdtes under Expeditionen paa 4 forskjellige Stationer, de 3 (Stat. 10, 200 og 290) beliggende i Havet udenfor vor Kyst, den 4de (Stat. 240) omtrent midt imellem Jan Mayen og Island; Dybden fra 191 til 1004 Favne. Arten forekommer langs vor hele Kyst lige til Vadsø, men har hidtil ikke været noteret udenfor Norge.

93. *Sphyrapus serratus*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See 1ste Afsnit, pg. 66, Pl. XXI.

Findesteder. Stat. 40, 51, 353.

Fam. 2. Tanaidæ.

94. *Cryptocope Vøringii*, G. O. Sars, n. gen. & sp.

See 1ste Afsnit, pg. 74, Pl. VII, Fig. 5—16.

Findesteder. Stat. 31, 124, 248.

Ordo 3.

Isopoda.

Trib. 1. *Chelifera*.

Fam. 1. Apseudidæ.

91. *Apseudes spinosus*, (M. Sars).

Individuals of this species, confounded as a rule with the closely approximating *A. talpa*, Mont., were taken on the Expedition — in the Tanafjord. in the outer part of the Sognefjord (Stat. 8), and at Stations 9 and 10, off the West Coast of Norway; depth about 200 fathoms.

92. *Sphyrapus anomalus*, G. O. Sars.

This peculiar form, discovered by the author in the Christianiafjord, was met with on the Expedition at 4 different Stations, — 3 (Stats. 10, 200, and 290) located off the Norwegian coast, the 4th (Stat. 240) about midway between Jan Mayen and Iceland; depth ranging from 191 to 1004 fathoms. The species occurs along the whole of the Norwegian coast, as far north as Vadsø, but, as yet, has not been recorded beyond the limits of Norway.

93. *Sphyrapus serratus*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 66, Pl. XXI.

Locality. — Stats. 40, 51, 353.

Fam. 2. Tanaidæ.

94. *Cryptocope Vøringii*, G. O. Sars, n. gen. & sp.

See Part I, p. 74, Pl. VII, figs. 5—16.

Locality. — Stats. 31, 124, 248.

95. Typhlotanais tenuimanus, (Lilljeborg).

Kun observeret under Expeditionen ved Husø paa 80—100 Favnes Dyb. Den forekommer meget almindeligt ved vore Kyster paa større Dyb, men er hidtil ikke noteret fra andre Lokaliteter.

96. Typhlotanais æqviremis, (Lilljeborg).

Sammen med foregaaende Art ved Husø og desuden observeret i Adventbay paa Spitsbergen. Den var tidligere, foruden ved Norges Kyster, kun noteret fra Bohuslän af Lilljeborg.

97. Typhlotanais cornutus, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 83, Pl. VII, Fig. 29—38.

Findested. Stat. 290.

98. Leptognathia longiremis, (Lilljeborg).

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 79, Pl. VII, Fig. 17—28.

Findested. — Reikjavik.

Trib. 2. *Flabellifera*.

Fam. 1. Anthuridæ.**99. Paranthura brachiata**, (Stimpson).

Syn: *Paranthura arctica*, Heller, Crust. Pycnog. & Tunie. der K. Österr.-Ungar. Nordpol-Exped.

Denne Form, hvis Identitet med Stimpsons Art jeg ved en direkte Sammenligning har kunnet overbevise mig om, observeredes under Expeditionen paa ikke mindre end 9 forskellige Stationer (48, 225, 260, 262, 290, 323, 326, 338, 357), spredte omkring i de forskellige Dele af det af os undersøgte Havstrøg, fra Havet om Island og Jan Mayen i Vest til Østhavet i Øst og nordlig til Spitsbergen; Dybden fra 125 til 299 Favne.

95. Typhlotanais tenuimanus, (Lilljeborg).

On the Expedition, observed at Husø alone, in 80 to 100 fathoms. The species is very common off the Norwegian coast in great depths, but has not hitherto been recorded from other localities.

96. Typhlotanais æqviremis, (Lilljeborg).

Observed along with the preceding species at Husø, and also in Advent Bay, Spitzbergen. Besides on the Norwegian coast, it had previously been recorded from Bohuslän, by Lilljeborg.

97. Typhlotanais cornutus, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 83, Pl. VII, figs. 29—38.

Locality. — Stat. 290.

98. Leptognathia longiremis, (Lilljeborg).

See Part I, p. 79, Pl. VII, figs. 17—28.

Locality. — Reikjavik.

Trib. 2. *Flabellifera*.

Fam. 1. Anthuridæ.**99. Paranthura brachiata**, (Stimpson).

Syn. *Paranthura arctica*, Heller, Crust. Pycnog. & Tunie. der K. Österr.-Ungar. Nordpol-Exped.

This form, whose identity with Stimpson's species I have had opportunity of proving by direct comparison, was observed on the Expedition at as many as 9 different Stations (Stats. 48, 225, 260, 262, 290, 323, 326, 338, 357), dispersed most widely throughout the tract we had to investigate: west from the sea surrounding Iceland and Jan Mayen; east to the Barents Sea; and northward to Spitzbergen; depth ranging from 125 to 299 fathoms.

Arten er udbredt til Nordamerikas Østkyst, Havet omkring Franz Josephs Land og det kariske Hav, og er ved vore Kyster kun antruffet i Varangerfjorden, hvoraf tilstrækkelig fremgaar, at den er en ægte arktisk Form.

100. *Paranthura norvegica*, G. O. Sars.

Under Expeditionen observeret ved Husø og paa Stat. 9 udenfor Sognefjorden; hidtil kun kjendt fra Norges Vestkyst.

Fam. 2. Anceidæ.

101. *Anceus maxillaris*, (Mont.)

Kun observeret under Expeditionen i det indre af Saltenfjord; udenfor Norges Kyster bekjendt fra de britiske Øer.

102. *Anceus elongatus*, Krøyer.

Denne i vor arktisk Region (ved Lofoten og Finmarken) ikke ualmindeligt forekommende Art blev under Expeditionen indsamlet, foruden ved Hammerfest, paa Stat. 290 og 223, den første beliggende omtrent midtvejs mellem Finmarken og Beeren Eiland, den sidste Syd af Jan Mayen, Dybden fra 70 til 191 Favne. Arten er udbredt til Grønland og det kariske Hav.

103. *Anceus stygius*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 85, Pl. VIII, Fig. 1—22.

Findesteder. Stat. 35, 40, 51, 240, 248, 295, 312.

The species is distributed to the east coast of North America, the sea surrounding Franz Joseph's Land, and the Kara Sea; on the Norwegian coast, the animal has been met with in the Varangerfjord only, whence it is clearly shown to be a true Arctic form.

100. *Paranthura norvegica*, G. O. Sars.

On the Expedition, observed at Husø and at Station 9, off the Sognefjord; as yet unknown save from the West Coast of Norway.

Fam. 2. Anceidæ.

101. *Anceus maxillaris*, (Mont.)

On the Expedition, observed in the inner part of the Saltenfjord only; beyond the limits of Norway, known from the British Islands.

102. *Anceus elongatus*, Krøyer.

This species, not infrequent in the Norwegian Arctic region (off Lofoten and Finmark), was taken on the Expedition, apart from Hammerfest, at Stations 290 and 223, the former located about midway between Finmark and Beeren Eiland, the latter south of Jan Mayen; depth ranging from 70 to 191 fathoms. The northern range of distribution extends to Greenland and the Kara Sea.

103. *Anceus stygius*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 85, Pl. VIII, figs. 1—22.

Locality. — Stats. 35, 40, 51, 240, 248, 295, 312.

104. *Anceus hirsutus*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 92, Pl. VIII, Fig. 23—24.

Findesteder. Stat. 31, 237.

105. *Anceus robustus*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 94, Pl. VIII, Fig. 25—27.

Findesteder. Stat. 290, 359.

Fam. 3. *Cymothoidæ*.**106. *Aega psora*, Lin.**

Nogle yngre Exemplarer af denne vel bekendte Art erholdtes under Expeditionens sidste Togt i Havet mellem Finmarken og Beeren Eiland (Stat. 290) fra et Dyb af 191 Favne. Arten er foruden ved Norges, Danmarks og Englands Kyster bekendt fra Island, Spitsbergen, Grønland og Nordamerikas Østkyst, sædvanlig levende parasitisk paa Torsk.

107. *Aega ventrosa*, M. Sars.

Af denne hidtil kun fra Norges Kyst bekendte Art toges en Del Exemplarer under Expeditionens 2det Togt i Havet NV af Finmarken (Stat. 200) fra et Dyb af 620 Favne. Stationen tilhører den kolde Area.

108. *Rocinela danmoniensis*, Leach.

(= *Aega rotundicauda*, Lilljeb.)

Enkelte Exemplarer af denne Form erholdtes under Expeditionen paa Stat. 25 og 147, begge beliggende udenfor vor Vestkyst; Dybden fra 90 til 142 Favne. Arten er foruden fra vore Kyster bekendt fra de britiske Øer, Færøerne og Kattegat.

104. *Anceus hirsutus*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 92, Pl. VIII, figs. 23, 24.

Locality. — Stats. 31, 237.

105. *Anceus robustus*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 94, Pl. VIII, figs. 25—27.

Locality. — Stats. 290, 359.

Fam. 3. *Cymothoidæ*.**106. *Aega psora*, Lin.**

A few young individuals of this well-known species, were obtained on the last cruise of the Expedition, in the tract of ocean between Finmark and Beeren Eiland (Stat. 290), from a depth of 191 fathoms. Apart from the coasts of Norway, Denmark, and England, the form has also been met with off Iceland, Spitzbergen, and the east coast of North America, living as a rule parasitically on cod-fish.

107. *Aega ventrosa*, M. Sars.

Of this species, known hitherto exclusively from the Norwegian coast, a number of individuals were taken on the 2nd cruise of the Expedition, in the sea north-west of Finmark (Stat. 200), at a depth of 620 fathoms. The Station belonged to the cold area.

108. *Rocinela danmoniensis*, Leach.

(= *Aega rotundicauda*, Lilljeborg.)

A few specimens of this form were collected on the Expedition, at Stations 25 and 147, both located off the West Coast of Norway; depth ranging from 90 to 142 fathoms. Besides the coast of Norway, the species is also known from the British Islands, the Færøes, and the Kattegat.

109. Cirolana borealis, Lilljeborg.

Kun observeret under Expeditionen paa Stat. 79 i Havet udenfor vor Vestkyst; Dybden 155 Favne. Arten forekommer foruden ved vore Kyster ved de britiske Øer (*C. spinipes* Bate) og i Kattegat.

109. Cirolana borealis, Lilljeborg.

On the Expedition, observed at Station 79 alone, in the sea off the West Coast of Norway; depth 155 fathoms. Apart from the Norwegian coast, the species occurs off the British Islands (*C. spinipes* Bate) and in the Kattegat.

110. Cirolana concharum, (Stimpson).

(= *C. Cranchii*, G. O. Sars, non Mont.
= *C. microphthalmus*, Hoeck).

Et vel vedligeholdt Exemplar af denne Art blev under Expeditionens sidste Togt taget i Havet Øst af Vardø (Stat. 262) fra et Dyb af 148 Favne, og et andet Exemplar erholdtes under den hollandske Expedition ligeledes i Østhavet. Jeg har tidligere observeret samme Art paa Storeggen, men feilagtigt identificeret den med *C. Cranchii* Leach. Artens Identitet med den nordamerikanske Form har jeg kunnet overbevise mig om ved direkte Sammenligning med et Exemplar tilsendt vort Museum fra Prof. Sidn. Smith.

110. Cirolana concharum, (Stimpson).

(= *C. Cranchii*, G. O. Sars, non Mont.
= *C. microphthalmus*, Hoeck).

An individual of this form, in a good state of preservation, was taken, on the last cruise of the Expedition, in the sea east of Vardø (Stat. 262), at a depth of 148 fathoms, and a specimen was likewise obtained on the Dutch Expedition, also in the Barents Sea. I had previously observed the same species on the Storeggen Bank, but confounded it with *C. Cranchii*, Leach. The identity of the species with the North American form, I have had opportunity of substantiating by direct comparison, a specimen of the latter having been kindly presented to the Christiania Zoological Museum by Professor Sidney Smith.

Trib. 3. *Valvifera*.

Fam. 1. Idoteidæ.**III. Glyptonotus Sabini**, (Krøyer).

Et enkelt mindre Exemplar af denne høinordiske Form erholdtes under Expeditionens sidste Togt i Østhavet (Stat. 273) fra et Dyb af 197 Favne. Arten er udbredt til Grønland, Sibiriens Ishav, det kariske Hav og Franz Josephs Land og blev under den hollandske Expedition taget paa flere Punkter i den saakaldte Barents-Sø (Østhavet). Ved vore Kyster er den endnu ikke bleven iagttaget.

Trib. 3. *Valvifera*.

Fam. 1. Idoteidæ.**III. Glyptonotus Sabini**, (Krøyer).

A sole and not yet full-grown specimen of this Arctic form, was obtained, on the last cruise of the Expedition, in the Barents Sea (Stat. 273), from a depth of 197 fathoms. The species is distributed as far north as Greenland, the Siberian Polar Sea, the Kara Sea, and Franz Joseph's Land. On the Dutch Expedition, it was taken in several localities throughout the Barents Sea. Off the Norwegian coast, it has not yet been observed.

112. Glyptonotus megalurus, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 112, Pl. X, Fig. 1—23.

Findesteder. Stat. 35, 40, 183, 295, 353.

112. Glyptonotus megalurus, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 112, Pl. X, figs. 1—23.

Locality. — Stats. 35, 40, 183, 295, 353.

113. *Idotea irrorata*, (Say).

(= *I. tricuspidata*, Desmarest).

Exemplarer af denne ved vore Kyster almindeligt forekommende Art blev indsamlede ved Røst paa forholdsvis grundt Vand. Arten er udbredt til Kattegat, Østersøen, de britiske Øer, Middelhavet, det sorte Hav og Østkysten af Nordamerika.

114. *Idotea pelagica*, Leach.

Nogle ganske unge Exemplarer af denne ligeledes ved vore Kyster almindelige Art toges under Expeditionen i Havnen ved Reikjavik. Den synes at være en mere nordlig Form, da den ikke med Sikkerhed er kjendt sydligere end fra de britiske Øer. Den nordamerikanske *I. phosphorea* Harger synes at komme vor Form meget nær.

115. *Synidotea nodulosa*, (Krøyer).

Adskillige Exemplarer af denne arktiske Form blev under Expeditionens sidste Togt indsamlede ved Norske Øer og i Magdalenebay (Stat. 366) paa Spitsbergen. Arten er udbredt til Grønland, Nordamerikas Øst- og Vestkyst, Polarøerne, Sibiriens Ishav samt det kariske Hav, følgelig circumpolar.

116. *Synidotea bicuspidata*, (Owen).

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 116. Pl. X, Fig. 24—26.

Findested. Stat. 366.

113. *Idotea irrorata*, (Say).

(= *I. tricuspidata*, Desmarest).

Individuals of this species, a common one along the Norwegian coast, were collected at Røst, in comparatively shallow water. The form is also met with in the Cattegat, the Baltic, the British Islands, the Mediterranean, and the east coast of North America.

114. *Idotea pelagica*, Leach.

A few very young individuals of this species, also rather common off the coast of Norway, were taken on the Expedition in the harbour of Reikjavik. The species would appear to be a more northern form, having not been met with farther south than the British Islands. The North American species *I. phosphorea* Harger would appear to closely approximate the present form.

115. *Synidotea nodulosa*, (Krøyer).

Several individuals of this Arctic form were collected, on the last cruise of the Expedition, off the Norwegian Islands and in Magdalena Bay (Stat. 366), Spitzbergen. The range of distribution extends to Greenland, the east and west coasts of North America, the Polar Islands, the Siberian Polar Sea, as also the Kara Sea. — and accordingly is circumpolar.

116. *Synidotea bicuspidata*, (Owen).

See Part I, p. 116, Pl. X, figs. 24—26.

Locality. — Stat. 366.

Fam. 2. *Arcturidæ*.117. *Arcturus baffini*. (Sab.)

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 97, Pl. IX, Fig. 1—21.

Findesteder. Stat. 48, 359.

118. *Arcturus tuberosus*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 102, Pl. IX, Fig. 22.

Findested. Stat. 18.

119. *Arcturus hystrix*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 104, Pl. IX, Fig. 23—26.

Findesteder. Stat. 18, 124, 164.

120. *Astacilla longicornis*, (Sowb.)

Exemplarer af denne ved vore Kyster ikke ualmindeligt forekommende Form toges under Expeditionen ved Husø paa forholdsvis grundt Vand. Den er udbredt til Kattegat, de britiske Øer og Island.

121. *Astacilla pusilla*, G. O. Sars.

Et enkelt Exemplar af denne af mig først paa Storeggen observerede Art toges under Expeditionens 1ste Togt paa Stat. 9. udenfor Sognefjorden fra et Dyb af 209 Favne.

122. *Astacilla granulata*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 107, Pl. IX, Fig. 27—35.

Findesteder. Stat. 18, 48, 124, 164, 200.

Fam. 2. *Arcturidæ*.117. *Arcturus baffini*, (Sab.)

See Part I, p. 97, Pl. IX, figs. 1—21.

Locality. — Stats. 48, 359.

118. *Arcturus tuberosus*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 102, Pl. IX, fig. 22.

Locality. — Stat. 18.

119. *Arcturus hystrix*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 104, Pl. IX, figs. 23—26.

Locality. — Stats. 18, 124, 164.

120. *Astacilla longicornis*, (Sowb.)

Specimens of this form, by no means infrequent off the Norwegian coast, were taken on the Expedition at Husø, in comparatively shallow water. Its range of distribution extends to the Kattegat, the British Islands, and Iceland.

121. *Astacilla pusilla*, G. O. Sars.

A sole individual of this species, first observed by the author, on the Storeggen Bank, was taken, on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, at Station 9, off the Sognefjord, at a depth of 209 fathoms.

122. *Astacilla granulata*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 107, Pl. IX, figs. 27—35.

Locality. — Stats. 18, 48, 124, 164, 200.



Trib. 4. *Asellota*.

Fam. 1. **Asellidæ.**

123. *Janira maculosa*, Leach.

Denne ved vore Kyster meget almindelige Form blev under Expeditionen observeret ved Røst, i Havnen ved Reikjavik samt paa Stat. 26 og 290, den første beliggende ved Storeggens ydre Afheld, den sidste i Havet mellem Finmarken og Beeren Eiland; Dybden fra 191 til 237 Favne. Arten er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat og de britiske Øer.

124. *Janira tricornis*, (Krøyer).

Et enkelt Exemplar af denne tidligere kun ved Grønland observerede Art blev under Expeditionens sidste Togt taget paa Stat. 336, S af Spitsbergen; Dybden 70 Favne.

125. *Acanthoniscus typhlops*, G. O. Sars, n. gen. & sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 119, Pl. X, Fig. 27—30.

Findested. Stat. 164.

Fam. 2. **Munnidæ.**

126. *Pleurogonium spinosissimum*, G. O. Sars.

Af denne characteristiske Form blev nogle Exemplarer indsamlede under Expeditionens 1ste Togt i Havnen ved Reikjavik. Udenfor Norge er den kun noteret fra Øresund og Storbelt af Meinert.

Trib. 4. *Asellota*.

Fam. 1. **Asellidæ.**

123. *Janira maculosa*, Leach.

This form, a very common one off the Norwegian coast, was observed on the Expedition — at Røst, in the harbour of Reikjavik, as also at Stations 26 and 290, the former located on the outer slope of the Storeggen Bank, the latter in the tract of ocean extending between Finmark and Beeren Eiland; depth ranging from 191 to 237 fathoms. Southward, the species is distributed to the Cattedgat and the British Islands.

124. *Janira tricornis*, (Krøyer).

A sole individual of this species, previously observed off the coast of Greenland alone, was taken, on the last cruise of the Expedition, at Station 336, south of Spitzbergen; depth 70 fathoms.

125. *Acanthoniscus typhlops*, G. O. Sars, n. gen. & sp.

See Part I, p. 119, Pl. X, figs. 27—30.

Locality. — Stat. 164.

Fam. 2. **Munnidæ.**

126. *Pleurogonium spinosissimum*, G. O. Sars.

Of this characteristic form, a few specimens were collected, on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, in the harbour of Reikjavik. Beyond the limits of Norway, the animal has been recorded exclusively from the Sound (Øresund) and the Great Belt, by Meinert.

127. *Paramunna bilobata*, G. O. Sars.

Denne hidtil alene fra den norske Kyst bekjendte pygmæiske Isopode blev under Expeditionen observeret ved Husø paa 40—50 Favnes Dyb.

128. *Nannoniscus bicuspis*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 122, Pl. X, Fig. 31—45.

Findesteder. Stat. 33, 51, 192, 290.

129. *Munna Fabricii*, Kröyer.

Exemplarer af denne arktiske Art blev under Expeditionen indsamlede ved Reikjavik og i Adventbay paa Spitsbergen. Den er ved vore Kyster hyppigst i den arktiske Region, men gaar af og til ogsaa sydlig ialfald til Bergens Hoider. Arten er udbredt til Gronland og Nordamerikas Østkyst.

130. *Munna Kröyeri*, Goodsir.

Et enkelt Exemplar af denne Form, der af Kröyer er sammenblandet med foregaaende Art, toges ved Husø. Den er ikke ualmindelig ved vor Vestkyst og udbredt til de britiske Øer.

131. *Munna limicola*, G. O. Sars.

Ligeledes observeret under Expeditionen ved Husø paa 80—100 Favnes Dyb. Den er hidtil kun fundet ved Norges Kyster.

132. *Ischnosoma quadrispinosum*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 126, Pl. XI, Fig. 26—29.

Findested. Stat. 248.

127. *Paramunna bilobata*, G. O. Sars.

This pygmean Isopod, as yet known exclusively from the Norwegian coast, was observed on the Expedition at Husø, in 40—50 fathoms.

128. *Nannoniscus bicuspis*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 122, Pl. X, figs. 31—45.

Locality. — Stats. 33, 51, 192, 290.

129. *Munna Fabricii*, Kröyer.

Specimens of this Arctic form were collected on the Expedition at Reikjavik, and in Advent Bay, Spitzbergen. Off the Norwegian coast, the species occurs with greatest frequency throughout the Arctic region of the country, but now and again extends southward, at least as far as the latitude of Bergen. The species has its northern limit of distribution up to Greenland and the east coast of North America.

130. *Munna Kröyeri*, Goodsir.

A sole individual of this form, confounded by Kröyer with the preceding species, was taken at Husø. The species is not uncommon off the West Coast of Norway, and its range of distribution extends to the British Islands.

131. *Munna limicola*, G. O. Sars.

On the Expedition, likewise observed at Husø, in 80—100 fathoms. The species has hitherto not been found elsewhere than off the coast of Norway.

132. *Ischnosoma quadrispinosum*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 126, Pl. XI, figs. 26—29.

Locality. — Stat. 248.

Fam. 3. **Munnopsidæ.****133. Munnopsis typica, M. Sars.**

Denne eiendommelige Form, den først opdagede Repræsentant af Familien, blev under Expeditionen observeret paa 6 forskjellige Stationer. Af disse ligger de 4 (Stat. 10, 18, 31, 124) i Havet udenfor vor Vestkyst, den 5te (Stat. 312) NV af Beeren Eiland og den 6te (Stat. 338) ved Sydpynten af Spitsbergen; Dybden fra 146 til 658 Favne. 5 af disse Stationer tilhører den kolde Area.

Arten, der ved vore Kyster ikke er ualmindelig paa større Dyb, er udbredt til Nordamerikas Østkyst, Baffinsbay, Polarøerne, Sibiriens Ishav og det kariske Hav samt Frantz Josephs Land.

134. Eurycope cornuta, G. O. Sars.

Talrige, tildels usædvanlig store Exemplarer af denne ligeledes ved vore Kyster ikke ualmindeligt forekommende Form blev under Expeditionen indsamlede paa forskjellige Punkter af det af os undersøgte Havstrøg. Forunden i Altenfjord, hvor nogle Exemplarer af sædvanligt Udseende beholdtes, har vi noteret den fra følgende Stationer, samtlige tilhørende den kolde Area: Stat. 31, 40, 87, 124, 240, 248, 251, 286, 312; den sydligste beliggende under 63°, den nordligste under 75° N. B.; Dybden fra 350 til 1215 Favne. Den anføres ogsaa af Stuxberg fra det kariske Hav.

135. Eurycope mutica, G. O. Sars.

Et Par Exemplarer af denne, hidtil kun fra vor Sydkyst bekendte Art toges under Expeditionens sidste Togt ved Hammerfest.

136. Eurycope gigantea, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 130, Pl. XI, Fig. 1—25.

Findesteder. Stat. 33, 124, 251, 286, 312, 362, 363.

Fam. 3. **Munnopsidæ.****133. Munnopsis typica, M. Sars.**

This highly characteristic form, the first discovered representative of the family, was met with on the Expedition at 6 different Stations. Of these, 4 (Stats. 10, 18, 31, 124) were located in the sea off the West Coast of Norway, the 5th (Stat. 312) lay north-west of Beeren Eiland, and the 6th (Stat. 338) off the southern extremity of Spitzbergen; depth ranging from 146 to 658 fathoms. As many as 5 of these Stations belonged to the cold area.

The species, which, off the coast of Norway, is by no means uncommon at a considerable depth, occurs up to the east coast of North America, Baffin's Bay, the Polar Islands, the Siberian Polar Sea, and the Kara Sea, as also Franz Joseph's Land.

134. Eurycope cornuta, G. O. Sars.

Numerous, and in part unusually large, specimens of this form, like the preceding not infrequent off the Norwegian coast, were taken on the Expedition in various localities of the tract of ocean investigated. Besides the Altenfjord, where a few individuals of the usual appearance were obtained, we have had to record it from the following Stations, all belonging to the cold area, viz. — Stats. 31, 40, 87, 124, 240, 248, 251, 286, 312; the most southerly of these was located in lat. 63° N., the most northerly in lat. 75° N.; depth ranging from 350 to 1215 fathoms. The animal is also mentioned by Stuxberg as occurring in the Kara Sea.

135. Eurycope mutica, G. O. Sars.

A few individuals of this species, as yet unknown save from the south coast of Norway, were obtained on the last cruise of the Expedition, at Hammerfest.

136. Eurycope gigantea, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 130, Pl. XI, figs. 1—25.

Locality. — Stats. 33, 124, 251, 286, 312, 362, 363.

137. *Ilyarachna hirticeps*, G. O. Sars.

Denne af mig først ved Lofoten fundne Art blev under Expeditionen observeret paa 9 forskjellige Stationer. Af disse ligger 3 (Stat. 31, 33 og 192) i Havet udenfor Norges Kyst, en 4de (Stat. 40) N af Færøerne, en 5te (Stat. 290) i Havet mellem Finmarken og Beeren Eiland, en 6te (Stat. 312) NV af sidstnævnte O, de 3 øvrige (Stat. 338, 353 og 363) i Havet omkring Spitsbergen; Dybden fra 146 til 1333 Favne. 7 af Stationerne tilhører den kolde Area.

Trib. 5. *Epicarida*.

Fam. 1. Bopyridæ.**138. *Phryxus abdominalis*, (Krøyer).**

Observeret under Expeditionen ved Spitsbergen paa *Hippolyte Gaimardii* og ved Røst paa samme Art samt paa *H. polaris*. Arten er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat og de britiske Øer, nordlig til Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst og Sibiriens Ishav.

139. *Gyge hippolytes*, Krøyer.

Under Rygskjoldet hos *Hippolyte securifrons* fra Stat. 255 (Vestfjorden). Arten har en lignende Udbredning som foregaaende.

140. *Pleurocrypta galatheæ*, Hesse.

Et enkelt Exemplar, rimeligvis tilhørende denne først ved Frankriges Vestkyst fundne Form blev under Expeditionens 1ste Togt taget paa Stat. 25 (Storeggen) under Rygskjoldet af en ung *Munida rugosa*.

137. *Ilyarachna hirticeps*, G. O. Sars.

This species, discovered by the author at Lofoten, was taken on the Expedition at 9 different Stations. Of these, 3 (Stats. 31, 33, and 192) lay in the sea off the Norwegian coast, another (Stat. 40) north of the Færoes, one (Stat. 290) in the tract of ocean between Finmark and Beeren Eiland, one (Stat. 312) north-west of the latter island, and the remaining 3 (Stats. 338, 353, and 363) in the sea surrounding Spitzbergen; depth from 146 to 1333 fathoms. Seven of the Stations belonged to the cold area.

Trib. 5. *Epicarida*.

Fam. 1. Bopyridæ.**138. *Phryxus abdominalis*, (Krøyer).**

On the Expedition, found off Spitzbergen — attached to specimens of *Hippolyte Gaimardii*; also at Røst, to individuals of the same species and to *H. polaris*. Southward, the range of distribution extends to the Kattegat and the British Islands, northward, to Greenland, the east coast of North America, and the Siberian Polar Sea.

139. *Gyge hippolytes*, Krøyer.

Observed, under the carapax of *Hippolyte securifrons*, at Station 255 (the Vestfjord). The species has a similar distribution to the preceding.

140. *Pleurocrypta galatheæ*, Hesse.

A sole specimen of this form, first met with off the west coast of France, was observed, on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, at Station 25 (Storeggen), under the carapax of a young *Munida rugosa*.

Fam. 2. Dajidæ.

141. *Dajus mysidis*, Kröyer.

Almindelig i Klækkehulen hos *Mysis oculata* ved Jan Mayen og Spitzbergen. Arten, der ogsaa forekommer ved vor nordlige Kyst paa *Mysis mixta*, er endvidere noteret fra Grønland og Nordamerikas Østkyst (Labrador).

142. *Notophryxus clypeatus*, G. O. Sars, n. gen. & sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 137, Pl. XI, Fig. 30—33.

Findested. Stat. 31.

Ordo 4.

Amphipoda.

Trib. 1. *Hyperina*.

Fam. 1. *Hyperiidæ*.143. *Hyperia galba*, (Mont.)

Et Par Exemplarer af denne ved vore Kyster meget almindelige Form toges under Expeditionens 1ste Togt ved Husø paa *Medusa aurita*. Den er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat, Østersøen og de britiske Øer, nordlig til Spitzbergen, Grønland og den murmanske Kyst.

144. *Tauria medusarum*, (Fabr.)

Observeret under Expeditionen paa flere Punkter i det aabne Hav lige i Vandkorpen. Den er udbredt til Grønland, Labrador og det sibiriske Ishav og forekommer ogsaa ved vore Kyster (= *T. abyssorum* Boeck).

Fam. 2. Dajidæ.

141. *Dajus mysidis*, Kröyer.

Frequently observed off the shores of Jan Mayen and Spitzbergen — affixed within the incubatory cavity of *Mysis oculata*. The species, which also occurs off the north coast of Norway, on examples of *Mysis mixta*, has moreover been recorded from Greenland and the east coast of North America (Labrador).

142. *Notophryxus clypeatus*, G. O. Sars, n. gen. & sp.

See Part I, p. 137, Pl. XI, figs. 30—33.

Locality. — Stat. 31.

Ordo 4.

Amphipoda.

Trib. 1. *Hyperina*.

Fam. 1. *Hyperiidæ*.143. *Hyperia galba*, (Mont.)

A few specimens of this form, a very common one off the coasts of Norway, were taken, attached to *Medusa aurita*, at Husø, on the 1st cruise of the Expedition. Southward, the species is distributed to the Kattegat, the Baltic, and the British Islands, northward to Spitzbergen, Greenland, and the Murman coast.

144. *Tauria medusarum*, (Fabr.)

On the Expedition, observed at sea in several localities, at the very surface of the water. The animal is distributed as far north as Greenland, the coast of Labrador, and the Siberian Polar Sea, and occurs too off the Norwegian coast (= *T. abyssorum*, Boeck).

145. *Themisto libellula*, (Mandt).

Denne arktiske Form, der kun en og anden sjelden Gang viser sig ved Finmarkens Kyster, observeredes under Expeditionens 2 sidste Togter paa mange Steder i det arktiske Hav, i talrig Mængde saavel i Vandskorpen som paa meget betydelige Dyb, lige indtil 1710 Favne. Exemplarer fra de store Dyb er af særdeles betydelig Størrelse sammenlignet med dem, der erholdtes i Vandskorpen, hvilke væsentlig syntes at være yngre Individuer. At virkelig line store, ved Hjælp af Trawl og Bundskrabe indfangede Exemplarer stammede fra Dybet, godtgjøres ved det Faktum, at Maveindholdet hos forskellige fra dette Dyb optagne Bundfiske, f. Ex. Lycodesarter ifølge Rob. Colletts Undersøgelser for en meget væsentlig Del bestod af denne Amphipode. Den sydligste Station, hvor denne Form observeredes (St. 96) ligger under 66° N. B. Her og paa et Par af de følgende Stationer (Stat. 183 og 205) erholdtes den kun fra Dybet; medens Havet længere Nord, omkring Jan Mayen, Beeren Eiland og Spitsbergen ofte vrirlede i Overfladen af denne Amphipode. Arten er udbredt til Grønland, det sibiriske Ishav og den murmanske Kyst.

146. *Themisto bispinosus*, Boeck.

Et enkelt Exemplar af denne af Boeck fra Grønland beskrevne Art erholdtes i Havet udenfor vor Vestkyst (St. 35) fra et Dyb af 1081 Favne.

147. *Parathemisto abyssorum*, Boeck.

Foruden i Altenfjord (Stat. 257) er denne Form under Expeditionen bleven indsamlet paa 5 Hav-Stationer, alle tilhørende den kolde Area. Samtlige Exemplarer blev optagne ved Hjælp at Skrabe eller Trawl tildels fra meget betydelige Dyb. Af disse Stationer ligger 2 (Stat. 35 og 40) i Havet N og Ø af Færøerne, en 3die (Stat. 137) SV af Lofoten, en 4de (Stat. 183) i Havet mellem Norge og Jan Mayen og en 5te (Stat. 237) SV af sidstnævnte Ø; Dybden fra 263 til 1710 Favne. Arten er først opdaget ved de britiske Øer (= *Hyperia obliqua*, Sp. Bate, non Krøyer) og forekommer meget almindeligt paa større Dyb langs vor hele Kyst lige til Vadsø.

145. *Themisto libellula*, (Mandt).

This Arctic form, of rare occurrence off the Finmark coast, was observed throughout the Arctic Seas on the 2 last cruises of the Expedition, in great numbers, both at the surface of the water and also at a great depth, reaching 1710 fathoms. Specimens obtained from great depths attain a very considerable size as compared with those taken at the surface of the water, which in greater part would appear to be young individuals. That the aforesaid large examples, brought up in the trawl or dredge, actually came from the deep strata, is proved by the fact, that in several bottom-fishes, e. g. various species of *Lycodes* taken at an equal depth, the contents of the stomach, according to Mr. Robert Collett's investigations, consisted to a great extent of this Amphipod. The most southerly Station at which the form occurred (Stat. 96), lay in lat. 66° N. Here, as also at one or two of the next Stations (Stats. 183 and 205), the animal was obtained from the deep strata only, whereas, farther north, the surface of the sea surrounding Jan Mayen, Beeren Eiland, and Spitzbergen in places literally swarmed with this Amphipod. The species is distributed as far north as Greenland, the Siberian Polar Sea, and the Murman coast.

146. *Themisto bispinosus*, Boeck.

A sole individual of this species, described by Boeck from Greenland, was taken in the sea off the West Coast of Norway (Stat. 35), at a depth of 1081 fathoms.

147. *Parathemisto abyssorum*, Boeck.

Apart from Altenfjord (Stat. 257), this form was collected on the Expedition at 5 Stations in the open sea, all belonging to the cold area. The specimens were brought up exclusively with the dredge or trawl, in some cases from a very considerable depth. Of the said Stations, 2 (Stats. 35 and 40) lay in the tract of ocean north and east of the Færøes, the next (Stat. 137) south-west of Lofoten, the 4th (Stat. 183) in the tract of ocean between Norway and Jan Mayen, and the 5th (Stat. 237) south-west of the latter island; depth ranging from 263 to 1710 fathoms. The species was discovered off the British Islands (= *Hyperia obliqua*, Sp. Bate, non Krøyer), and occurs, very frequently, at great depths, along the whole coast of Norway, as far as Vadsø.

148. *Hyperiopsis Vøringii*, G. O. Sars, n. gen. & sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 231, Pl. XX, Fig. 21.

Findested. Stat. 54.

Trib. 2. *Gammarina*.

Fam. 1. *Lysianassidæ*.**149. *Lysianassa Costæ*, Edw.**

Nogle Exemplarer af denne smukke, ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst temmelig sjældent forekommende Form erholdtes under Expeditionens 1ste Togt ved Husø paa 50—60 Favnes Dyb.

Arten er udbredt til de britiske Øer og Middelhavet.

150. *Socarnes VahlII*, (Krøyer).

Denne arktiske Form, der er almindelig ved Finnmarkens Kyster og kun af og til forekommer længere Syd ved vor Vestkyst, blev under Expeditionen observeret i det indre af Saltenfjord og ved Norske Øer paa Spitsbergen. Den er desuden kjendt fra Grønland, Franz Josephs Land, den murmanske Kyst og det hvide Hav.

151. *Socarnes bidenticulatus*, (Sp. Bate).

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 139, Pl. XII, Fig. 1.

Findested. Stat. 366.

152. *Hippomedon HolbøII*, (Krøyer).

Den typiske Form blev under Expeditionen observeret i Saltenfjord og Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260), fremdeles ved Jan Mayen og paa Stat. 223 og 225, begge i Havet S for sidstnævnte Ø. Desuden erholdtes paa betydeligt Dyb i den kolde Area en eiendommelig Varietet af anselig Størrelse og uden Spor af Øiepigment (se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 142, Pl. XII, Fig. 2).

148. *Hyperiopsis Vøringii*, G. O. Sars, n. gen. & sp.

See Part I, p. 231, Pl. XX, fig. 21.

Locality. — Stat. 54.

Trib. 2. *Gammarina*.

Fam. 1. *Lysianassidæ*.**149. *Lysianassa Costæ*, Edw.**

A few specimens of this beautiful form, comparatively rare off the south and west coasts of Norway, were obtained, on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, at Husø, in 50—60 fathoms.

The species extends southward to the British Islands and the Mediterranean.

150. *Socarnes VahlII*, (Krøyer).

This Arctic form, common off the coasts of Finmark but occurring only now and again farther south, off our West Coast, was observed on the Expedition in the inner part of the Saltenfjord, and off the Norwegian Islands, Spitzbergen. Moreover, the animal is known from Greenland and Franz Joseph's Land, the Murman coast, and the White Sea.

151. *Socarnes bidenticulatus*, (Sp. Bate).

See Part I, p. 139, Pl. XII, fig. 1.

Locality. — Stat. 366.

152. *Hippomedon HolbøII*, (Krøyer).

The typical form was observed on the Expedition in the Salten and Porsanger Fjords (Stat. 260), likewise off Jan Mayen, and at Stations 223 and 224, both located in the sea south of the latter island. Moreover, a peculiar variety, of very considerable size and without a trace of ocular pigment, was taken at great depths in the cold area. (See Part I, p. 142, Pl. XII, fig. 2).

Arten forekommer temmelig hyppig ved vor hele Kyst lige til Vadsø og er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat og de britiske Øer (*Anonyx denticulatus* Sp. Bate), nordlig til Grønland, Spitsbergen, det kariske Hav og den murmanske Kyst.

153. *Aristias tumidus*, (Krøyer).

Nogle faa Exemplarer af denne Form toges under Expeditionens sidste Togt i Havet Øst af Beeren Eiland (Stat. 275) fra et Dyb af 147 Favne. Stationen tilhører den kolde Area. Arten, der ikke er ualmindelig ved vore Kyster og ofte forekommer i Gjellesækken hos Ascidier, synes at have en meget vid geografisk Udbredning, da den er noteret fra Bohuslän, de britiske Øer, Middelhavet, Grønland, Spitsbergen og Franz Josephs Land.

154. *Cyphocaris anonyx*, (Lütken) Boeck.

Et enkelt Exemplar af denne meget eiendommelige, tidligere alene fra Grønland bekendte Form toges under Expeditionens 2det Togt i Havet udenfor Vestfinmarken (Stat. 190) fra et Dyb af 870 Favne.

155. *Anonyx nugax*, Phipps.

(= *A. lagena*, Krøyer).

Talrige, tildels kjæmpemæssige Exemplarer af denne vel bekendte arktiske Art beholdtes under Expeditionen fra den kolde Areas Dyb (Stat. 33, 124, 200, 312) og sydlig indtil den 63de Bredegrad; Dybden fra 350 til 658 Favne. Desuden observeredes den paa grundere Vand ved Jan Mayen, Beeren Eiland og Spitsbergen.

Arten, der hos os hovedsageligt er indskrænket til den arktiske Region, hvor den er meget almindelig, synes at have en vid Udbredning i de polare Have, idet den foruden paa de ovennævnte Lokalteter er noteret fra Island, Grønland, Labrador, Polarøerne, det ochotske Hav, Sibiriens Ishav, det kariske Hav, Franz Josephs Land, Spitsbergen, den murmanske Kyst og det hvide Hav.

The species occurs with comparative frequency along the whole Norwegian coast, as far north as Vadsø; southward, it is distributed to the Kattegat and the British Islands (*Anonyx denticulatus* Sp. Bate); northward, to Greenland, Spitzbergen, the Kara Sea, and the Murman coast.

153. *Aristias tumidus*, (Krøyer).

A few specimens of this form were taken on the last cruise of the Expedition, in the sea stretching east of Beeren Eiland (Stat. 275), at a depth of 147 fathoms. The Station belonged to the cold area. This species, not uncommon off the Norwegian coast, and which often occurs in the branchial sac of Ascidians, would appear to have a very extensive geographical distribution, being recorded from Bohuslän, the British Islands, the Mediterranean, Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Franz Joseph's Land.

154. *Cyphocaris anonyx*, (Lütken) Boeck.

A sole specimen of this very peculiar form, till then known from Greenland only, was taken on the 2nd cruise of the Expedition, off West Finmark (Stat. 190), at a depth of 870 fathoms.

155. *Anonyx nugax*, Phipps.

(= *A. lagena*, Krøyer).

Numerous — part of them truly colossal — specimens of this well-known Arctic form, were brought up on the Expedition from the depths of the cold area (Stats. 33, 124, 200, 312) and, southward, as far as the 63rd parallel of latitude; depth ranging from 350 to 658 fathoms. Moreover, the animal was observed, in shallow water, off Jan Mayen, Beeren Eiland, and Spitzbergen.

The species, whose habitat in Norway is chiefly limited to the Arctic region, where it occurs with very considerable frequency, would appear to be widely distributed throughout the Polar Seas, since, apart from the above-mentioned localities, the animal is known from Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, the Polar Islands, the Sea of Ochotsk, the Siberian Polar Sea, the Kara Sea, Franz Joseph's Land, Spitzbergen, the Murman coast, and the White Sea.

156. *Anonyx gulosus*, Kröyer.

Ligeledes observeret under Expeditionen i betydelig Mængde paa større Dyb (indtil 649 Favne) i den kolde Area (Stat. 33, 124, 192, 200) samt desuden ved Husø, i den ydre Del af Sognefjorden (Stat. 8), i Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260), fremdeles i Østhavet (Stat. 273) og paa Vester-aalseggen (Stat. 173 *b*). Arten er ligesom foregaaende nordlig udbredt til Island, Spitsbergen og Grønland, men synes at gaa længere Syd end denne; da den ikke blot forekommer langs vor hele Kyst, men ogsaa ved de britiske Øer. Hvorvidt den af Heller under dette Navn fra Adriaterhavet anførte Form virkelig er identisk med nærværende Art. anser jeg derimod for meget tvivlsomt.

157. *Anonyx pumilus*, Lilljeborg.

Enkelte Exemplarer af denne Art toges under Expeditionen ved Spitsbergen og i Østhavet (Stat. 267). Den forekommer temmelig sjelden ved vore Kyster og gaar sydlig til Bohuslän, nordlig til Nordamerikas Østkyst, det kariske Hav og det hvide Hav.

158. *Anonyx calcaratus*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 142, Pl. XII, Fig. 3 *a—k*.

Findesteder. Stat. 240, 303, 312.

159. *Anonyx typhlops*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 145, Pl. XII, Fig. 4 *a—k*.

Findesteder. Stat. 183, 213.

160. *Onesimus littoralis*, (Kröyer).

Denne ægte arktiske Form, der ved vore Kyster er yderst sjelden og alene af Boeck er noteret fra Finmarken, blev under Expeditionen observeret i enorme Mængder ved

156. *Anonyx gulosus*, Kröyer.

Likewise observed on the Expedition, in considerable numbers, at great depths (reaching 649 fathoms) throughout the cold area (Stats. 33, 124, 192, 200); moreover at Husø, in the outer part of the Sognefjord (Stat. 8), in the Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260), also in the Barents Sea (Stat. 273) and on the Vester-aalseggen (Stat. 173 *b*). The species is distributed, in common with the preceding, northward to Iceland, Spitzbergen, and Greenland, but would appear to extend farther south than does that form, since it not only occurs along the whole Norwegian coast, but also off the British Islands. Whether the animal recorded by Heller, under this appellation, from the Adriatic, be really identical with the present species, I regard as highly doubtful.

157. *Anonyx pumilus*, Lilljeborg.

A few specimens of this form were taken on the Expedition off Spitzbergen and in the Barents Sea (Stat. 267). The species occurs comparatively seldom off the Norwegian coast; southward, it extends to Bohuslän; northward, to the east coast of North America, the Kara Sea, and the White Sea.

158. *Anonyx calcaratus*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 142, Pl. XII, fig. 3 *a—k*.

Locality. — Stats. 240, 303, 312.

159. *Anonyx typhlops*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 145, Pl. XII, fig. 4 *a—k*.

Locality. — Stats. 183, 213.

160. *Onesimus littoralis*, (Kröyer).

This true Arctic form, exceedingly rare off the coast of Norway, and by Boeck alone recorded from Finmark, was observed on the Expedition, in prodigious numbers

Jan Mayen paa forholdsvis grundt Vand, ligeledes af og til ved Spitsbergen. Den er i sin Udbredning circumpolar og noteret saavel fra Grønland som fra Franz Josephs Land og det sibiriske Ishav.

161. Onesimus Edwardsii. (Kröyer).

Ligeledes meget almindelig ved Jan Mayen og Spitsbergen samt desforuden indsamlet i Havet om Beeren Eiland (Stat. 280 og 322). Arten, der er temmelig hyppig ved vore Kyster, navnlig i den arktiske Region, gaar sydlig til Bohuslän, nordlig til Grønland, Labrador, Sibiriens Ishav, det kariske Hav, Franz Josephs Land og den murmanske Kyst.

162. Onesimus turgidus, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 147, Pl. XII, Fig. 5, *a-i*.

Findested. Stat. 323.

163. Onesimus leucopis, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 149, Pl. XIII, Fig. 1, 1 *a*.

164. Onesimus plautus, (Kröyer).

Et Par Exemplarer af denne Art erholdtes i Havet V af Beeren Eiland (Stat. 283) fra et Dyb af 767 Favne. Arten, der forekommer temmelig sjældent ved vore Kyster, er nordlig udbredt til Grønland, Spitsbergen og det kariske Hav.

165. Orchomene serratus. Boeck.

Enkeltvis observeret ved Spitsbergen og paa Stat. 290 i Havet mellem Finnmarken og Beeren Eiland. Arten er meget almindelig ved vore Kyster i Dybsøcorallernes Region og udenfor Norge observeret af Goës ved Spitsbergen (*Lysianassa crispata*), af Jarsinsky ved den murmanske Kyst og af Stuxberg i det kariske Hav. Den af Sp. Bate under

Den norske Nordhavsexpedition. G. O. Sars: Crustacea.

off Jan Mayen, in comparatively shallow water, as also, here and there, along the coast of Spitzbergen. The distribution of the animal is circumpolar, the form having been recorded from Greenland, Franz Joseph's Land, and the Siberian Polar Sea.

161. Onesimus Edwardsii, (Kröyer).

Likewise very common off the shores of Jan Mayen and Spitzbergen; it was, too, collected in the sea surrounding Beeren Eiland (Stats. 280 and 322). The species, comparatively frequent off the coast of Norway — more especially throughout the Arctic region — extends south to Bohuslän, north, to Greenland, Labrador, the Siberian Polar Sea, the Kara Sea, Franz Joseph's Land, and the Murman coast.

162. Onesimus turgidus, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 147, Pl. XII, fig. 5, *a-i*.

Locality. — Stat. 323.

163. Onesimus leucopis, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 149, Pl. XIII, fig. 1, 1 *a*.

164. Onesimus plautus, (Kröyer).

A few individuals of this species were obtained in the sea west of Beeren Eiland (Stat. 283), from a depth of 767 fathoms. The form, which occurs comparatively seldom off the coast of Norway, has its northern range of distribution up to Greenland, Spitzbergen, and the Kara Sea.

165. Orchomene serratus, Boeck.

Isolated specimens observed off Spitzbergen and at Station 290, in the tract of ocean between Finnmark and Beeren Eiland. The species is very common off the Norwegian coast, in the region of deep-sea corals. Beyond the limits of Norway, the animal has been recorded by Goës, off Spitzbergen (*Lysianassa crispata*), by Jarsinsky, off the

Navnet *Anonyx Edwardsii* opførte Form, der af Boeck og senere af engelske Forskere er identificeret med nærværende Art, er, som jeg paa et andet Sted¹ har vist, bestemt forskjellig og tilhører et eget Species *O. Batei* G. O. Sars.

166. *Orchomene pectinatus*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer I, No. 99, Pl. III, Fig. 5, 5 a.

Denne nylig af mig paa ovenanførte Sted beskrevne og afbildede Form, som jeg tidligere havde forvexlet med foregaaende Art, blev under Expeditionen indsamlet i flere Exemplarer paa 4 forskjellige Stationer (124, 192, 251, 312), alle tilhørende den kolde Area, Dybden fra 350 til 658 Favne. Ved vore Kyster har jeg kun observeret den i Varangerfjorden.

167. *Orchomene minutus*, (Krøyer).

Kun observeret under Expeditionen ved Spitsbergen paa forholdsvis grundt Vand. Arten er almindelig ved vore Kyster, navnlig i den arktiske Region, og nordlig udbredt til Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, det kariske Hav og den murmanske Kyst.

Åf Heller anføres den ogsaa fra det adriatiske Hav; men jeg anser det for meget tvivlsomt, om den af nævnte Forsker undersøgte Art er identisk med vor nordiske Form.

168. *Lepidepecreum umbo*, (Goës).

Flere usædvanlig store Exemplarer af denne eienommelige Form, der af Boeck henføres til sin Slægt *Orchomene*, men som vel rigtigere bør gaa ind under ovennævnte af Sp. Bate opstillede Slægt, toges paa Stat. 48 og 124, den første beliggende i Havet Øst af Island, den sidste Vest af Nordlandskysten; Dybden fra 299 til 350 Favne. Begge Stationer tilhører den kolde Area. Desuden erholdtes Exemplarer fra grundere Vand i det indre af Saltenfjorden og ved Spitsbergen.

¹ Oversigt over Norges Crustaceer I.

Murman coast. and by Stuxberg, in the Kara Sea. The form described by Sp. Bate as *Anonyx Edwardsii*, confounded by Boeck and subsequently by English naturalists with the present species, is — as shown elsewhere¹ by the author — very different, and belongs to another species, viz. to *O. Batei*, G. O. Sars.

166. *Orchomene pectinatus*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer I, No. 99, Pl. III, fig. 5, 5 a.

Of this form, recently described and figured by the author in the above-cited Memoir, and which, till then, he had confounded with the preceding species, several individuals were collected on the Expedition, at 4 different Stations (Stats. 124, 192, 251, 312), all in the cold area; depth ranging from 350 to 658 fathoms. Off the coast of Norway, the author has not observed the animal in any other locality than the Varangerfjord.

167. *Orchomene minutus*, (Krøyer).

On the Expedition, observed off Spitzbergen only, in comparatively shallow water. The species is common along the Norwegian coast, in particular throughout the Arctic region; and northward, its range of distribution extends to Greenland, the east coast of North America, the Kara Sea, and the Murman coast.

Heller records the animal as occurring in the Adriatic; but I regard it as very doubtful, whether the species examined by that naturalist be actually identical with the Northern form.

168. *Lepidepecreum umbo*, (Goës).

Several unusually large specimens of this peculiar form, which Boeck has referred to his genus *Orchomene*, but that, more correctly, one may with good reason assume should be classed under the genus established by Sp. Bate, were taken at Stations 48 and 124, the former located in the tract of ocean stretching east of Iceland, the latter west of the coast of Nordland; depth ranging from 299 to 350 fathoms. Both Stations belong to the cold area. Moreover, examples were obtained, from shallower water, in the inner part of the Saltenfjord and off Spitzbergen.

¹ Oversigt over Norges Crustaceer I.

Arten er hos os alene indskrænket til den arktiske Region og først beskrevet af Goës fra Spitzbergen samt senere af Jarsinsky anført fra det hvide Hav.

169. Tryphosa nanoides. (Lilljeborg).

Kun observeret under Expeditionen i Havet om Jan Mayen. Arten forekommer af og til ved Norges Vestkyst paa større Dyb og gaar sydlig til Bohuslän og Shetlandsøerne.

170. Tryphosa Høringii, Boeck.

Af denne af Boeck ved vor Vestkyst (Haugesund) opdagede Form erholdtes nogle Exemplarer paa Stat. 124 og 359, den første beliggende i Havet udenfor Nordlandskysten, den sidste Vest af Spitzbergen; Dybden fra 350 til 416 Favne. Arten anføres ogsaa af Boeck som forekommende ved Labrador og af Hoeck fra Nordspitsbergen.

171. Tryphosa pusilla. G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 151, Pl. XIII, Fig. 2, 2 a.

Findested. Stat. 240.

172. Acidostoma obesum, (Sp. Bate).

Et enkelt Exemplar af denne let kjendelige Form erholdtes under Expeditionens 1ste Togt udenfor Storeggen (Stat. 31) fra et Dyb af 417 Favne. Arten forekommer temmelig sjældent ved vor Vestkyst og er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat og de britiske Øer.

Along the coast of Norway, the occurrence of the species is limited to the Arctic region. It was first described by Goës, from Spitzbergen, and subsequently recorded by Jarsinsky, from the White Sea.

169. Tryphosa nanoides, (Lilljeborg).

On the Expedition, observed only in the sea surrounding Jan Mayen. The species is found to occur sparingly off the West Coast of Norway, at great depths, and extends as far south as Bohuslän and the Shetland Islands.

170. Tryphosa Høringii, Boeck.

Of this form, discovered by Boeck off the West Coast of Norway (Haugesund), a few specimens were taken at Stations 124 and 359, the former located off the coast of Nordland, the latter west of Spitzbergen; depth ranging from 350 to 416 fathoms. The species is also recorded by Boeck, as occurring off the coast of Labrador, and by Hoeck, from North Spitzbergen.

171. Tryphosa pusilla, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 151, Pl. XIII, fig. 2, 2 a.

Locality. — Stat. 240.

172. Acidostoma obesum, (Sp. Bate).

A sole specimen of this easily distinguishable form was obtained on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, off Storeggen (Stat. 31), from a depth of 417 fathoms. The species is comparatively rare off the West Coast of Norway; southward, its range of distribution extends to the Kattegat and the British Islands.

173. *Acidostoma laticorne*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 152, Pl. XIII, Fig. 3, 3 a.

Findested. Stat. 251.

Fam. 2. Pontoporejidæ.**174. *Pontoporeia femorata*, Krøyer.**

Exemplarer af denne arktiske Form indsamledes under Expeditionens sidste Togt i Adventbay paa Spitsbergen. Arten, der forekommer temmelig sparsomt ved vor Vest- og Nordkyst, er udbredt til Grønland, Labrador, det kariske Hav, den murmanske Kyst og det hvide Hav og gaar sydlig til Kattegat og Østersoen, hvis, som jeg formoder, *P. fuscigera* Bruzel. er identisk med nærværende Art.

175. *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström.

Kun observeret under Expeditionen ved Røst paa nogle faa Favnes Dyb, Sandbund. Arten, der aabenbart maa ansees som en mere sydlig Form, forekommer meget almindelig ved vor sydvestlige Kyst (Jæderen) og er sydlig udbredt til de britiske Øer, Kattegat og Østersoen.

176. *Urothoë abbreviata*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 164, Pl. XIV, Fig. 1.

Findested. Stat. 200.

177. *Phoxus Holbølli*, Krøyer.

Denne ved vore Kyster og navnlig i den arktiske Region meget almindeligt forekommende Form blev under Expeditionen observeret ved Jan Mayen paa forholdsvis grundt Vand. Arten er nordlig udbredt til Island, Grønland, Labrador og den murmanske Kyst, sydlig til de britiske

173. *Acidostoma laticorne*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 152, Pl. XIII, fig. 3, 3 a.

Locality. — Stat. 251.

Fam. 2. Pontoporejidæ.**174. *Pontoporeia femorata*, Krøyer.**

Specimens of this Arctic form were collected, on the last cruise of the Expedition, in Advent Bay, Spitzbergen. The species, which occurs rather sparingly off the west and north coasts of Norway, is met with as far north as Greenland, Labrador, the Kara Sea, the Murman coast, and the White Sea; southward, its range of distribution extends to the Kattegat and the Baltic, if, as I opine, *P. fuscigera* Bruzel. is identical with the present species.

175. *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström.

On the Expedition, observed at Røst only, in a few fathoms of water; bottom sandy. The species, which must obviously be regarded as a more southern form, occurs with great frequency off the south-west coast of Norway (Jæderen), and has its southern range of distribution down to the British Islands, the Kattegat, and the Baltic.

176. *Urothoë abbreviata*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 164, Pl. XIV, fig. 1.

Locality. — Stat. 200.

• 177. *Phoxus Holbølli*, Krøyer.

This form, of very frequent occurrence off the Norwegian coast, more especially throughout the Arctic region, was taken on the Expedition off Jan Mayen, in comparatively shallow water. The northern distribution of the species extends to Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, and the

Øer og Kattegat. Den nordamerikanske Form. *Ph. Krøyeri* Stimpson, er rimeligvis identisk med nærværende Art.

178. *Phoxus oculatus*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 154, Pl. XIII, Fig. 4, *a—e*.

Findested. Jan Mayen.

179. *Harpinia plumosa*, (Krøyer).

Nogle få Exemplarer af denne ved vore Kyster ikke ualmindelige Art toges i Havet mellem Norge og Island (Stat. 248) fra et Dyb af 778 Favne. Arten er nordlig udbredt til Grønland, Spitsbergen og det kariske Hav og gaar sydlig til de britiske Øer og Kattegat. Den af Stimpson fra Nordamerikas Østkyst beskrevne *Phoxus fusiformis* synes at være identisk med den heromhandlede Form.

180. *Harpinia abyssii*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 157, Pl. XIII, Fig. 5, *a—m*.

Findesteder. Stat. 18, 31, 33, 40, 51, 87, 124, 192, 200, 240, 248, 251, 283, 295, 312.

181. *Harpinia carinata*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 159, Pl. XIII, Fig. 6, *a—c*.

Findesteder. Stat. 248, 312.

182. *Harpinia mucronata*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 161, Pl. XIII, Fig. 7, *a—f*.

Findesteder. Stat. 200, 262.

Murman coast, its southern to the British Islands and the Kattegat. The North-American form, *Ph. Krøyeri* Stimpson, is probably identical with the present species.

178. *Phoxus oculatus*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 154, Pl. XIII, fig. 4, *a—e*.

Locality. — Jan Mayen.

179. *Harpinia plumosa*, Krøyer.

A few individuals of this species, by no means uncommon off the Norwegian coast, were taken in the tract of ocean between Norway and Iceland (Stat. 248), at a depth of 778 fathoms. Its northern range of distribution extends to Greenland, Spitzbergen, and the Kara Sea, its southern to the British Islands and the Kattegat. The form described by Stimpson from the east coast of North America, *Phoxus fusiformis*, would appear to be identical with that treated of here.

180. *Harpinia abyssii*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 157, Pl. XIII, fig. 5, *a—m*.

Locality. — Stats. 18, 31, 33, 40, 51, 87, 124, 192, 200, 240, 248, 251, 283, 295, 312.

181. *Harpinia carinata*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 159, Pl. XIII, fig. 6, *a—c*.

Locality. — Stats. 248, 312.

182. *Harpinia mucronata*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 161, Pl. XIII, fig. 7, *a—f*.

Locality. — Stats. 200, 262.



183. Harpinia serrata, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 162, Pl. XIII, Fig. 8, *a—d*.

Findested. Stat. 223, 224.

Fam. 3. Stegocephalidæ.**184. Stegocephalus ampulla, (Phipps).**

Talrige, tildels kjæmpemæssige Exemplarer af denne karakteristiske Form erholdtes under Expeditionen fra mange Steder i den kolde Areas Dyb (Stat. 31, 87, 124, 137, 237, 251) indtil 634 Favnes Dyb, samt desuden paa Stat. 9 udenfor vor Vestkyst, i Østhavet (Stat. 270), i Vestfjorden (Stat. 255) samt i Havet om Spitsbergen (Stat. 338, 359 og 370).

Arten, der er meget almindelig ved vore Kyster i Dybsocorallernes Region, er nordlig udbredt til Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, Polarøerne, det sibiriske Ishav og Franz Josephs Land. Sydgrænsen for dens Udbredning synes at være de britiske Øer (Norman); mulig kan dog her foreligge en Forvexling med følgende Art.

185. Stegocephalus christianiensis, Boeck.

Nogle Exemplarer af denne hidtil kun fra vore Kyster bekendte Art toges i Havet Vest af Nordlandskysten (Stat. 137) fra et Dyb af 452 Favne.

186. Andania abyssi, Boeck.

Denne hidtil ligeledes kun fra Norges Kyst bekendte Form observeredes under Expeditionen paa Stat. 31, 124 og 137, alle tilhørende den kolde Area og beliggende i Havet udenfor vor Vestkyst; Dybden fra 350 til 452 Favne.

183. Harpinia serrata, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 162. Pl. XIII, fig. 8, *a—d*.

Locality. — Stat. 223, 224.

Fam. 3. Stegocephalidæ.**184. Stegocephalus ampulla, (Phipps).**

Numerous — and in part truly colossal — specimens of this characteristic form were obtained on the Expedition from many localities in the deeps of the cold area (Stats. 31, 87, 124, 137, 237, 251) down to 634 fathoms, as also at Station 9, off the West Coast of Norway, in the Barents Sea (Stat. 270), in the Vestfjord (Stat. 255); finally, too, in the sea surrounding Spitzbergen (Stats. 338, 359, 370).

The species, which is very common off the Norwegian coast in the region of deep-sea corals, has its northern range of distribution up to Greenland, the east coast of North America, the Polar Islands, the Siberian Polar Sea, and Franz Josephs Land. The southern limit of its distribution would appear to be the British Islands (Norman); possibly, however, the animal may have been confounded with the following species.

185. Stegocephalus christianiensis, Boeck.

A few individuals of this species, known as yet from the Norwegian coast alone, were taken in the sea stretching west of the coast of Nordland (Stat. 137), at a depth of 452 fathoms.

186. Andania abyssi, Boeck.

This form, also known hitherto exclusively from the Norwegian coast, was observed on the Expedition at Stations 31, 124, and 137, all belonging to the cold area, and located in the tract of ocean stretching off the West Coast of Norway; depth from 350 to 452 fathoms.

Fam. 4. *Amphilochidæ*.187. *Astyra abyssi*, Boeck.

Nogle Exemplarer af denne ved vor nordlige Kyst meget almindelige Form toges under Expeditionens 1ste Togt i Havet udenfor vor Vestkyst (Stat. 87) fra et Dyb af 498 Favne. Arten er hidtil ikke observeret udenfor Norge.

188. *Amphilochus manudens*, Sp. Bate.

Et enkelt Exemplar af denne Form toges under Expeditionens sidste Togt i Havet Øst af Vadsø (Stat. 262) fra et Dyb af 148 Favne. Arten er meget almindelig ved vore Kyster paa forholdsviis grundt Vand og sydlig udbredt til Kattegat og de britiske Øer.

189. *Gitana Sarsii*, Boeck.

Observeret under Expeditionen ved Spitzbergen paa forholdsviis grundt Vand mellem Alger. Arten forekommer langs vor hele Kyst og er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat og de britiske Øer (= *Amphilochus Sabrinae*, Stebbing).

Fam. 5. *Stenothoidæ*.190. *Metopa Alderi*, (Sp. Bate).

Ikke ualmindelig i Havnen ved Reikjavik paa 20—30 Favnes Dyb. Nogle Exemplarer blev desuden taget i Havet udenfor Storeggen (Stat. 31) fra et Dyb af 417 Favnes Dyb. Arten forekommer ikke ualmindelig ved vor Vestkyst og er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat og de britiske Øer, nordlig til Spitzbergen og den murmanske Kyst.

Fam. 4. *Amphilochidæ*.187. *Astyra abyssi*, Boeck.

A few specimens of this form, very common off the north coast of Norway, were taken on the Expedition in the sea stretching off the West Coast (Stat. 87), at a depth of 498 fathoms. Till then, the species had not been observed beyond the limits of Norway.

188. *Amphilochus manudens*, Sp. Bate.

A sole specimen of this form was taken, on the last cruise of the Expedition, in the sea stretching east of Vardo (Stat. 262), at a depth of 148 fathoms. The species is a very common one off the Norwegian coast in comparatively shallow water; its southern range of distribution extends to the Kattegat and the British Islands.

189. *Gitana Sarsii*, Boeck.

On the Expedition, observed off Spitzbergen in comparatively shallow water, among Algæ. The species occurs along the whole coast of Norway, and its southern range of distribution extends to the Kattegat and the British Islands (= *Amphilochus Sabrinae*, Stebbing).

Fam. 5. *Stenothoidæ*.190. *Metopa Alderi*, (Sp. Bate).

Not uncommon in the harbour of Reikjavik at a depth of 20—30 fathoms. Moreover, a few specimens were taken off the Storeggen Bank (Stat. 31), at a depth of 417 fathoms. The species occurs by no means infrequently off the West Coast of Norway; its southern range of distribution extends to the Kattegat and the British Islands, its northern to Spitzbergen and the Murman coast.

191. *Metopa spectabilis*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit pg. 185, Pl. XV, Fig. 4, *a—n*.

Findesteder. Stat. 31, 343.

192. *Metopa Bruzelii*, (Goës).

Observeret under Expeditionen ved Norske Øer paa Spitsbergen mellem Alger, samt paa Stat. 280 Syd af Beeren Eiland paa 35 Favnes Dyb. Arten er først beskrevet fra Spitsbergen af Goës og forekommer ikke sjelden langs vor hele Kyst fra Vadsø til Christianiafjord.

193. *Metopa æqvicornis*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit pg. 188, Pl. XV, Fig. 5.

Findested. Stat. 343.

194. *Danaia abyssicola*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 190, Pl. XVI, Fig. 1, 1 *a*.

Findested. Stat. 286.

Fam. 6. Syrrhoidæ.**195. *Syrrhoë crenulata*, Goës.**

Exemplarer af denne ved vore Kyster ikke ualmindelige Form indsamledes under Expeditionen ved Husø paa 60—80 Favnes Dyb samt paa Stat. 280 Syd af Beeren Eiland. Arten er først beskrevet af Goës fra Spitsbergen og senere ogsaa noteret fra den murmanske Kyst og fra Nordamerikas Østkyst.

191. *Metopa spectabilis*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 185, Pl. XV, fig. 4, *a—n*.

Locality. — Stats. 31, 343.

192. *Metopa Bruzelii*, (Goës).

On the Expedition, observed off the Norwegian Islands, Spitzbergen, among Algæ, as also at Stat. 280, south of Beeren Eiland, at a depth of 35 fathoms. The species was first described from Spitzbergen, by Goës; it occurs not infrequently along the whole Norwegian coast, from Vadsø to the Christianiafjord.

193. *Metopa æqvicornis*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 188, Pl. XV, fig. 5.

Locality. — Stat. 343.

194. *Danaia abyssicola*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 190, Pl. XVI, fig. 1, 1 *a*.

Locality. — Stat. 286.

Fam. 6. Syrrhoidæ.**195. *Syrrhoë crenulata*, Goës.**

Specimens of this form, not uncommon off the Norwegian coast, were collected on the Expedition at Husø, in 60—80 fathoms, as also at Station 280, south of Beeren Eiland. The species was first described by Goës, from Spitzbergen, and subsequently has been also recorded from the Murman coast and from the east coast of North America.

196. *Bruzelia serrata*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 182, Pl. XV, Fig. 3, *a—k*.

Findested. Stat. 124.

Fam. 7. *Oediceridæ*.**197. *Oediceros lynceus*, M. Sars.**

Exemplarer af denne Art blev under Expeditionen indsamlede i Saltenfjord, ved Røst og paa flere Punkter af Spitsbergens Kyst samt paa Stat. 336, Syd for samme.

Arten er meget almindelig i vor arktiske Region og udbredt til Island, Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, det sibiriske Ishav, det kariske Hav og Østhavet.

198. *Oediceros macrocheir*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 170, Pl. XIV, Fig. 4.

Findested. Stat. 240.

199. *Monoculodes longirostris*, (Goës).

Denne først fra Spitsbergen beskrevne Art blev under Expeditionen observeret, foruden paa ovennævnte Sted (Norske Øer, Magdalenebay), ogsaa i det indre af Saltenfjord. Arten forekommer desuden af og til ved Finmarkens Kyster.

200. *Monoculodes borealis*, Boeck.

Observeret under Expeditionen ved Røst og ved Spitsbergen paa de samme Lokaliteter som foregaaende. Arten, der hos os alene er indskrænket til den arktiske Region, er udbredt til Nordamerikas Østkyst og det kariske Hav.

196. *Bruzelia serrata*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 182, Pl. XV, fig. 3, *a—k*.

Locality. — Stat. 124.

Fam. 7. *Oediceridæ*.**197. *Oediceros lynceus*, M. Sars.**

Individuals of this species were collected on the Expedition — in the Saltenfjord, at Røst, and in several localities off the coast of Spitzbergen, as also at Station 336, located to the south of that group of islands.

The form is very common throughout the Norwegian Arctic region, and its northern range of distribution extends to Iceland, Greenland, the east coast of North America, the Siberian Polar Sea, the Kara Sea, and the Barents Sea.

198. *Oediceros macrocheir*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 170, Pl. XIV, fig. 4.

Locality. — 240.

199. *Monoculodes longirostris*, (Goës).

This species, first described from Spitzbergen, was observed on the Expedition both in that locality (Norwegian Islands, Magdalena Bay) and also throughout the inner tracts of the Saltenfjord. Moreover, the form occurs now and again off the coast of Finmark.

200. *Monoculodes borealis*, Boeck.

On the Expedition, observed at Røst and at Spitzbergen, in the same localities as the preceding. The species, which, in Norway, is limited in occurrence to the Arctic region, has its range of distribution up to the east coast of North America and the Kara Sea.

201. *Monoculodes tuberculatus*, Boeck.

To Exemplarer af denne hidtil kun fra vore Kyster bekendte Art toges ved Norske Øer paa Spitsbergen.

202. *Monoculodes Packardi*, Boeck.

Observeret under Expeditionen i Saltenfjord og ved Jan Mayen. Den er meget almindelig ved vore Kyster paa større Dyb, men hidtil ikke noteret udenfor Norge.

203. *Monoculodes tenuirostratus*, Boeck.

Af denne ligeledes hidtil kun fra vore Kyster kjendte Art indsamledes en Del Exemplarer paa Stat. 40, 48 og 240, alle tilhørende den kolde Area; Dybden fra 778 til 1215 Favne.

204. *Monoculodes Grubei*, Boeck.

Kun observeret under Expeditionen ved Røst paa forholdsvis grundt Vand. Foruden ved vor Vestkyst er den ogsaa noteret fra Kattegat af Meinert.

205. *Monoculodes longicornis*, Boeck.

Talrige Exemplarer af denne hidtil kun fra vore Kyster bekendte Art indsamledes ved Jan Mayen paa forholdsvis grundt Vand.

206. *Halimedon Mølleri*, Boeck.

Observeret under Expeditionen i det indre af Saltenfjord. Den er en af de ved vore Kyster, især de sydlige, almindeligste Arter af Familien og er ogsaa noteret fra Kattegat af Meinert.

201. *Monoculodes tuberculatus*. Boeck.

Two individuals of this species, till then known only from the Norwegian coast, were taken on the Expedition, off the Norwegian Islands, Spitzbergen.

202. *Monoculodes Packardi*, Boeck.

On the Expedition, observed in the Saltenfjord and off Jan Mayen. The species is very common off the Norwegian coast at great depths, but has not hitherto been recorded beyond the limits of Norway.

203. *Monoculodes tenuirostratus*, Boeck.

Of this species, likewise known as yet exclusively from the Norwegian coast, a number of individuals were collected at Stations 40, 48, and 240, all belonging to the cold area; depth from 778 to 1215 fathoms.

204. *Monoculodes Grubei*, Boeck.

On the Expedition, observed at Røst only, in comparatively shallow water. Besides the West Coast of Norway, the species has also been recorded from the Kattegat, by Meinert.

205. *Monoculodes longicornis*, Boeck.

Numerous specimens of this form, till then known only from the Norwegian coast, were collected off Jan Mayen, in comparatively shallow water.

206. *Halimedon Mølleri*, Boeck.

On the Expedition, observed in the inner part of the Saltenfjord. It is one of the species of this family commonest off the coasts of Norway, in particular the southern; the form has also been recorded from the Kattegat, by Meinert.

207. *Acanthostepheia Malmgreni*. (Goës).

Nogle faa Exemplarer af denne karakteristiske arktiske Form blev under Expeditionen tagne ved Spitsbergen, hvor ogsaa Goës først fandt den. Arten er udbredt til Østhavet, Franz Josephs Land, det sibiriske Ishav og det kariske Hav, men er endnu ikke observeret ved vore Kyster.

208. *Aceros phyllonyx*. (M. Sars).

Talrige Exemplarer af denne Form blev under Expeditionen indsamlede paa forskellige Punkter af det af os bereiste Havstrog, tildels fra meget betydelige Dyb, indtil 1004 Favne. Af Stationerne ligger en (Stat. 48) i Havet Øst af Island, en anden (Stat. 240) mellem Island og Jan Mayen, en 3die (Stat. 273) i Østhavet, og 4 andre Stationer (336, 338, 357, 363) i Havet om Spitsbergen. Desuden blev den observeret i Saltenfjord og Tanafjord (Stat. 261). Arten, der forekommer langs vor hele Kyst, er nordlig udbredt til Spitsbergen, Franz Josephs Land og det kariske Hav og gaar sydlig til Bohuslän.

209. *Oediceropsis brevicornis*, Lilljeborg.

Af denne ved vore Kyster temmelig sjældent forekommende Form toges nogle Exemplarer ved Husø. Den er udenfor Norge kun kjendt fra Bohuslän.

Fam. 8. *Paramphithoidæ*.**210. *Pleustes panoplus*, (Kröyer).**

Denne høinordiske Form, der ved vore Kyster kun undtagelsesvis forekommer udenfor den arktiske Region, blev under Expeditionen observeret i Havnen ved Reikjavik, paa flere Punkter ved Spitsbergen og paa Stat. 359 i Havet Vest af denne Øgruppe. Arten er nordlig udbredt til Grønland, Labrador, Polarøerne og det kariske Hav.

207. *Acanthostepheia Malmgreni*, (Goës).

A few individuals of this characteristic Arctic species were taken on the Expedition, off Spitzbergen, where, too, it was first met with, by Goës. The northern range of distribution extends to the Barents Sea, Franz Josephs Land, the Siberian Polar Sea, and the Kara Sea; but as yet, the form has not been observed off the Norwegian coast.

208. *Aceros phyllonyx*, (M. Sars).

Numerous specimens of this form were collected on the Expedition in divers localities of the tract of ocean we had to traverse and investigate, from depths reaching 1004 fathoms. Of the Stations, one (Stat. 48) lay in the sea east of Iceland, another (Stat. 240) between Iceland and Jan Mayen, one (Stat. 273) in the Barents Sea, and 4 other Stations (Stats. 336, 338, 357, 363) in the sea surrounding Spitzbergen. Moreover, the species was observed in the Saltenfjord, and in the Tanafjord (Stat. 261). The form, which occurs along the whole of the Norwegian coast, has its northern range of distribution up to Spitzbergen, Franz Josephs Land, and the Kara Sea, and southward extends to Bohuslän.

209. *Oediceropsis brevicornis*, Lilljeborg.

Of this form, comparatively rare off the Norwegian coast, a few specimens were taken, at Husø. Beyond the limits of Norway, the species is unknown, save from Bohuslän.

Fam. 8. *Paramphithoidæ*.**210. *Pleustes panoplus*, (Kröyer).**

This Arctic form, which, on the coast of Norway, is of exceptional occurrence beyond the limits of the Arctic region, was observed on the Expedition in the harbour of Reikjavik, also throughout several localities off Spitzbergen, and at Station 359, in the sea west of that group of islands. The species has its northern range of distribution up to Greenland, Labrador, the Polar Islands, and the Kara Sea.

211. Paramphithoë glabra, Boeck.

Kun observeret under Expeditionen ved Spitsbergen paa forholdsvis grundt Vand. Arten, der ikke er ualmindelig ved vore Kyster, navnlig i den arktiske Region, er udbredt til Island, Grønland, det hvide Hav og den murmanske Kyst.

212. Paramphithoë bicuspis, (Kröyer).

Ligeledes kun observeret under Expeditionen ved Spitsbergen. Den er ved vore Kyster temmelig sjelden og nordlig udbredt til Island, Grønland og Labrador, sydlig til Bohuslän og de britiske Øer.

213. Paramphithoë euacantha, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 168, Pl. XIV, Fig. 3, *a—b*.

Findesteder. Stat. 18, 137, 336.

214. Paramphithoë brevicornis, G. O. Sars.

Et enkelt Exemplar af denne lille af mig hidtil kun i Varangerfjorden observerede Art toges under Expeditionens sidste Togt i Magdalenebay paa Spitsbergen.

Fam. 9. Epimeridæ.**215. Epimeria cornigera, (Fabr.).**

Observeret under Expeditionen ved Husø og i Vestfjorden (Stat. 255). Den er meget almindelig ved vor Vest- og Sydkyst i Dybsøcoralernes Region og sydlig udbredt til Kattegat, de britiske Øer og Middelhavet (*Ep. tricristata* Costa). Af Hoek anføres den ogsaa som forekommende i Østhavet paa 2 forskellige Stationer.

211. Paramphithoë glabra, Boeck.

On the Expedition, observed off Spitzbergen only, in comparatively shallow water. The species, which is not uncommon off the Norwegian coast, in particular throughout the Arctic region, is distributed up to Iceland, Greenland, the White Sea, and the Murman coast.

212. Paramphithoë bicuspis, (Kröyer).

On the Expedition, likewise observed off Spitzbergen only. Along the Norwegian coast the species is comparatively rare, and northward distributed as far as Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador, southward down to Bohuslän and the British Islands.

213. Paramphithoë euacantha, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 168, Pl. XIV, fig. 3, *a—b*.

Locality. — Stats. 18, 137, 336.

214. Paramphithoë brevicornis, G. O. Sars.

A sole individual of this diminutive species, till then observed, by the author, in the Varangerfjord only, was taken, on the last cruise of the Expedition, in Magdalena Bay, Spitzbergen.

Fam. 9. Epimeridæ.**215. Epimeria cornigera, (Fabr.).**

On the Expedition, observed at Husø and in the Vestfjord (Stat. 255). The species is very common off the west and south coasts of Norway in the region of deep-sea corals, and its southern range of distribution extends to the Kattegat, the British Islands, and the Mediterranean (*Ep. tricristata* Costa). Hoek records it as also met with in the Barents Sea, at 2 different Stations.

216. Epimeria loricata. G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 166, Pl. XIV, Fig. 2.

Findesteder. Stat. 326, 357, 363.

217. Vertumnus cristatus, (Owen).

Et enkelt Exemplar af denne let kjendelige Form toges under Expeditionens sidste Togt Syd af Spitsbergen (Stat. 336) fra et Dyb af 70 Favne. Arten er ved vore Kyster alene indskrænket til Finnmarken og tidligere kjendt fra det arktiske Amerika og Spitsbergen. Hoek anfører denne Art foruden fra Spitsbergen ogsaa fra Havet om Beeren Eiland og fra Osthavet.

218. Vertumnus serratus, (Fabr.).

Flere Exemplarer af denne Art blev under Expeditionen indsamlede dels ved Spitsbergen, dels ved Jan Mayen (Stat. 223), dels i den kolde Area's Dyb udenfor vor Vestkyst (Stat. 18). Arten forekommer langs vor hele Vestkyst (talrigst dog i den arktiske Region) til Bohuslän og er desuden kjendt fra Island, Grønland og Labrador.

219. Vertumnus inflatus, (Kröyer).

Af denne hidtil ikke ved vore Kyster antrufne arktiske Form toges Exemplarer i Adventbay og Magdalenebay (Stat. 366) paa Spitsbergen. Den er nordlig udbredt til Grønland, Labrador og Franz Josephs Land.

220. Odius carinatus, (Sp. Bate).

Et enkelt Exemplar af denne lille eiendommelige Form toges ved Norske Øer paa Spitsbergen mellem Alger. Den

216. Epimeria loricata. G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 166, Pl. XIV, fig. 2.

Locality. — Stats. 326, 357, 363.

217. Vertumnus cristatus, (Owen).

A sole specimen of this readily distinguished form was taken on the last cruise of the Expedition, south of Spitzbergen (Stat. 336), at a depth of 70 fathoms. Off the Norwegian coast, the occurrence of the species is limited exclusively to the shores of Finnmark; previously, it had been known from Spitzbergen and Arctic America. Hoek records this form not only from Spitzbergen but also from the sea surrounding Beeren Eiland, and from the Barents Sea.

218. Vertumnus serratus, (Fabr.).

Several individuals of this species were collected on the Expedition — partly off Spitzbergen, partly off Jan Mayen (Stat. 223), and partly in the depths of the cold area, at some distance from the West Coast of Norway (Stat. 18). The form occurs along the whole of the Norwegian coast (in greatest frequency, however, throughout the Arctic region), its range extending south to Bohuslän; moreover, it is known from Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador.

219. Vertumnus inflatus, (Kröyer).

Of this Arctic form, as yet not met with off the Norwegian coast, specimens were taken in Advent Bay, (Stat. 366), Spitzbergen. Its northern range of distribution extends to Greenland, Labrador, and Franz Josephs Land.

220. Odius carinatus, (Sp. Bate).

A sole specimen of this peculiar diminutive form was obtained off the Norwegian Islands, Spitzbergen, between

er temmelig sjelden ved vore Kyster og tidligere kjendt, foruden fra Spitsbergen, fra Shetlandsoerne og Davis-Strædet.

221. *Acanthozone cuspidata*, (Lepechin).

Enkelte Exemplarer af denne characteristiske Form erholdtes paa Stat. 48, Øst af Island og paa Stat. 336, Syd af Spitsbergen. Arten, der ved vore Kyster alene er indskrænket til den arktiske Region, er udbredt til Grønland, Labrador, Polarøerne, det sibiriske Ishav, Franz Josephs Land, Spitsbergen og Østhavet, følgelig circumpolar.

Fam. 10. *Atylidæ*.

222. *Atylus Swammerdami*, (Edw.).

Kun observeret under Expeditionen ved Røst paa ganske grundt Vand. Den forekommer langs vor hele Kyst ligetil Vadsø, paa visse Steder i store Mængder, og er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat, de britiske Øer og Frankriges Vestkyst.

223. *Atylus carinatus*, (Fabr.).

Af denne udpræget arktiske Form, der hidtil ikke er observeret ved vore Kyster, blev flere smukke Exemplarer indsamlede ved Norske Øer paa Spitsbergen. Den er i sin Udbredning circumpolar og foruden fra Spitsbergen noteret fra Grønland, Polarøerne, det sibiriske Ishav, det kariske Hav, Franz Josephs Land og den murmanske Kyst.

224. *Atylus Smitti*, (Goës).

Observeret under Expeditionen ved Norske Øer sammen med foregående Art og desuden paa Stat. 237, 270, og 336, den første beliggende SV af Jan Mayen, den anden

Algæ. The species is comparatively rare off the Norwegian coast, and was previously known, exclusive of Spitzbergen, from the Shetland Islands and Davis Strait.

221. *Acanthozone cuspidata*, (Lepechin).

A few specimens of this characteristic form were taken at Station 48, east of Iceland, and at Station 336, south of Spitzbergen. The species, which, off the Norwegian coast, occurs exclusively throughout the Arctic region, has its range of distribution extending to Greenland, Labrador, the Polar Islands, the Siberian Polar Sea, Franz Josephs Land, Spitzbergen, and the Barents Sea — hence is circumpolar.

Fam. 10. *Atylidæ*.

222. *Atylus Swammerdami*, (Edw.).

On the Expedition, observed at Røst only, in very shallow water. The species occurs along the whole of the Norwegian coast, as far north as Vadsø, in great abundance, and its southern range of distribution extends to the Kattegat, the British Islands, and the west coast of France.

223. *Atylus carinatus*, (Fabr.).

Of this prominent Arctic form, as yet not observed off the Norwegian coast, several fine specimens were collected at the Norwegian Islands, Spitzbergen. In its range, the animal is circumpolar, being recorded, not only from Spitzbergen, but also from Greenland, the Polar Islands, the Siberian Polar Sea, the Kara Sea, Franz Josephs Land, and the Murman coast.

224. *Atylus Smitti*, (Goës).

On the Expedition, observed off the Norwegian Islands together with the preceding species, and also at Stations 237, 270, and 336, the first located south-west

i Østhavet, den 3die ved Sydpynten af Spitzbergen. Arten, der ved vore Kyster neppe gaar søndenom Polarcirkelen, er udbredt til Grønland, Sibiriens Ishav, det kariske Hav, den murmanske Kyst og det hvide Hav.

225. *Dexamine spinosa*, (Mont.).

Denne ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst meget almindelige Art blev under Expeditionen observeret ved Røst, som er dens for Tiden bekendte Nordgrændse. Den er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat, de britiske Oer og Middelhavet.

226. *Dexamine Thea*, Boeck.

Ligeledes under Expeditionen observeret ved Røst. Den forekommer ikke sjelden langs vor hele Kyst ligefra Vadsø til Christianiafjorden og er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat.

227. *Halirages bispinosus*, (Sp. Bate).

Af og til ved Røst, dens for Tiden bekendte Nordgrændse. Arten er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat, Østersøen og de britiske Oer.

228. *Halirages borealis*, Boeck.

Sammen med foregaaende ved Røst; hidtil ikke bekendt udenfor Norge.

229. *Halirages fulvocinctus*, (M. Sars).

Talrige Exemplarer af denne smukke Form blev under Expeditionen indsamlede paa forskellige Punkter af det af os bereiste Havstrøg, saaledes ved Husø, i Saltenfjord, ved

of Jan Mayen, the second in the Barents Sea, and the third off the southern extremity of Spitzbergen. The species, which, on the coast of Norway, hardly occurs south of the Polar Circle, has its range of distribution extending to Greenland, the Siberian Polar Sea, the Kara Sea, the Murman coast, and the White Sea.

225. *Dexamine spinosa*, (Mont.).

This species — a very common one off the south and west coasts of Norway — was observed on the Expedition at Røst, — as yet found to constitute its farthest northern limit of distribution. Southward, the range extends to the Kattegat, the British Islands, and the Mediterranean.

226. *Dexamine Thea*, Boeck.

On the Expedition, likewise observed at Røst. It occurs not infrequently along the whole Norwegian coast, from Vadsø to the Christianiafjord, and is met with as far south as the Kattegat.

227. *Halirages bispinosus*, (Sp. Bate).

A few specimens observed at Røst, as yet known its extreme northern limit of distribution. The species occurs as far south as the Kattegat, the Baltic, and the British Islands.

228. *Halirages borealis*, Boeck.

Along with the preceding at Røst; as yet unknown beyond the limits of Norway.

229. *Halirages fulvocinctus*, (M. Sars).

Numerous specimens of this beautiful form were collected on the Expedition in different localities of the ocean-tracts we had to traverse and investigate; thus, for instance,

Spitsbergen samt paa følgende Stationer: 31, 48, 124, 137, 192, 251, 359, samtlige tilhørende den kolde Area; Dybden indtil 649 Favne.

Arten er meget almindelig ved vore Kyster paa større Dyb og nordlig udbredt til Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, det kariske Hav, Franz Josephs Land, Østhavet og det hvide Hav, følgelig circumpolar.

230. Halirages quadridentatus, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 172, Pl. XIV, Fig. 4, a—f.

Findesteder. Stat. 33, 134.

231. Halirages tridentatus, (Bruzel.).

Kun observeret under Expeditionen ved Vesteraalen paa ganske grundt Vand mellem Alger. Den er ikke ualmindelig ved Finmarken og sydlig udbredt til Bohuslän.

232. Amphithopsis latipes, (M. Sars).

Et Par Exemplarer af denne let kjendelige Form toges under Expeditionens 2det Togt i Havet NV af Finmarken (Stat. 200) fra et Dyb af 620 Favne. Arten forekommer af og til langs vor Vest- og Nordkyst paa større Dyb mellem Hydroider og er desuden kjendt fra de britiske Øer (= *Calliopsis Ossiani* Sp. Bate).

233. Amphithopsis pulchella, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 115, Pl. XIV, Fig. 6, a—c.

Findesteder. Stat. 31, 48, 87, 200, 338.

at Husø, in the Saltenfjord, off Spitzbergen, as also at the following Stations: — 31, 48, 124, 137, 192, 251, 359, belonging without exception to the cold area; greatest depth 649 fathoms.

The species is a very common one off the Norwegian coast at a comparatively great depth. Northward, its range of distribution extends to Greenland, the east coast of North America, the Kara Sea, Frantz Josephs Land, the Barents Sea, and the White Sea: hence it is circumpolar.

230. Halirages quadridentatus, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 172, Pl. XIV, fig. 4, a—f.

Locality. — Stats. 33, 124.

231. Halirages tridentatus, (Bruzel.).

On the Expedition, observed off Vesteraalen only, in very shallow water, between Algæ. The species is not uncommon off Finmark; and southward, its range of distribution extends to Bohuslän.

232. Amphithopsis latipes, (M. Sars).

A few specimens of this easily distinguished form were taken, on the 2nd cruise of the Expedition, in the sea north-west of Finmark (Stat. 200), at a depth of 620 fathoms. The species occurs now and again along the west and north coasts of Norway, at a comparatively great depth, between Hydroids, and moreover is known from the British Islands (= *Calliopsis Ossiani* Sp. Bate).

233. Amphithopsis pulchella, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 115, Pl. XIV, fig. 6, a—c.

Locality. — Stats. 31, 48, 87, 200, 338.

234. Cleippides quadricuspis. Heller.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 174, Pl. XIV, Fig. 5.

Findesteder. Stat. 124, 164, 192, 240, 286, 359, 362.

Fam. 11. Leucothoidæ.**235. Leucothoë spinicarpa.** (Abildgaard).

Kun observeret under Expeditionen ved Husø paa 50—60 Favnes Dyb. Arten er ikke ualmindelig ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst, ofte forekommende i Gjellehulen hos Ascidier, og er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat, de britiske Oer og Middelhavet.

236. Tritropis aculeata. (Lepechin).

Exemplarer af denne karakteristiske arktiske Form blev under Expeditionen indsamlede ved Spitsbergen og Jan Mayen samt paa 3 Stationer i det aabne Hav, hvoraf den ene (Stat. 237) ligger SV af Jan Mayen, de 2 øvrige (Stat. 290 og 323) i Havet mellem Finnmarken og Beeren Eiland; Dybden fra 191 til 263 Favne.

Arten, der ved vore Kyster kun er inkskrænket til den arktiske Region, har en fuldkommen circumpolar Udbredning, idet den foruden fra Spitsbergen er noteret fra Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, Polarøerne, det sibiriske Ishav, det kariske Hav, Franz Josephs Land, Østhavet og det hvide Hav.

237. Tritropis Helleri. Boeck.

Observeret under Expeditionen i Vestfjorden (Stat. 255) og Tanafjord (Stat. 260) samt paa 4 Havstationer, hvoraf de 2 (Stat. 124 og 192) tilhører den kolde Area's Dyb udenfor vor Kyst, den 3die (Stat. 262) ligger Øst af Vardø og den 4de (Stat. 359) Vest af Spitsbergen; Dybden fra 148 til 649 Favne. Arten forekommer temmelig almindelig saavel ved vor Vest- som Nordkyst paa større Dyb og er sydlig udbredt til Skagerak, nordlig til det kariske Hav og Østhavet.

234. Cleippides quadricuspis. Heller.

See Part I, p. 174, Pl. XIV, fig. 5.

Locality. — Stats. 124, 164, 192, 240, 286, 359, 362.

Fam. 11. Leucothoidæ.**235. Leucothoë spinicarpa.** (Abildgaard).

On the Expedition, observed at Husø, in 50—60 fathoms. The species is not uncommon off the south and west coasts of Norway, frequently occurring in the branchial cavity of Ascidians, and has its southern range of distribution down to the Kattegat, the British Islands, and the Mediterranean.

236. Tritropis aculeata. (Lepechin).

Specimens of this characteristic Arctic form were collected on the Expedition off Spitzbergen and Jan Mayen, and also at 3 Stations in the open sea, one of which (Stat. 237) lay south-west of Jan Mayen, the other 2 (Stats. 290 and 323) in the tract of ocean between Finnmark and Beeren Eiland; depth ranging from 191 to 263 fathoms.

The species, which, off the Norwegian coast, is limited in occurrence to the Arctic region, has a decided circumpolar distribution, since the animal, exclusive of Spitzbergen, is recorded from Greenland, the east coast of North America, the Polar Islands, the Siberian Polar Sea, the Kara Sea, Franz Josephs Land, the Barents Sea, and the White Sea.

237. Tritropis Helleri. Boeck.

On the Expedition, observed in the Vestfjord (Stat. 255) and the Tanafjord (Stat. 260), as also at 4 Stations in the open sea, of which 2 (Stats. 124 and 192) belonged to the depths of the cold area off the coast of Norway; the 3rd (Stat. 262) lay east of Vardø and the 4th (Stat. 359) west of Spitzbergen; depth ranging from 148 to 649 fathoms. The species occurs rather frequently alike off the west and the north coasts of Norway, at a comparatively great depth, and has its southern range of distribution extending to the Skagerak, its northern to the Kara Sea and the Barents Sea.

238. Tritropis? appendiculata, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 194, Pl. XVI, Fig. 3, *a*.

Findested. Stat. 205.

Af denne arktiske Form blev under Expeditionen enkelte usædvanlig store Exemplarer indsamlede paa 3 forskellige Stationer, de 2 (Stat. 18 og 124) tilhørende den kolde Area's Dyb udenfor vor Kyst, den 3die (Stat. 363) beliggende NV af Spitzbergen; Dybden fra 260 til 412 Favne. Arten er hos os ikke ualmindelig i vor arktiske Region, sjældnere længere Syd ligetil Bohuslän, og er nordlig udbredt til Spitsbergen, Gronland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, Franz Josephs Land og Østhavet.

239. Eusirus cuspidatus, Kröyer.**240. Eusirus longipes, Boeck.**

Kun observeret under Expeditionen ved Husø paa 80—100 Favnes Dyb. Den er aabenbart en mere sydlig Form og ikke ualmindelig ved vor Vest- og Sydkyst samt desuden kjendt fra de britiske Øer (= *E. helveticæ* Sp. Bate).

241. Lilljeborgia fissicornis, (M. Sars).

Foruden i Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260) og i Havet udenfor vor Vestkyst (Stat. 9) er denne karakteristiske Form under Expeditionen observeret paa 7 forskellige Stationer tilhørende den kolde Areas Dyb. Af disse ligger 3 (Stat. 35, 40 og 248) i Havet mellem Norge og Island, to andre (Stat. 283 og 312) Vest af Beeren Eiland og to (Stat. 353 og 359) Vest af Spitzbergen; Dybden fra 416 til 1333 Favne. Arten, der først blev opdaget af min Fader ved Finmarken, hvor den ikke er saa sjelden, forekommer ogsaa af og til langs vor Vestkyst ialfald til Bergens Høider og er nordlig udbredt til Spitzbergen, det kariske Hav og den murmanske Kyst.

238. Tritropis? appendiculata, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 194, Pl. XVI, fig. 3, *a*.

Locality. — Stat. 205.

239. Eusirus cuspidatus, Kröyer.

Of this Arctic form, several unusually large specimens were obtained on the Expedition, at 3 different Stations, — 2 (Stats. 18 and 124) belonging to the deeps of the cold area off the Norwegian coast, the 3rd (Stat. 363) located north-west of Spitzbergen; depth from 260 to 412 fathoms. The species is not uncommon of the Norwegian coast throughout the Arctic region, less frequent in occurrence farther south, down to Bohuslän, its extreme southern limit of distribution; northwards, the range extends to Spitzbergen, Greenland, the east coast of North America, Franz Josephs Land, and the Barents Sea.

240. Eusirus longipes, Boeck.

On the Expedition, observed at Husø alone, in 80—100 fathoms. The species is obviously a more southern form, and not uncommon off the west and south coasts of Norway; it has indeed been also recorded from the British Islands (= *E. helveticæ* Sp. Bate).

241. Lilljeborgia fissicornis, (M. Sars).

Exclusive of the Porsanger Fjord (Stat. 260) and in the sea off the West Coast of Norway (Stat. 8), this characteristic form was observed on the Expedition at 7 different Stations, all belonging to the depths of the cold area. Three of these (Stats. 35, 40, and 248) lay in the tract of ocean extending between Norway and Iceland, two others (Stats. 283 and 312) west of Beeren Eiland, and two (Stats. 353 and 359) west of Spitzbergen; depth from 416 to 1333 fathoms. The species was first met with by the late professor M. Sars, father of the author, off Finmark, where it is not uncommon, and occurs, too, now and again along the whole West Coast of Norway, at least as far south as the latitude of Bergen; the northern range of distribution extends to Spitzbergen, the Kara Sea, and the Murman coast.

242. Lilljeborgia æqvicornis. G. O. Sars, n. sp.Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 192, Pl. XVI, Fig. 2. *a*.**Findesteder.** Stat. 31, 223, 273.**Fam. 12. Pardaliscidæ.****243. Pardalisca cuspidata,** Krøyer.

Nogle faa Exemplarer af denne arktiske Form blev under Expeditionen indsamlede paa Stat. 359, Vest af Spitsbergen; Dybden 416 Favne. Et enkelt Exemplar af usædvanlig Størrelse, men som forøvrigt ikke kunde skilles fra den typiske Form, toges desuden paa Stat. 173 *b* i Havet udenfor Vesteraalen fra et Dyb af 300 Favne. Arten, der hos os hovedsageligt synes at være indskrænket til den arktiske Region, er nordlig udbredt til Spitsbergen, Grønland og det hvide Hav.

244. Pardalisca abyssi, Boeck.

Denne tidligere med foregaaende Art forvekslede Form observeredes under Expeditionen, foruden i Saltenfjord, paa Stat. 280 Syd af Beeren Eiland og paa Stat. 336 udenfor Sydpynten af Spitsbergen; Dybden fra 35 til 70 Favne. Arten er ikke ualmindelig ved vore Kyster og gaar sydlig til Bohuslän.

245. Halice abyssi, Boeck.

Af denne hidtil kun fra Norges Kyst bekendte Form erholdtes nogle Exemplarer paa Stat. 18 og 295, begge tilhørende den kolde Area, den første beliggende i Havet udenfor vor Vestkyst, den anden Vest af Finmarken; Dybden fra 412 til 1110 Favne.

242. Lilljeborgia æqvicornis. G. O. Sars, n. sp.See Part I, p. 192, Pl. XVI, fig. 2. *a*.**Locality.** — Stats. 31, 223, 273.**Fam. 12. Pardaliscidæ.****243. Pardalisca cuspidata,** Krøyer.

A few individuals of this Arctic form were collected on the Expedition at Station 359, west of Spitzbergen; depth 416 fathoms. A single specimen, of unusual size but which, in other respects, could not be distinguished from the typical form, was, moreover, brought up at Station 173 *b*, in the sea off Vesteraalen, from a depth of 300 fathoms. The species, limited off the coast of Norway chiefly to the Arctic region, has its northern range of distribution up to Spitzbergen, Greenland, and the White Sea.

244. Pardalisca abyssi, Boeck.

This species, at first confounded with the preceding form, was observed on the Expedition, not only in the Saltenfjord but also at Station 280, south of Beeren Eiland, and at Station 336, off the southern extremity of Spitzbergen; depth ranging from 35 to 70 fathoms. The species is not uncommon off the Norwegian coast; its southern range of distribution extends to Bohuslän.

245. Halice abyssi, Boeck.

Of this form, hitherto known exclusively from the coast of Norway, a few specimens were obtained at Stations 18 and 295, both in the cold area, the former located in the sea off the West Coast of Norway, the latter west of Finmark; depth from 412 to 1110 fathoms.

246. *Nicippe tumida*, Bruzelius.

Observeret under Expeditionen ved Husø paa 80—100 Favnes Dyb samt paa Stat. 79 i Havet Vest af Nordlandskysten, Dybden 155 Favne. Arten er ikke ualmindelig ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst og sydlig udbredt til Bohuslän og de britiske Øer.

Fam. 13. Gammaridæ.**247. *Maera tenera*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.**

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 177, Pl. XIV, Fig. 7.

Findested. Stat. 21.

248. *Melita dentata*, (Krøyer).

En Del Exemplarer af denne Form indsamledes under Expeditionen i Adventbay paa Spitzbergen. Arten forekommer ikke ualmindelig ved vor Nord- og Vestkyst paa maadeligt Dyb og er udbredt sydlig til Bohuslän og de britiske Øer, nordlig til Island, Grønland, Nordamerikas Øst- og Nordkyst, Novaja Semlja, Østhavet og det hvide Hav.

249. *Melita pallida*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 179, Pl. XV, Fig. 1, *a—l*.

Findested. Stat. 353.

250. *Amathilla Sabini*, (Leach).

Denne ved vore Kyster meget almindeligt forekommende Art blev under Expeditionen observeret i Saltenfjord, ved Jan Mayen og ved Spitzbergen paa forholdsvis grundt Vand. Arten er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat, Østersøen og de britiske Øer, nordlig til Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, det hvide Hav og den murmanske Kyst.

246. *Nicippe tumida*, Bruzelius.

On the Expedition, observed at Husø in 80—100 fathoms, and at Station 79, in the sea west of the coast of Nordland; depth 155 fathoms. The species is not uncommon off the south and west coasts of Norway, and occurs as far south as Bohuslän and the British Islands.

Fam. 13. Gammaridæ.**247. *Maera tenera*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.**

See Part I, p. 177, Pl. XIV, fig. 7.

Locality. — Stat. 21.

248. *Melita dentata*, (Krøyer).

A number of specimens of this form were collected on the Expedition in Advent Bay, Spitzbergen. The species is not uncommon off the north and west coasts of Norway, at a moderate depth, and occurs as far south as Bohuslän and the British Islands; its northern range of distribution extends to Iceland, Greenland, the east and north coasts of North America, Novaja Zemlja, the Barents Sea, and the White Sea.

249. *Melita pallida*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 179, Pl. XV, fig. 1, *a—l*.

Locality. — Stat. 353.

250. *Amathilla Sabini*, (Leach).

This species, a very common one off the Norwegian coast, was observed on the Expedition in the Saltenfjord, also at Jan Mayen and off the shores of Spitzbergen, in comparatively shallow water. Southward, the form is distributed to the Kattegat, the Baltic, and the British Islands, northward to Greenland, the east coast of North America, the White Sea, and the Murman coast.

251. Amathilla pingvis, Kröyer.

Af denne ægte arktiske Form, som endnu ikke er antruffet ved vore Kyster, toges under Expeditionen flere Exemplarer ved Spitsbergen sammen med foregaaende Art. Foruden fra Spitsbergen er den ogsaa noteret fra Grouland og det kariske Hav.

252. Amathillopsis spinigera, Heller.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 181, Pl. XV, Fig. 2.

Findesteder. Stat. 18, 33, 54, 124, 192, 251, 333, 312.

253. Eriopsis elongata, Bruzelius.

Et enkelt Exemplar af denne ved vore Kyster overordentlig sjeldne Form blev under Expeditionens sidste Togt taget i Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260) fra et Dyb af 127 Favne. Den er først opdaget af Bruzelius ved Bohuslän og udbredt til de britiske Øer.

254. Cheirocrates Sundevalli, (Rathke).

Observeret under Expeditionen ved Røst, dens for Tiden bekendte Nordgrændse. Arten er meget almindelig ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst og udbredt til Kattegat og de britiske Øer (= *Lilljeborgia shetlandica* Sp. Bate).

Fam. 14. Ampeliscidæ.**255. Ampelisca Eschrichtii, Kröyer.**

Talrige Exemplarer af denne smukke Art blev under Expeditionen indsamlede paa forskjellige Punkter af det af os bereiste Havstrøg, saaledes i Altenfjord (Stat. 257) og Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260), paa Stat. 48 i Havet Øst af Island, Stat. 195 NV af Finnmarken, Stat. 262 Øst af Vardø, Stat. 273 i Østhavet, Stat. 323, 336 og 357 i Havet Syd og Vest af Spitsbergen; Dybden fra 107 til 299 Favne.

251. Amathilla pingvis, Kröyer.

Of this true Arctic form, — as yet not met with along the coast of Norway, — several fine specimens were obtained on the Expedition, together with the preceding species, at Spitzbergen. Exclusive of Spitzbergen, the animal is also recorded from Greenland and the Kara Sea.

252. Amathillopsis spinigera, Heller.

See Part I, p. 181, Pl. XV, fig. 2.

Locality. — Stats. 18, 33, 54, 124, 192, 251, 333, 312.

253. Eriopsis elongata, Bruzelius.

A sole specimen of this form — exceedingly rare off the Norwegian coast — was taken, on the last cruise of the Expedition, in the Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260), at a depth of 127 fathoms. The species was first observed by Bruzelius, off the coast of Bohuslän, and occurs as far south as the British Islands.

254. Cheirocrates Sundevalli, (Rathke).

On the Expedition, observed at Røst, as known at present its farthest northern limit of distribution. The species is a very common one off the south and west coasts of Norway, and occurs as far south as the Kattegat and the British Islands (= *Lilljeborgia shetlandica* Sp. Bate).

Fam. 14. Ampeliscidæ.**255. Ampelisca Eschrichtii, Kröyer.**

Numerous individuals of this beautiful species were collected on the Expedition in divers localities of the tract of ocean we had to investigate; e. g., in the Altenfjord (Stat. 257) and the Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260), also at Station 48, in the sea east off Iceland, at Station 195, north-west of Finnmark, at Station 262, east of Vardø, at Station 273, in the Barents Sea, at Stations 323, 336, and 357, in the sea south and west of Spitzbergen; depth ranging from 107 to 299 fathoms.

Arten, der er almindelig i vor arktiske Region og ogsaa gaar langs vor Vestkyst, idetmindste til Bergens Høider, er nordlig udbredt til Island, Spitsbergen, Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, Sibiriens Ishav, det kariske Hav, Østhavet og det hvide Hav, følgelig circumpolar.

256. *Ampelisca spinipes*, Boeck.

Af denne tidligere kun ved vor Vestkyst observerede Art toges nogle Exemplarer under Expeditionens 2det Togt ved Røst.

257. *Ampelisca gibba*, G. O. Sars.

Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, I.

Nogle faa Exemplarer af denne ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst ikke ualmindelige Art toges under Expeditionen ved Husø og i det indre af Saltenfjord.

258. *Ampelisca propinqua*, Boeck.

En Form, der nærmest synes at svare til denne af Boeck opstillede, men ufuldstændigt characteriserede Art erholdtes under Expeditionens sidste Togt i et enkelt mindre vel vedligeholdt Exemplar i Østhavet (Stat. 270) fra et Dyb af 136 Favne.

259. *Ampelisca odontoplax*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 196, Pl. XVI, Fig. 4.

Findested. Stat. 147.

The form, sufficiently common throughout the Arctic region of Norway, and occurring along the West Coast, at least as far south as the latitude of Bergen, has its northern range of distribution extending to Iceland, Spitzbergen, Greenland, the east coast of North America, the Siberian Polar Sea, the Kara Sea, the Barents Sea, and the White Sea: hence, the species is circumpolar.

256. *Ampelisca spinipes*, Boeck.

Of this species, till then met with off the West Coast of Norway alone, a few individuals were taken, on the 2nd cruise of the Expedition, at Røst.

257. *Ampelisca gibba*, G. O. Sars.

Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, I.

A few individuals of this species, not uncommon off the south and west coasts of Norway, were taken on the Expedition at Husø and in the inner part of the Saltenfjord.

258. *Ampelisca propinqua*, Boeck.

A sole, to some extent mutilated, specimen of a form that would appear to correspond closest with this species, established but imperfectly characterized by Boeck, was taken, on the last cruise of the Expedition, in the Barents Sea (Stat. 270), at a depth of 136 fathoms.

259. *Ampelisca odontoplax*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 196, Pl. XVI, fig. 4.

Locality. — Stat. 147.

260. *Ampelisca minuticornis*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 198, Pl. XVI, Fig. 5, *a—o*.

Findesteder. Stat. 31, 124, 137, 200, 251, 362.

261. *Byblis Gaimardii*, (Kröyer).

Exemplarer af denne let kjendelige arktiske Form erholdtes under Expeditionen i Saltenfjord og Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260), paa Stat. 267 i Østhavet, samt paa 2 forskellige Punkter i Havet Syd af Spitsbergen (Stat. 336 og 338); Dybden fra 70 til 146 Favne. Arten, der hos os er meget almindelig i den arktiske Region, sjeldnere ved vor Vestkyst, er udbredt til Island, Spitsbergen, Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, Sibiriens Ishav, det kariske Hav, Østhavet, og det hvide Hav, følgelig circumpolar.

262. *Byblis abyssi*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 201, Pl. XVI, Fig. 6.

Findesteder. Stat. 31, 124, 200.

263. *Haploops tubicola*, Lilljeborg.

Observeret under Expeditionen, foruden i Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260) og ved Spitsbergen, paa 8 forskellige Havstationer. Af disse ligger 5 (Stat. 18, 31, 124, 192 og 251) i det aabne Hav udenfor vor Vestkyst, en (Stat. 48) Øst af Island, en anden (Stat. 273) i Østhavet, en 3die (Stat. 326) i Havet mellem Beeren Eiland og Spitsbergen; Dybden fra 123 til 649 Favne. 6 af Stationerne tilhører den kolde Area.

Arten, der forekommer af og til ved vor Nord- og Vestkyst, er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat og de britiske Øer, nordlig til Island, Spitsbergen, Grønland, Labrador, Sibiriens Ishav, det kariske Hav og Østhavet, følgelig circumpolar.

260. *Ampelisca minuticornis*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 198, Pl. XVI, fig. 5, *a—o*.

Locality. — Stats. 31, 124, 137, 200, 251, 362.

261. *Byblis Gaimardii*, (Kröyer).

Specimens of this readily distinguished Arctic form were taken on the Expedition in the Saltenfjord and the Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260), also at Stat. 267, in the Barents Sea, and in two different localities south of Spitzbergen (Stats. 336 and 338); depth ranging from 70 to 146 fathoms. The species, which, throughout the Arctic region of Norway, is a very common one, but occurs less frequently off the West Coast, is distributed as far north as Iceland, Spitzbergen, Greenland, the east coast of North America, the Siberian Polar Sea, the Kara Sea, the Barents Sea, and the White Sea: hence, it has a circumpolar distribution.

262. *Byblis abyssi*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 201, Pl. XVI, fig. 6.

Locality. — Stats. 31, 124, 200.

263. *Haploops tubicola*, Lilljeborg.

On the Expedition, observed not only in the Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260) and off Spitzbergen, but also at 8 different Stations in the open sea. Of these, 5 (Stats. 18, 31, 124, 192, and 251) lay in the open sea, off the West Coast of Norway, one (Stat. 48) east of Iceland, another (Stat. 273) in the Barents Sea, and one (Stat. 326) in the tract of ocean extending between Beeren Eiland and Spitzbergen; depth ranging from 123 to 649 fathoms. As many as 6 of the Stations were in the cold area.

The species, which now and again is met with off the north and west coasts of Norway, occurs as far south as the Kattegat and the British Islands, north up to Iceland, Spitzbergen, Greenland, the east coast of North America, the Siberian Polar Sea, the Kara Sea, the Barents Sea, and the White Sea — has accordingly a circumpolar range.

264. Haploops setosa, Boeck.

Talrige Exemplarer af denne characteristiske Form blev under Expeditionen indsamlede paa forskjellige Punkter af det af os bereiste Havstrog; nemlig foruden ved Husø paa ikke mindre end 14 forskjellige Havstationer. Af disse ligger 6 (Stat. 9, 124, 147, 195, 248 og 251) i Havet udenfor vor Vest- og Nordkyst, en (Stat. 48) Øst af Island, 2 (Stat. 262 og 267) i Østhavet, 2 (Stat. 290 og 323) i Havet mellem Finmarken og Beeren Eiland, 2 (Stat. 283 og 312) Vest af Beeren Eiland og 1 (Stat. 359) Vest af Spitsbergen; Dybden fra 107 til 767 Favne. 7 af Stationerne tilhører den kolde Area.

Arten forekommer af og til ved vor Nord- og Vestkyst paa større Dyb og er af Hoek noteret fra Østhavet, af Stuxberg fra det kariske Hav.

Fam. 15. Photidæ.**265. Photis Reinhardi, Krøyer.**

Nogle Exemplarer af denne Form erholdtes under Expeditionens sidste Togt paa Stat. 338, Syd af Spitsbergen, fra et Dyb af 146 Favne. Arten forekommer af og til ved vor Nord- og Vestkyst og er sydlig udbredt til Kattegat, nordlig til Grønland.

Fam. 16. Microdeutopidæ.**266. Autonoë longipes, Lilljeborg.**

Observeret under Expeditionen ved Røst, $\frac{1}{2}$ dens for Tiden bekjendte Nordgrænse. Arten er almindelig ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst og udbredt til Kattegat og de britiske Øer.

264. Haploops setosa, Boeck.

Numerous specimens of this characteristic form were collected on the Expedition in divers localities of the tracts we had to investigate, — viz., apart from Husø, at as many as 14 Stations in the open sea. Of these, 6 (Stats. 9, 124, 147, 195, 248, and 251) lay in the sea off the west and north coasts of Norway, 1 (Stat. 48) east of Iceland, 2 (Stats. 262 and 267) in the Barents Sea, 2 (Stats. 290 and 323) in the sea between Finmark and Beeren Eiland, 2 (Stats. 283 and 312) west of Beeren Eiland, and 1 (Stat. 359) west of Spitzbergen; depth ranging from 107 to 767 fathoms. As many as 7 of the Stations belonged to the cold area.

The species occurs now and again off the north and west coasts of Norway, at a great depth, and is recorded by Hoek from the Barents Sea, by Stuxberg from the Kara Sea.

Fam. 15. Photidæ.**265. Photis Reinhardi, Krøyer.**

A few specimens of this form were obtained, on the last cruise of the Expedition, at Station 338, south of Spitzbergen, from a depth of 146 fathoms. The species occurs now and again off the north and west coasts of Norway, and its southern range of distribution extends to the Kattegat, its northern to Greenland.

Fam. 16. Microdeutopidæ.**266. Autonoë longipes, Lilljeborg.**

On the Expedition, observed at Røst, at present its northern limit of distribution. The species is common off the south and west coasts of Norway, and occurs down to the Kattegat and the British Islands.

267. *Autonoë megacheir*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 203, Pl. XVI, Fig. 7.

Findested. Stat. 195.

Exemplarer af denne Form blev under Expeditionen indsamlede i Saltenfjord og ved Røst, fremdeles i Havnen ved Reikjavik og ved Spitsbergen paa forholdsvis grundt Vand, mellem Alger. Arten er meget almindelig i vor arktiske Region, sjeldnere ved vor Vestkyst og sydlig udbredt til Kattegat og de britiske Øer, nordlig til Grønland.

268. *Protomedeia fasciata*, (Krøyer).**269. *Protomedeia longimana*, Boeck.**

Kun observeret under Expeditionen ved Røst. Arten er foruden ved vore Kyster kjendt fra Kattegat (Meinert).

Fam. 17. Podoceridæ.**270. *Amphithoë podoceroïdes*, Rathke.**

Observeret under Expeditionen ved Røst paa ganske grundt Vand. Arten er meget almindelig ved vore Kyster og sydlig udbredt til Kattegat og de britiske Øer, nordlig til Nordamerikas Østkyst.

271. *Podocerus angvipes*, Krøyer.

Foruden ved Røst er denne Form under Expeditionen ogsaa observeret ved Spitsbergen paa ganske grundt Vand. Arten forekommer langs vor hele Kyst og er sydlig udbredt

267. *Autonoë megacheir*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 203, Pl. XVI, fig. 7.

Locality. — Stat. 195.

Specimens of this form were collected on the Expedition in the Saltenfjord and at Røst; also in the harbour of Reikjavik and off Spitzbergen, in comparatively shallow water, between Algæ. The species is a very common one throughout the Arctic region of Norway, less frequent off the West Coast, and southward has its range of distribution as far down as the Cattegat and the British Islands, northward up to Greenland.

268. *Protomedeia fasciata*, (Krøyer).**269. *Protomedeia longimana*, Boeck.**

On the Expedition, observed at Røst alone. Apart from the coasts of Norway, the species is known from the Cattegat only (Meinert).

Fam. 17. Podoceridæ.**270. *Amphithoë podoceroïdes*, Rathke.**

On the Expedition, observed at Røst, in very shallow water. The species is a very common one off the Norwegian coast, and has its southern range of distribution extending to the Cattegat and the British Islands, its northern to the east coast of North America.

271. *Podocerus angvipes*, Krøyer.

Besides at Røst, this form was observed on the Expedition off the shores of Spitzbergen, in very shallow water. The species occurs along the whole of the Norwegian coast.

til Kattegat og de britiske Øer, nordlig til Island, Grønland, Spitsbergen, det sibiriske Ishav, det kariske Hav, den murmanske Kyst og det hvide Hav.

272. Podocerus megacheir, Boeck.

Af denne tidligere kun fra en enkelt Lokalitet ved vor Vestkyst noterede Art indsamledes under Expeditionen talrige Exemplarer paa forskjellige Punkter af det af os bereiste Havstrog. Af de 8 Stationer, hvorpaa den er observeret, ligger en (Stat. 255) i Vestfjorden, en (Stat. 48) Øst af Island, 2 (Stat. 124 og 200) i Havet udenfor vor Vest- og Nordkyst, en (Stat. 283) SV af Beeren Eiland, de 3 øvrige (Stat. 338, 343 og 359) i Havet om Spitsbergen; Dybden fra 146 til 767 Favne. 6 af Stationerne tilhører den kolde Area.

273. Podocerus assimilis, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 205, Pl. XVII, Fig. 1, *a-c*.

Findesteder. Stat. 137, 200.

274. Podocerus brevicornis, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 207, Pl. XVII, Fig. 2, *a-c*.

Findesteder. Stat. 31, 283, 338, 362, 363.

275. Podocerus tenuicornis, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 209, Pl. XVII, Fig. 3.

Findested. Stat. 295.

and has its southern range of distribution to the Kattegat and the British Islands, its northern to Iceland, Greenland, Spitzbergen, the Siberian Polar Sea, the Kara Sea, the Murman coast, and the White Sea.

272. Podocerus megacheir, Boeck.

Of this species, previously recorded from but a single locality, off the West Coast of Norway, numerous individuals were collected on the Expedition in divers parts of the ocean-tract we had to investigate. Of the 8 Stations at which the animal was observed, 1 (Stat. 255) lay in the Vestfjord, 1 (Stat. 48) east of Iceland, 2 (Stats. 124 and 200) in the sea off the west and north coasts of Norway, 1 (Stat. 283) south-west of Beeren Eiland, and the other 3 (Stats. 338, 343, and 359) in the sea surrounding Spitzbergen; depth from 146 to 767 fathoms. As many as 6 of the Stations belonged to the cold area.

273. Podocerus assimilis, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 205, Pl. XVII, fig. 1, *a-c*.

Locality. — Stats. 137, 200.

274. Podocerus brevicornis, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 207, Pl. XVII, fig. 2, *a-c*.

Locality. — Stats. 31, 283, 338, 362, 363.

275. Podocerus tenuicornis, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 209, Pl. XVII, fig. 3.

Locality. — Stat. 295.

276. *Erichthonius megalops*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 210, Pl. XVII, Fig. 4, *a—b*.

Findesteder. Stat. 31, 200, 224, 251.

Fam. 18. *Corophiidæ*.**277. *Corophium crassicorne*, Bruzelius.**

Observeret under Expeditionen ved Jan Mayen paa forholdsvis grundt Vand. Arten er almindelig ved Finmarken, sjeldnere ved vor Vestkyst og sydlig udbredt til Kattegat og de britiske Øer.

278. *Unciola irrorata*, (Say).

(= *Glaucanome leucopsis*, Kröyer).

Talrige Exemplarer af denne characteristicke arktiske Form blev under Expeditionen indsamlede paa 7 forskellige Stationer. Kun en af disse (Stat. 260) tilhører vort Kystgebet (Porsangerfjorden). Af de øvrige ligger de 4 (Stat. 18, 31, 33 og 124) i Havet udenfor vor Vestkyst, en (Stat. 267) i Østhavet og en anden (Stat. 336) indenfor Sydpynten af Spitsbergen. Naar undtages denne sidste, tilhører alle de øvrige den kolde Area; Dybden fra 148 til 525 Favne.

Arten er ved vore Kyster alene indskrænket til den arktiske Region og har en fuldkommen circumpolar Udbredning, idet den er noteret fra Spitsbergen, Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, det kariske Hav og Østhavet.

279. *Unciola petalocera*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 212, Pl. XVII, Fig. 5, *a—l*.

Findesteder. Stat. 18, 31, 124, 137, 192, 200, 290, 312.

276. *Erichthonius megalops*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 210, Pl. XVII, fig. 4, *a—b*.

Locality. — Stats. 31, 200, 224, 251.

Fam. 18. *Corophiidæ*.**277. *Corophium crassicorne*, Bruzelius.**

On the Expedition, observed off Jan Mayen, in comparatively shallow water. The species is common off Finmark, less frequent along the West Coast of Norway, and occurs as far south as the Kattegat and the British Islands.

278. *Unciola irrorata*, (Say).

(= *Glaucanome leucopsis*, Kröyer).

Numerous specimens of this characteristic Arctic form were collected on the Expedition, at 7 different Stations. Only one of these (Stat. 260, in the Porsangerfjord), was located within the limits of the Norwegian coastal region. Of the rest, 4 (Stats. 18, 31, 33, and 124) lay in the sea off the West Coast of Norway, 1 (Stat. 267) in the Barents Sea, and 1 (Stat. 336) off the southern extremity of Spitzbergen. Excluding the last, all the others were in the cold area; depth ranging from 148 to 525 fathoms.

Off the Norwegian coast, the species is exclusively limited to the Arctic region, and has a true circumpolar distribution, having been recorded from Spitzbergen, Greenland, the east coast of North America, the Kara Sea, and the Barents Sea.

279. *Unciola petalocera*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 212, Pl. XVII, fig. 5, *a—l*.

Locality — Stats. 18, 31, 124, 137, 192, 200, 290, 312.

280. *Neohela monstrosa*, (Boeck).

Et fuldstændigt vedligeholdt Exemplar af denne hidtil kun fra en enkelt Lokalitet ved vor Kyst (Christianiafjord) bekendte Form blev under Expeditionens sidste Togt taget i Porsangerfjorden (Stat. 260) fra et Dyb af 127 Favne. Enkelte ufuldstændige Exemplarer haves ogsaa fra 3 forskjellige Havstationer tilhørende den kolde Area, hvoraf den ene (Stat. 40) ligger Nord af Færøerne, den anden (Stat. 295) i Havet NV af Finmarken, den 3die (Stat. 359) Vest af Spitzbergen; Dybden fra 416 til 1215 Favne.

Fam. 19. *Dulichiidæ*.**281. *Dulichia tuberculata*, Boeck.**

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 215, Pl. XVII, Fig. 6, 6 *a*.

Findested. Spitzbergen.

282. *Dulichia monacantha*, Metzger.

Observeret under Expeditionen i Havnen ved Reikjavik (Island). Arten er meget almindelig ved Finmarken, sjældnere ved vor Vestkyst, hvor den første blev opdaget under den tyske Nordso-Expedition (Pommerania).

283. *Dulichia hirticornis*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 218, Pl. XVIII, Fig. 1, 1 *a*.

Findesteder. Stat. 18, 31, 200.

284. *Dulichia macera*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 220, Pl. XVIII, Fig. 2, 2 *a*.

Findesteder. Stat. 190, 286.

280. *Neohela monstrosa*, (Boeck).

A perfectly unutilated specimen of this form, known till then but from a single locality off the Norwegian coast (the Christianiafjord), was obtained in the Porsangerfjord (Stat. 260) from a depth of 127 fathoms. A few defective individuals were taken at 3 different Stations in the open sea, from the cold area, one of which (Stat. 40) lay north of the Færoes, the other (Stat. 295) in the sea north-west of Finmark, and the 3rd (Stat. 359) west of Spitzbergen; depth ranging from 416 to 1215 fathoms.

Fam. 19. *Dulichiidæ*.**281. *Dulichia tuberculata*, Boeck.**

See Part I, p. 215, Pl. XVII, fig. 6, 6 *a*.

Locality. — Spitzbergen.

282. *Dulichia monacantha*, Metzger.

On the Expedition, observed in the harbour of Reikjavik (Iceland). The species is a very common one off the coast of Finmark, less frequent along the West Coast of Norway, where it was first observed on the German "North Sea Expedition" (with the "Pommerania").

283. *Dulichia hirticornis*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 218, Pl. XVIII, fig. 1, 1 *a*.

Locality. — Stats. 18, 31, 200.

284. *Dulichia macera*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 220, Pl. XVIII, fig. 2, 2 *a*.

Locality. — Stats. 190, 286.

Trib. 3. *Caprellina*.

Fam. **Caprellidæ.**

285. *Caprella linearis*. Lin.

Nogle Exemplarer af denne Art blev under Expeditionens 1ste Togt tagne i Havnen ved Reikjavik. Arten er almindelig ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst og udbredt til Kattegat, Østersøen og de britiske Oer.

286. *Caprella septentrionalis*. Kröyer.

Observeret under Expeditionen ved Spitzbergen paa flere forskjellige Punkter. Arten forekommer meget almindelig overalt ved Finmarken og gaar sydlig langs vor Vestkyst ligetil Kattegat; nordlig er den udbredt til Spitzbergen, Grønland og Nordamerikas Østkyst.

287. *Caprella punctata*, Boeck.

En Del Exemplarer af denne hidtil alene fra vor Vestkyst bekjendte Art toges under Expeditionen strax indenfor Saltstrømmen fastklyngede til Hydroider optagne fra 50—60 Favnes Dyb.

288. *Caprella microtuberculata*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 222, Pl. XVIII, Fig. 3, 3 a.

Findesteder. Stat. 315, 336.

289. *Caprella spinosissima*, Norman.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 225, Pl. XVIII, Fig. 4, a—l.

Findesteder. Stat. 18, 124, 137, 164, 200, 343.

Trib. 3. *Caprellina*.

Fam. **Caprellidæ.**

285. *Caprella linearis*. Lin.

A few individuals of this species were taken, on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, in the harbour of Reikjavik. The form is common off the south and west coasts of Norway, and occurs as far south as the Cattegat, the Baltic, and the British Islands.

286. *Caprella septentrionalis*, Kröyer.

On the Expedition, observed off Spitzbergen, in divers localities. The species is of very frequent occurrence along the whole of the Finmark coast, and extends southward down the west coast of the country to the Cattegat; northward, its range of distribution reaches up to Spitzbergen, Greenland, and the east coast of North America.

287. *Caprella punctata*, Boeck.

A number of individuals of this species, till then known exclusively from the West Coast of Norway, were taken on the Expedition at a short distance within the Saltstrømmen, clustered on Hydroids brought up from 50 to 60 fathoms.

288. *Caprella microtuberculata*, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 222, Pl. XVIII, fig. 3, 3 a.

Locality. — Stats. 315, 336.

289. *Caprella spinosissima*, Norman.

See Part I, p. 225, Pl. XVIII, fig. 4, a—l.

Locality. — Stats. 18, 124, 137, 164, 200, 343.

290. Aeginella spinosa. Boeck.

Denne tidligere kun fra vor Vestkyst bekjendte Form blev under Expeditionen observeret i Altenfjord (Stat. 257) og desuden paa Stat. 315 i Havet NV af Beeren Eiland; Dybden 160—180 Favne.

291. Aegina spinifera, (Bell).

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 228, Pl. XVIII, Fig. 5, *a—c*.

Findesteder. Stat. 48, 336.

Ordo 5.

Branchiopoda.

Subordo 1.

Phyllocarida.Fam. **Nebaliidæ.****292. Nebalia bipes,** (Fabr.)

Observeret under Expeditionen i Saltenfjord paa 20—30 Favnes Dyb. Arten forekommer ikke ualmindelig langs vor hele Kyst og er nordlig udbredt til Grønland (Krøyer) og Nordamerikas Østkyst (Packard), sydlig til de britiske Øer (Norman).

Subordo 2.

Phyllopoda.Fam. 1. **Apodidæ.****293. Lepidurus glacialis,** (Krøyer).

Nogle faa Exemplarer af denne Form toges under Expeditionens sidste Togt i smaa Ferskvandsansamlinger ved Adventbay paa Spitzbergen.

290. Aeginella spinosa. Boeck.

This form, till then exclusively known from the West Coast of Norway, was observed on the Expedition in the Altenfjord (Stat. 257), and likewise at Station 315, in the sea north-west of Beeren Eiland; depth from 160 to 180 fathoms.

291. Aegina spinifera, Bell.

See Part I. p. 228, Pl. XVIII, fig. 5, *a—c*.

Locality. — Stats. 48, 336.

Ordo 5.

Branchiopoda.

Subordo 1.

Phyllocarida.Fam. **Nebaliidæ.****292. Nebalia bipes,** (Fabr.)

On the Expedition, observed in the Saltenfjord, at a depth of 20—30 fathoms. The species occurs not infrequently along the whole Norwegian coast, and northward extends as far as Greenland (Krøyer) and the east coast of North America (Packard), southward to the British Islands (Norman).

Subordo 2.

Phyllopoda.Fam. 1. **Apodidæ.****293. Lepidurus glacialis.** (Krøyer).

A few specimens of this form were taken, on the last cruise of the Expedition, in small freshwater lakes, near Advent Bay, Spitzbergen.

Arten forekommer hos os alene i vore Høifjeldstrakter, saaledes paa Dovre (Kongsvold), Filefjeld (Nystuen) og Lom. Den er kjendt saavel fra Spitsbergen (Torell) som Gronland (Krøyer etc.) og det arktiske Nordamerika (Packard), hvor den ofte forekommer i store Mængder i grunde Damme.

The species occurs in Norway throughout the Alpine tracts alone, thus, on the Dovre chain (Kongsvold), the Filefjeld (Nystuen) and at Lom. It is known from Spitsbergen (Torell), Greenland (Krøyer and others), and the Arctic regions of North America (Packard), where the form often occurs very abundantly in shallow ponds.

Fam. 2. Branchipodidæ.

294. *Branchinecta paludosa*, (Müller).

Kun observeret under Expeditionen i et grundt Tjern ved Vardo, hvor den imidlertid forekom i store Mængder.

Arten, som hos os desuden er bekjendt fra Høifjeldsplateauet paa Dovre (Hjerkin og Kongsvold), er udbredt til Gronland (Müller), det arktiske Nordamerika (= *Br. grønlandica* Verrill og *arctica* Miers), Sibirien (= *Branchipus middendorffianus* Fischer) og svensk Lapland (Lilljeborg).

Fam. 2. Branchipodidæ.

294. *Branchinecta paludosa*, (Müller).

On the Expedition, observed only in a shallow tarn, near Vardo, where, however, it occurred in great abundance.

The species which is also known in Norway, from the Alpine plateau of the Dovre (Hjerkin and Kongsvold), has its range of distribution up to Greenland (Müller), the Arctic regions of North America (= *Br. grønlandica* Verrill and *arctica* Miers), Siberia (= *Branchipus middendorffianus* Fischer), and Swedish Lapland (Lilljeborg).

295. *Polyartemia forcipata*, Fischer.

Funden i store Mængder i et lidet Tjern paa Hoiden over Byen Hammerfest. Arten, der hos os alene er indskrænket til den arktiske Region og navnlig i Østfinmarken er meget almindelig, er først beskrevet af Fischer fra Sibirien og ogsaa noteret af Lilljeborg som forekommende i svensk Lapland.

295. *Polyartemia forcipata*, Fischer.

Met with in great abundance inhabiting a small tarn on one of the heights above the town of Hammerfest. The species, which in Norway is exclusively limited to the Arctic region, and in particular throughout East Finmark, occurs with great frequency, was first described by Fischer, from Siberia, and subsequently recorded by Lilljeborg, from Swedish Lapland.

Subordo 3.

Cladocera.

Fam. 1. Daphniidæ.

296. *Daphnia Schæfferi*, Baird.

I det samme Tjern ved Vardo, hvori *Branchinecta paludosa* forekom, fandtes ogsaa denne hos os meget sjeldne *Daphnia* i temmelig betydeligt Antal. Den er forøvrigt af mig kun fundet paa 2 andre Lokaliteter her i Landet,

Subordo 3.

Cladocera.

Fam. 1. Daphniidæ.

296. *Daphnia Schæfferi*, Baird.

At Vardo, in the same tarn where *Branchinecta paludosa* was found to occur, we met with this *Daphnia* — very rare in Norway — in comparative abundance. For the rest, I have taken the animal in but two other spots

nemlig i en liden Vandpyt ved Frosten (Trondhjems Stift) og i en Grøft med halvt brakt Vand paa Sandø (Hvaløerne) ved Udlobet af Christianiafjorden. Arten er kjendt fra Sverige, Danmark, de britiske Øer og Tyskland.

297. *Daphnia pulex*, Lin.

Denne meget variable og vidt udbredte Art observeredes under Expeditionen ved Vardo sammen med foregaaende Art og desuden i Damme ved Reikjavik (Island). Den er anført af saagodtsom alle Autores, der har befattet sig med Studiet af denne interessante Krebsdyrgruppe.

298. *Simocephalus vetulus*. (Müll).

Ikke ualmindelig i Smaadamme ved Reikjavik; ligesom foregaaende vidt udbredt over hele Europas Fastland og paa de britiske Øer.

Fam. 2. Lynceidæ.

299. *Chydorus sphaericus*, Müll.

Dette var den eneste Cladoeer, som observeredes paa Spitsbergen. Den forekom i ringe Mængder i de samme Myrpytter ved Adventbay, hvori *Lepidurus glacialis* fandtes. Arten synes i Europa at have en vid geografisk Udbredning og er anført af alle Autores paa dette Felt.

300. *Alona oblonga*, P. E. Müller.

Af og til i Smaadamme ved Reikjavik. Den er hos os en af de alleralmindeligste Arter af Slægten og desuden kjendt fra Sverige, Danmark, Preussen og de britiske Øer.

in this country, viz. — from a diminutive pool of water, at Frosten (Trondhjems Stift), and from a trench, filled with brackish water, on the island of Sandø (Hvaløerne), at the mouth of the Christianiafjord. The species is known from Sweden, Denmark, the British Islands, and Germany.

297. *Daphnia pulex*, Lin.

This most variable and widely distributed species was observed on the Expedition at Vardo, along with the preceding form, as also in ditches near Reikjavik, Iceland. The form is recorded by well-nigh all authors that have made this interesting group of Crustacea the subject of their study.

298. *Simocephalus vetulus*, (Müll).

Not uncommon in small ditches near Reikjavik; like the preceding distributed over the whole of the continent of Europe and the British Islands.

Fam. 2. Lynceidæ.

299. *Chydorus sphaericus*, Müller.

This was the only Cladoceran observed in Spitzbergen. It occurred, in limited numbers, in similar moorland-pools, at Advent Bay, where *Lepidurus glacialis* was taken. The species would appear to have a wide geographical distribution throughout Europe, and is recorded by all authors from that region.

300. *Alona oblonga*, P. E. Müller.

Now and again in small ponds near Reikjavik. In Norway, it is one of the commonest species of the genus, and moreover is known from Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, and the British Islands.

Fam. 3. Polyphemidæ.

301. *Podon polyphemoides*, (Leuckart).

Observeret under Expeditionen i den indre Del af Sognefjorden som sædvanlig svømmende om nær Vandskorpen. Arten, der først er opdaget af Leuckart ved Helgoland, er meget almindelig i den indre Del af Christianiafjorden og desuden anført fra de danske Kyster (P. E. Müller), fra Østersøen (Lilljeborg) og fra de britiske Oer (Norman).

202. *Podon minutus*, G. O. Sars.

Denne lille ved vore Kyster ikke ualmindelige Art observeredes ligeledes under Expeditionen i Sognefjorden sammen med foregaaende. Den er ligesom foregaaende noteret fra de danske Kyster og Østersøen.

303. *Podon intermedius*, Lilljeborg.

Almindelig længere ud mod Havkysten sammen med *Evadne Nordmanni*. Arten forekommer langs vor hele Vest- og Sydkyst til Kattegat.

304. *Evadne Nordmanni*, Lovén.

Foruden i Sognefjorden observeredes denne Form ogsaa i betydelig Afstand fra Land i det aabne Hav udenfor vor Vestkyst (Stat. 26 og 124). Arten er meget almindelig ved vor Vest- og Sydkyst og gaar ogsaa ind i Kattegat og Østersøen, ligesom den ogsaa er noteret af Norman fra de britiske Øer (Shetlandsøerne).

Fam. 3. Polyphemidæ.

301. *Podon polyphemoides*, (Leuckart).

On the Expedition, observed in the inner part of the Sognefjord, as usual swimming about close to the surface of the water. The species, discovered by Leuckart off Helgoland, is very common throughout the inner tracts of the Christianiafjord, and moreover has been recorded from the Danish coast (P. E. Müller), from the Baltic (Lilljeborg), and from the British Islands (Norman).

302. *Podon minutus*, G. O. Sars.

This diminutive species, by no means uncommon off the Norwegian coast, was also observed on the Expedition, in the Sognefjord, together with the preceding form. It is, in common with the foregoing, recorded from the Danish coasts and the Baltic.

303. *Podon intermedius*, Lilljeborg.

Common farther out towards the coast, together with *Evadne Nordmanni*. The form occurs along the whole of our west and south-west coasts down to the Kattegat.

304. *Evadne Nordmanni*, Lovén.

Apart from the Sognefjord, this form was also observed, at a considerable distance from land, off the West Coast of Norway (Stats. 26 and 124). The species is a very common one off the west and south coasts of the country, and extends as far south as the Kattegat and the Baltic; moreover, it is recorded, by Norman, from the British Islands (the Shetlands).

Ordo 6.

Ostracoda.

Trib. 1. *Myodocopa*.

Fam. 1. Cypridinidæ.

305. *Cypridina norvegica*, Baird.

Nogle Exemplarer af denne ved vore Kyster meget almindelige Form erholdtes paa Stat. 195 i Havet udenfor Finmarkens Kyst fra et Dyb af 107 Favne. Arten er forøvrigt kun noteret fra Shetlandsøerne af Norman.

306. *Philomedes brenda*, (Baird).

Hunner af denne Form (= *Cypridina globosa*, Lilljeborg) toges under Expeditionen ved Røst og ved Spitsbergen (Adventbay) paa forholdsvis grundt Vand samt desuden paa 3 langt fra hinanden adskilte Havstationer. Den ene af disse (Stat. 223) ligger Syd af Jan Mayen, den anden (Stat. 267) i Østhavet og den 3die (Stat. 338) udenfor Sydpynten af Spitsbergen; Dybden fra 70 til 148 Favne. Arten, der forekommer langs vor hele Kyst, er desuden kjendt fra Kattegat og de britiske Øer.

307. *Philomedes Lilljeborgii*, G. O. Sars.

Nogle Exemplarer af denne Art toges under Expeditionens 1ste Togt paa Stat. 10 i Havet udenfor vor Vestkyst fra et Dyb af 220 Favne. Desuden observeredes den i Sognefjorden, hvor ogsaa et enkelt Exemplar af den fuldt udviklede Han erholdtes. Arten, der ikke er sjelden paa større Dyb ved vore Kyster, er hidtil ikke noteret udenfor Norge.

308. *Asterope abyssicola*, G. O. Sars.

Et enkelt Exemplar af denne af mig tidligere kun ved Lofoten observerede Form erholdtes under Expeditionens sidste Togt i Havet mellem Finmarken og Beeren Eiland (Stat. 290) fra et Dyb af 191 Favne.

Ordo 6.

Ostracoda.

Trib. 1. *Myodocopa*.

Fam. 1. Cypridinidæ.

305. *Cypridina norvegica*, Baird.

A few specimens of this form — very common off the coast of Norway — were obtained at Station 195, off Finmark, from a depth of 107 fathoms. For the rest, the species is recorded from the Shetland Isles only, by Norman.

306. *Philomedes brenda*, (Baird).

Females of this form (= *Cypridina globosa*, Lilljeborg) were taken on the Expedition at Røst and at Spitsbergen (Advent Bay), in comparatively shallow water, as also at 2 Stations in the open sea, far removed from each other. One of these (Stat. 223) lay south of Jan Mayen, the other (Stat. 267) in the Barents Sea, and the 3rd (Stat. 338) off the southern extremity of Spitsbergen; depth ranging from 70 to 148 fathoms. The species, which occurs along the whole coast of Norway, is also known from the Kattegat and the British Islands.

307. *Philomedes Lilljeborgii*, G. O. Sars.

A few individuals of this species were taken on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, at Stat. 10, off the West Coast of Norway, from a depth of 220 fathoms. Moreover, we observed the species in the Sognefjord, where, too, a single specimen of a fully developed male was obtained. This species, not rare at great depths off the Norwegian coast, has not, up to the present time, been recorded beyond the limits of Norway.

308. *Asterope abyssicola*, G. O. Sars.

A sole specimen of this form, till then observed by the author at Lofoten only, was taken, on the last cruise of the Expedition, between Finmark and Beeren Eiland (Stat. 290), at a depth of 191 fathoms.

Fam. 2. **Conchoeciidæ.****309. Conchoecia borealis, G. O. Sars.**

Observeret under Expeditionen paa 4 forskjellige Stationer. 2 af disse (Stat. 26 og 31) ligger i Havet udenfor Storeggen, den 3die (Stat. 40) Nord af Færoerne og den 4de (Stat. 359) Vest af Spitsbergen; Dybden fra 237 til 1215 Favne. Arten der først af mig blev opdaget ved Lofoten, forekommer ogsaa ved vor Vest- og Sydkyst paa Dybder over 100 Favne, men er hidtil ikke noteret af andre Forskere.

Trib. 2. *Podocopa.*

Fam. **Cypridæ.****310. Cypris Jurinii, Zaddach.**

Observeret under Expeditionen i smaa Ferskvandsansamlinger ved Adventbay (Spitsbergen). Arten, der hos os er almindelig i Christiania Omegn, er kjendt fra Sverige, Tydskland, Rusland og de britiske Øer.

311. Cypria aculeata, (Lilljeborg).

Ikke ualmindelig i Smaadamme ved Reikjavik (Island). Arten, der især ynder halvt brakt Vand, er ikke ualmindelig i den sydlige Del af vort Land og desuden kjendt fra Sverige og de britiske Øer.

312. Candona candida, (Müll).

Observeret i enkelte Exemplarer i de samme Smaadamme ved Adventbay (Spitsbergen), hvor *Cypris Jurinii*, forekom. Arten synes at have en vid Udbredning over Europas Fastland ligesom ogsaa paa de britiske Øer.

Fam. 2. **Conchoeciidæ.****309. Conchoecia borealis, G. O. Sars.**

On the Expedition, observed at 4 different Stations. Of these, 2 (Stats. 26 and 31) lay off the Storeggen Bank, the 3rd (Stat. 40) north of the Færoes, and the 4th (Stat. 359) west of Spitzbergen; depth ranging from 237 to 1215 fathoms. The species, discovered by the author at Lofoten, also occurs off the west and south coasts of the country, in depths exceeding 100 fathoms, but has not hitherto been recorded by other naturalists.

Trib. 2. *Podocopa.*

Fam. **Cypridæ.****310. Cypris Jurinii, Zaddach.**

On the Expedition, observed in small freshwater pools near Advent Bay (Spitzbergen). The species, which in Norway is common in the neighbourhood of Christiania, has been recorded from Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, and the British Islands.

311. Cypria aculeata, (Lilljeborg).

Not uncommon in small ponds near Reikjavik (Iceland). The species, which in particular affects slightly brackish water, is not infrequent throughout the southern districts of Norway, and is known too from Sweden and the British Islands.

312. Candona candida, (Müll).

Observed here and there in the same small ponds near Advent Bay (Spitzbergen), where *Cypris Jurinii* was found to occur. The species would appear to have a wide distribution over the continent of Europe, including the British Islands.

313. Macrocypris minna, (Baird).

En Del Exemplarer af denne eiendommelige Form toges ved Husø paa 80—100 Favnes Dyb. Arten er meget almindelig ved vore Kyster paa større Dyb og desuden kjendt fra de britiske Øer.

Ordo 7.

Copepoda.

Trib. 1. *Calanoidea*.Fam. 1. *Calanidæ*.**314. Calanus finmarchicus**, (Gunner).

Almindelig udbredt over hele det af os bereiste Havstrøg og ofte forekommende i umaadelig Masser lige i Vandskorpen, især ved Kanterne af de store Havbanker. Ualmindelig store Exemplarer (over dobbelt saa store som den sædvanlige Form) erholdtes i Havet omkring Jan Mayen. Arten, der forekommer langs vor hele Kyst, er kjendt fra Spitsbergen, Grønland, Island, de britiske Øer og Kattegat.

315. Euchæta norvegica, Boeck.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 234, Pl. XIX.

Findestøder. Stat. 26, 31, 35, 40, 53, 54, 96, 183, 190, 205, 257.

Fam. 2. *Pontellidæ*.**316. Anomalocera Pattersonii**, Templeton.

Denne smukke og let kjendelige Form blev under Expeditionen observeret i Sognefjorden, samt paa 6 forskellige Havstationer (Stat. 10, 19, 26, 33, 35, 124), overalt svømmende skarevis lige i Vandskorpen. Alle Stationer

313. Macrocypris minna, (Baird).

A number of specimens of this peculiar form were taken at Husø, in 80—100 fathoms. The species is a very common one along the Norwegian coast, at great depths, and known too from the British Islands.

Ordo 7.

Copepoda.

Trib. 1. *Calanoidea*.Fam. 1. *Calanidæ*.**314. Calanus finmarchicus**, (Gunner).

Distributed as a rule throughout the whole of the ocean-tract we had to explore, and frequently occurring in prodigious numbers at the very surface of the water, in particular close to the edges of the great ocean-banks. Unusually large specimens (more than double the size of the common form) were obtained in the sea surrounding Jan Mayen. The species, which occurs along the whole coast of Norway, is known from Spitzbergen, Greenland, Iceland, the British Islands, and the Kattegat.

315. Euchæta norvegica, Boeck.

See Part I, p. 234, Pl. XIX.

Locality. — Stats. 26, 31, 35, 40, 53, 54, 96, 183, 190, 205, 257.

Fam. 2. *Pontellidæ*.**316. Anomalocera Pattersonii**, Templeton.

This beautiful and easily distinguishable form was observed on the Expedition in the Sognefjord, as also at 6 different Stations in the open sea (Stats. 10, 19, 26, 33, 35, 124). everywhere swimming about in shoals at the

tilhører den sydligere Del af Nordhavet; i den nordlige Del observeredes den aldrig. Arten forekommer til enkelte Tider i store Mængder ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst, navnlig efter uroligt Veir med stærk paalands Strom, og er udbredt til Bohuslän, de britiske Øer, Europas Atlanterhavskyst og Middelhavet.

317. *Dias longiremis*, Lilljeborg.

Denne ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst meget almindelige Form, der nærmest synes mig at maatte henføres til Pontellidernes Familie, observeredes under Expeditionen foruden i Sognefjorden paa 3 i betydelig Afstand fra Kysten beliggende Havstationer (Stat. 33, 35 og 124) ligeledes tilhørende den sydligere Del af Nordhavet. Arten er udbredt til Østersøen, de britiske Øer og Middelhavet.

Fam. 3. Diaptomidæ.

318. *Centropages typicus*, Kröyer.

Foruden i Sognefjorden erholdtes enkelte Exemplarer af denne Art i Overfladenettet paa Stat. 26 udenfor Storeggen. Den er ikke ualmindelig ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst og desuden kjendt fra Helgoland, de britiske Øer og Kysten af Portugal.

319. *Centropages hamatus*, (Lilljeborg).

Observeret sammen med foregaaende og altid i betydeligere Antal. Arten er meget almindelig overalt ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst og udbredt til Kattegat, Østersøen og de britiske Øer.

surface of the water. All the Stations belong to the southern tract of the Northern Ocean; in the Arctic Sea, it was never observed. The species occurs occasionally in great abundance off the southern and western coasts of Norway; in particular after boisterous weather accompanied by a strong current from the sea, and extends down to Bohuslän, the British Islands, the Atlantic Coast of Europe, and the Mediterranean.

317. *Dias longiremis*, Lilljeborg.

This form, very common off the south and west coasts of Norway, which in my judgment has greatest reason for being referred to the family of the Pontellide, was observed on the Expedition, not only in the Sognefjord but also at 3 Stations in the open sea, located a considerable distance from the coast, viz. — Stations 33, 35, and 124, all three likewise belonging to the southern part of the Northern Ocean. The species occurs as far south as the Baltic, the British Islands, and the Mediterranean.

Fam. 3. Diaptomidæ.

318. *Centropages typicus*, Kröyer.

Apart from the Sognefjord, a few individuals of this species were taken, in the surface-net, at Station 26, off the Storeggen Bank. The form is not uncommon along the southern and western shores of the country, and occurs moreover off Helgoland, the British Islands, and the coast of Portugal.

319. *Centropages hamatus*, (Lilljeborg).

Observed together with the preceding species and always in considerable numbers. The species is everywhere a very common one off the south and west coasts of Norway, and occurs down to the Kattegat, the Baltic, and the British Islands.

320. Temora longicornis, (Müller).

Sammen med de 2 foregaaende Arter og desuden observeret paa Stat. 124. Den er en af de ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst allerhyppigst forekommende Calanoider og har en lignende Udbredning som foregaaende Art.

321. Diaptomus castor, Jurine?

En eiendommelig Varietet af denne Form (eller maaske en egen Art?) observeredes under Expeditionen i Ferskvandsansamlinger ved Vardo og Hammerfest. Arten er udbredt over hele Europas Fastland og de britiske Øer, væsentlig kun forekommende i mindre Tjern og Damme.

Trib. 2. *Harpactoidea*.

Fam. Dactylopidæ.**322. Thalestris Krohnii, (Krøyer).**

(= *Thalestris serrulatus*, Brady).

Denne meget eiendommelige og let kjendelige Art, der i Modsætning til de øvrige Harpactoider synes at være et ægte pelagiskt Dyr, blev under Expeditionen antruffet paa 2 forskjellige Stationer i det aabne Hav. Af disse ligger den ene (Stat. 26) udenfor Storeggen, den anden (Stat. 262) i Havet Øst af Vardø. Jeg har tidligere taget den i Varangerfjorden, ogsaa her i Vandskorpen og i længere Afstand fra Land. Arten er meget kjendeligt afbildet af Krøyer under Benævnelsen *Harpacticus Krohnii* i Atlas til „Gaimard's voyage en Scandinavie“; men da ingen Text findes, kan det ikke afgjøres, fra hvilken Lokalitet det af Krøyer afbildede Exemplarer hidrører. Brady's Art, *Thalestris serrulatus*, er utvivlsomt identisk med nærværende Form.

320. Temora longicornis, (Müller).

Taken along with the 2 preceding species, and also observed at Station 124. It is one of our commonest forms of the Calanoid group, and has the same distribution as the preceding species.

321. Diaptomus castor, Jurine?

A peculiar variety of this form (or maybe a distinct species?) was observed on the Expedition in freshwater lakelets near Vardø and Hammerfest. The species is distributed over the whole continent of Europe, including the British Islands, principally occurring in small tarns and ponds.

Trib. 2. *Harpactoidea*.

Fam. Dactylopidæ.**322. Thalestris Krohnii, (Krøyer).**

(= *Thalestris serrulatus*, Brady).

This very peculiar and easily distinguishable species, which, in contradistinction to other Harpactoidians, would appear to be a true pelagic animal, was met with on the Expedition at 2 different Stations in the open sea. Of these, one (Stat. 26) lay off the Storeggen Bank, the other (Stat. 262) in the sea east off Vardø. I had previously taken the species in the Varangerfjord, near Vadsø, and here, too, at the surface of the water, a considerable distance from land. The species has been very recognizably figured by Krøyer, under the appellation of *Harpacticus Krohnii*, in the Atlas to „Gaimard's Voyage en Scandinavie;“ but as no text is appended, we cannot with certainty determine from what locality the specimen represented by Krøyer was obtained. Brady's species, *Thalestris serrulatus*, is unquestionably identical with the present form.

Trib. 3. *Cyclopoidea*.

Fam. 1. *Oithonellidæ*.

323. *Oithonella*¹ *helgolandica*, Claus.

(= *Oithona pygmaea*, Boeck).

Foruden nærmere Kysten blev denne Art observeret i det aabne Hav paa Stat. 96 Vest af Nordlandskysten, som sædvanlig svømmende lige i Vandskorpen. Arten, der er meget almindelig ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst, er først beskrevet af Claus fra Helgoland.

Fam. 2. *Cyclopidaæ*.

324. *Cyclops strenuus*, Fischer.

Observeret under Expeditionen i Vandpytter nær Reikjavik (Island). Arten, der alene synes at være indskrænket til mindre Vandansamlinger, synes at have en vid Udbredning over Europas Fastland og de britiske Øer.

325. *Cyclops gigas*, Claus.

Ikke sjelden sammesteds mellem Mudret paa Bunden af Dammene. Arten, der er meget almindelig hos os og udbredt til de britiske Øer og Mellemeuropa, forekommer foruden i mindre Damme ogsaa i større Indsøer, hvor den gaar ned til meget betydelige Dybder (50 Favne).

Fam. 3. *Ascomyzontidæ*.

326. *Ascomyzon nigripes*, (Brady).

(= *Ascomyzon Thoralli*, G. O. Sars, Crust. & Pycnog. nova Exp. Norv., No. 52).

Ved at conferere med det nylig af Brady udgivne Copepodeværk har jeg overbevist mig om, at denne af mig

Trib. 3. *Cyclopoidea*.

Fam. 1. *Oithonellidæ*.

323. *Oithonella*¹ *helgolandica*, Claus.

(= *Oithona pygmaea*, Boeck).

Besides in comparative proximity to the coast, this species was also observed in the open sea, at Station 96, west of the coast of Nordland, swimming about as usual at the surface of the water. The form — very common off the south and west coasts of the country — was first described by Claus, from Helgoland.

Fam. 2. *Cyclopidaæ*.

324. *Cyclops strenuus*, Fischer.

On the Expedition, observed in pools of water near Reikjavik (Iceland). The species, that would appear to occur exclusively in small pools and lakelets, has, it seems, a wide distribution over the continent of Europe, including the British Islands.

325. *Cyclops gigas*, Claus.

Not infrequently met with betwixt the mud at the bottom of the same pools. The species — very common in Norway and extending to the British Islands and Mid-Europe — occurs not only in pools and ponds, but also in lakes of greater extent, where it descends to a very considerable depth (50 fathoms).

Fam. 3. *Ascomyzontidæ*.

326. *Ascomyzon nigripes*, (Brady).

(= *Ascomyzon Thoralli*, G. O. Sars, Crust. & Pycnog. nova Exp. Norv., No. 52).

On referring to the work on the British Copepoda lately published by Brady, I have come to the result that the

¹ Da Slægtnavnet "Oithona" allerede er anvendt i Zoologien, har jeg foretaget ovenstaaende Forandring.

¹ The generic name of "Oithona" having been already adopted in Zoology, I have selected the above modification.

som ny opstillede Art er identisk med den af ham under Benævnelsen *Cyclopicera nigripes* opførte Form. Jeg maa imidlertid være uenig med nævnte Forsker, naar han slaar Slægten *Ascomyzon* sammen med Sl. *Artotrogus* Boeck. Thorell's Slægt *Ascomyzon* er utvivlsomt identisk med Brady's Slægt *Cyclopicera*.

To Exemplarer af denne ved vore Kyster ikke sjælden forekommende Form toges under Expeditionen ved Norske Øer (Spitsbergen) mellem Alger. Skjøndt den aabenbart som de øvrige Medlemmer af Familien maa føre et halvt parasitisk Liv, er det hidtil ikke lykkets at paavise, paa hvilket Dyr den snylter.

Trib. 4. *Lernæoidea*.

Fam. 1. **Lernæopodidæ.**

327. ***Anchorella uncinata***, (Müll).

Adskillige Exemplarer af en Form, som jeg ikke formaar at skille fra vor almindelige *Anchorella uncinata*, blev af Hr. Robert Collett fundne fastheftede til Brystfinnerne af Lycodesarter fra Stat. 322, beliggende NV af Beeren Eiland; Dybden 658 Favne. Arten synes at have en meget vid geographisk Udbredning og er bekjendt fra Island, Grønland, Nordamerikas Østkyst, Norges, Danmarks og Englands Kyster.

Fam. 2. **Lernæidæ.**

328. ***Hæmobaphes cyclopterinus***, (Fabr.).

3 Exemplarer af denne ved sine eiendommelige skrueformigt dreiede Æggetraade let kjendelige Lernæide blev af Hr. Robert Collett fundne, det ene paa en *Liparis lineata*, de 2 øvrige paa *Gadus polaris* fra Magdalenebay paa Spitsbergen (Stat. 366). Arten er først beskrevet af Fabricius som parasitisk paa *Cyclopterus spinosus* fra Grønland, senere af Steenstrup ogsaa fundet paa andre grønlandske Fiske og ligeledes observeret ved Island.

species I had established as new is identical with the form *Cyclopicera nigripes*, described by him under that appellation. Meanwhile, I must be allowed to differ from the said naturalist as to the supposed identity of the genus *Ascomyzon* and the genus *Artotrogus*, Boeck. Thorell's genus, *Ascomyzon*, is unquestionably identical with Brady's genus *Cyclopicera*.

Two specimens of this form, not uncommon along the Norwegian coasts, were taken on the Expedition off the Norway Islands (Spitzbergen), between Algæ. Though, obviously, it must, in common with the other members of the family, lead a semi-parasitic existence, no observer has hitherto succeeded in determining the animal on which it fixes.

Trib. 4. *Lernæoidea*.

Fam. 1. **Lernæopodidæ.**

327. ***Anchorella uncinata***, (Müll).

Several specimens of a form that I failed to distinguish from the common *Anchorella uncinata* were found by Mr. Robert Collett, attached to the pectoral fins of certain species of Lycodes, obtained at Station 312, that lay northwest of Beeren Eiland; depth 658 fathoms. The species would appear to have an exceedingly wide geographical distribution, being known from Iceland, Greenland, the east coast of North America, and the coasts of Norway, Denmark, and Great Britain.

Fam. 2. **Lernæidæ.**

328. ***Hæmobaphes cyclopterinus***, (Fabr.)

Three specimens of this Lernæidian, easily distinguishable by its peculiar screw-shaped egg-threads, were found by Mr. Robert Collett, — one on a *Liparis lineata*, the 2 others on *Gadus polaris*, from Magdalena Bay, Spitzbergen (Stat. 366). The species was first described by Fabricius, as occurring parasitically on *Cyclopterus spinosus*, from Greenland, afterwards by Steenstrup, who met with it on Greenland fishes and likewise observed the animal on fishes taken off the coast of Iceland.

Ordo 8.

Cirripedia.

Trib. 1. *Thoracica*.**329. Scalpellum vulgare**, Leach, var.

Nogle Exemplarer, der vistnok noget afviger fra den typiske Form, men dog neppe kan specifik skilles fra denne, blev under Expeditionens 1ste Togt taget i Havet Øst af Island (Stat. 48) fastheftede til en Pig af *Cidaris papillata* optaget fra et Dyb af 299 Favne. Arten er meget almindelig ved vor Syd- og Vestkyst paa forholdsvis grundt Vand og udbredt til de britiske Øer, Frankriges Vestkyst og Middelhavet.

330. Scalpellum Strømmii, M. Sars.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 241, Pl. XX, Fig. 1—2.

Findesteder. Stat. 33, 79, 190, 255, 260, 261.

331. Scalpellum angustum, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 243, Pl. XX, Fig. 3—4.

Findesteder. Stat. 18, 343.

332. Scalpellum striolatum, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 245, Pl. XX, Fig. 5—7.

Findesteder. Stat. 18, 35, 312.

333. Scalpellum cornutum, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 248, Pl. XX, Fig. 8—10.

Findesteder. Stat. 124, 267, 359.

Ordo 8.

Cirripedia.

Trib. 1. *Thoracica*.**329. Scalpellum vulgare**, Leach, var.

A few specimens, deviating, it is true, somewhat from the typical form, but hardly sufficient to give specific distinction, were taken on the 1st cruise of the Expedition, in the sea east of Iceland (Stat. 48), attached to a spike of *Cidaris papillata*, at a depth of 299 fathoms. The species is a very common one off the south and west coasts of Norway, in comparatively shallow water, and occurs as far south as the British Islands, the west coast of France, and the Mediterranean.

330. Scalpellum Strømmii, M. Sars.

See Part I, p. 241, Pl. XX, figs. 1, 2.

Locality. — Stats. 33, 79, 190, 255, 260, 261.

331. Scalpellum angustum, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 243, Pl. XX, figs. 3, 4.

Locality. — Stats. 18, 343.

332. Scalpellum striolatum, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 245, Pl. XX, figs. 5—7.

Locality. — Stats. 18, 35, 312.

333. Scalpellum cornutum, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 248, Pl. XX, figs. 8—10.

Locality. — Stats. 124, 267, 359.

334. Scalpellum hamatum, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 249, Pl. XX, Fig. 11—13.

Findesteder. Stat. 164, 200, 359.

335. Balanus crenatus, Brug., var.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 252, Pl. XX, Fig. 14—15.

Findested. Stat. 322.

336. Verruca Strømmii, (Müll).

Fastheftet til Skjæl og Stene fra forskjellige Punkter af det af os undersøgte Havstrøg; Lokaliteterne ikke nærmere angivne. Arten er meget almindelig langs vor hele Kyst og sydlig udbredt til Middelhavet, nordlig til Spitsbergen.

Trib. 2. *Suctoria*.

337. Sylon hymenodoræ, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

Se 1ste Afsnit, pg. 253, Pl. XX, Fig. 16—17.

Findested. Stat. 52.

334. Scalpellum hamatum, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 249, Pl. XX, figs. 11—13.

Locality. — Stats. 164, 200, 359.

335. Balanus crenatus, Brug., var.

See Part I, p. 252, Pl. XX, figs. 14, 15.

Locality. — Stat. 322.

336. Verruca Strømmii, (Müll).

Attached to scales and stones, in different parts of the ocean-tract we had to investigate; the several localities not precisely specified. The species is a very common one along the whole Norwegian coast, and has its southern range of distribution extending to the Mediterranean, its northern to Spitsbergen.

Trib. 2. *Suctoria*.

337. Sylon hymenodora, G. O. Sars, n. sp.

See Part I, p. 253, Pl. XX, figs. 16, 17.

Locality. — Stat. 52.

Tabeller over Arternes Udbredning.

(Tables of Distribution).

Arter, observerede under Expeditionen. (Species observed on the Expedition).	Nordhavets kolde Area. (Cold Area of the North Atlantic.)	Spitzbergen.	Jan Mayen.	Island. (Iceland.)	Grønland. (Greenland.)	Nordamerikas Østkyst. (Atlantic Coast of North America.)	Polarøerne. (Polar Islands.)	Beringshavet. (Bering Sea.)	Sibiens Ishav. (Siberian Polar Sea.)	Det kariske Hav. (Kara Sea.)	Franz Josephs Land.	Østhavet. (Barents Sea.)	Finnmarken. (Finnmark.)	Lofoten. (L. Islands.)	Norges Nordsøkyst. (North-Sea Coast of Norway.)	Kattegat. (Cattegat.)	Østersøen. (Baltic.)	De britiske Øer. (British Islands.)	Middelhavet. (Mediterranean.)
<i>Thranites velox</i>	+				
<i>Atelecyclus septemdentatus</i>	+	+	+
<i>Hyas araneus</i>	+	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	
„ <i>coarctatus</i>	+	+	+	..	?	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Scyramathia carpenteri</i>	+	
<i>Lithodes maja</i>	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Eupagurus pubescens</i>	+	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
„ <i>meticulosus</i>	+	+	+
<i>Galathea nexa</i>	+	+	+	+
„ <i>intermedia</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Munida rugosa</i>	+	+	+	+	
„ <i>tenuimana</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Sclerocrangon boreas</i>	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	
„ <i>salebrosus</i>	+	+	..	+	..	+	
<i>Crangon Allmanni</i>	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Cheraphilus echinulatus</i>	+	+	
„ <i>neglectus</i>	+	
<i>Pontophilus norvegicus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Sabinea septemcarinata</i>	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	
<i>Bythocaris simplicirostris</i>	+	+	..	+	+	
„ <i>leucopis</i>	+	+	+	
„ <i>Payeri</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Cryptocheles pygmaea</i>	+	+	
<i>Hippolyte spinus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
„ <i>securifrons</i>	+	+	+	+	+	
„ <i>turgida</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
„ <i>pusioida</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	
„ <i>polaris</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
„ <i>Gaimardii</i>	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Pandalus borealis</i>	+	+	+	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	
„ <i>leptorhynchus</i>	+	+	
„ <i>annulicornis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Caridion Gordonii</i>	+	+	..	+	+	
<i>Pasiphaë tardus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Hymenodora glacialis</i>	+	+	

Arter, observerede under Expeditionen. (Species observed on the Expedition).	Nordhavets kolde Area. (Cold Area of the North Atlantic.)	Spitsbergen.	Jan Mayen.	Island. (Iceland.)	Grønland (Greenland.)	Nordamerikas Østkyst. (Atlantic Coast of North America.)	Polarøerne. (Polar Islands.)	Beringshavet. (Bering Sea.)	Sibiriens Ishav. (Siberian Polar Sea.)	Det kariske Hav. (Kara Sea.)	Franz Josephs Land.	Østhavet. (Laptev Sea.)	Finnmarken. (Finmark.)	Lofoten. (L. Islands.)	Norges Nordskyst. (North-Sea Coast of Norway.)	Kattegat. (Cattegat.)	Østersøen. (Baltic.)	De britiske Øer. (British Islands.)	Middelhavet. (Mediterranean.)
<i>Lophogaster typicus</i>	+	+	
<i>Nyctiphanes norregica</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Boreophausia inermis</i>	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Thysanoëssa tenera</i>	+	+	
<i>Boreomysis tridens</i>	+	
<i>nobilis</i>	+	
<i>scyphops</i>	+	
<i>Erythrops Goëssii</i>	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	
<i>pygmaea</i>	+	+
<i>microphthalma</i>	+	+	
<i>glacialis</i>	+	+	
<i>abyssorum</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Parerythroops abyssicola</i>	+	
<i>robusta</i>	..	+	+	+	
<i>spectabilis</i>	+	
<i>Pseudomma roseum</i>	+	..	+	+	+	+	
<i>affine</i>	+	+	
<i>truncatum</i>	..	+	+	+	
<i>Amblyops abbreviata</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Pseudomysis abyssi</i>	+	
<i>Mysideis grandis</i>	..	+	+	+	+	
<i>Mysis inermis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>mixta</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>oculata</i>	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	
<i>Mysidella typica</i>	+	
<i>Cuma scorpioides</i>	+	+	..	+	
<i>Cyclaspis longicaudata</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Hemilamprops rosea</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>uniplicata</i>	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>cristata</i>	+	+	
<i>Leucon nasicus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	
<i>nasicoides</i>	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	
<i>fulvus</i>	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	
<i>pallidus</i>	..	+	+	+	
<i>Eudorella emarginata</i>	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>truncatula</i>	+	+	..	+	+
<i>Eudorellopsis deformis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Diastylis Goodsiri</i>	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Rathkii</i>	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>cornuta</i>	+	+	
<i>echinata</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>spinulosa</i>	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>nodosa</i>	..	+	
<i>polaris</i>	+	
<i>stygia</i>	+	
<i>Edwardsii</i>	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>lucijera</i>	+	+	+	+	+	

Arter, observerede under Expeditionen. (Species observed on the Expedition)	Nordhavets kolde Area, (Cold Area of the North Atlantic.)	Spitsbergen.	Jan Mayen.	Island, (Iceland.)	Grønland, (Greenland.)	Nordamerikas Østkyst, (Atlantic Coast of North America.)	Polarerne, (Polar Islands.)	Beringshavet, (Bering Sea.)	Sibriens Ishav, (Siberian Polar Sea.)	Det kariske Hav, (Kara Sea.)	Franz Josephs Land.	Østhavet, (Barents Sea.)	Finmarken, (Finnmark.)	Lofoten, (Lof. Islands.)	Norges Nordøkyst, (North-Sea Coast of Norway.)	Kattegat, (Cattegat.)	Østersøen, (Baltic.)	De britiske Øer, (British Islands.)	Middelhavet, (Mediterranean.)
<i>Diastylis resima</i>	+	+	+	+	+	..	+
.. <i>serrata</i>	+	..	+
.. <i>biplicata</i>	+
<i>Leptostylis mucrura</i>	+	+	..	+
.. <i>ampullacea</i>	+	+	..	+	..	+
<i>Pseudocuma cercaria</i>	+
<i>Petalomera declivis</i>	+	+	+
<i>Campylaspis sulcata</i>	+
<i>Apeudes spinosus</i>	+	..	+
<i>Sphyrapus anomalus</i>	+	..	+
.. <i>serratus</i>	+	+
<i>Cryptocope Vøringii</i>	+
<i>Typhlotanaïs tenuimanus</i>	+	+
.. <i>egriremis</i>	+	+	+	+
.. <i>cornutus</i>	+	..	+	+
<i>Leptognathia longiremis</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Paranhura brachiata</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	..	+
.. <i>norvegica</i>	+
<i>Anceus marillaris</i>	+	+	+
.. <i>elongatus</i>	+	..	+	+	+	+	+
.. <i>stygicus</i>	+
.. <i>hirsutus</i>	+
.. <i>robustus</i>	+	+
<i>Aegu psora</i>	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
.. <i>ventrosa</i>	+	+	..	+
<i>Rocinela danmoniensis</i>	+	+	+
<i>Cirolana borealis</i>	+	+	+
.. <i>concharum</i>	+	+	+
<i>Glyptonotus Sabinii</i>	+	+	+	+	+
.. <i>megalurus</i>	+
<i>Idotea irrorata</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
.. <i>pelagica</i>	?	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Synidotea nodulosa</i>	+	+	+	+	..	+	+
.. <i>bicuspidata</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Arcturus baffini</i>	+	+	..	+	+	..	+
.. <i>tuberosus</i>	+	+
.. <i>hystrix</i>	+
<i>Astacilla longicornis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
.. <i>pusilla</i>	+
.. <i>granulata</i>	+	+
<i>Janira maculosa</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
.. <i>tricornis</i>	+	+
<i>Acanthoniscus typhlops</i>	+
<i>Pleurogonium spinosissimum</i>	+	+	+
<i>Paramunna bilobata</i>	+
<i>Nannoniscus bicuspis</i>	+	+

Arter, observerede under Expeditionen. (Species observed on the Expedition).	Nordhavets kolde Area. (Cold Area of the North Atlantic.)	Spitsbergen.	Jan Mayen.	Island. (Iceland.)	Grönland. (Greenland.)	Nordamerikas Østkyst. (Atlantic Coast of North America.)	Polarøerne. (Polar Islands.)	Beringshavet. (Bering Sea.)	Sibiriens Ishav. (Siberian Polar Sea.)	Det karske Hav. (Kara Sea.)	Franz Josephs Land.	Østhavet. (Lapent's Sea.)	Finnmarken. (Finmark.)	Lofoten. (Lof Islands.)	Norges Nordskyst. (North-Sea Coast of Norway.)	Kattegat. (Cattegat.)	Østersøen. (Baltic.)	De britiske Øer. (British Islands.)	Middelhavet. (Mediterranean.)
<i>Munna Fabricii</i>	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+
„ <i>Krøyeri</i>	+	+
„ <i>limicola</i>	+
<i>Ischnosoma quadrispinosum</i>	+
<i>Munmopsis typica</i>	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Eurycope corvuta</i>	+	+	+	+	+
„ <i>mutica</i>	+	..	+
„ <i>gigantea</i>	+	+
<i>Ilyarachna hirticeps</i>	+	+	+	..	+
<i>Phryxus abdominalis</i>	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Gyge hippolytes</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Pleurocrypta galathea</i>	+	+
<i>Dajus mysidis</i>	+	+	..	+	+	+
<i>Notophryxus clypeatus</i>	+
<i>Hyperia galba</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+
<i>Tauria medusarum</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Themisto libellula</i>	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
„ <i>bispinosus</i>	+	+
<i>Parathemisto abyssorum</i>	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Hyperlopsis Vöringii</i>	+
<i>Lysianassa Coste</i>	+	+
<i>Socarnes Vahlii</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
„ <i>bidenticulatus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Hippomedon Holbolli</i>	+	+	+	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Aristias timidus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Cyphocaris auonyx</i>	+	+
<i>Auonyx nuxax</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
„ <i>gulosus</i>	+	+	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
„ <i>pumilus</i>	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+
„ <i>calcaratus</i>	+
„ <i>typhlops</i>	+
<i>Onesimus littoralis</i>	+	+	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	+
„ <i>Edwardsii</i>	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
„ <i>turgidus</i>	+
„ <i>leucopis</i>	+
„ <i>plantus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Orchomene serratus</i>	+	+	..	+	..	+	+
„ <i>pectinatus</i>	+	+	+	+
„ <i>minutus</i>	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	?
<i>Lepidepcreum umbo</i>	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Tryphosa nanoides</i>	+	+	+	+	..	+	..
„ <i>Höringii</i>	+	+	+	+
„ <i>pusilla</i>	+
<i>Acidostoma obesum</i>	+	+	+	+
„ <i>laticorne</i>	+
<i>Pontoporeia femorata</i>	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	+
<i>Bathyporeia pilosa</i>	+	+	+	+	..	+

Arter observerede under Expeditionen. (Species observed on the Expedition).	Nordhavets kolde Area. (Cold Area of the North Atlantic.)	Spitsbergen.	Jan Mayen.	Island. (Iceland.)	Grønland. (Greenland.)	Nordamerikas Østkyst. (Atlantic Coast of North America.)	Polarøerne. (Polar Islands.)	Beringshavet. (Lering Sea.)	Sibriens Ishav. (Siberian Polar Sea)	Det kariske Hav. (Kara Sea.)	Franz Josefs Land.	Østhavet. (Larents Sea.)	Finnmarken. (Finmark.)	Lofoten. (L. Islands.)	Norges Nordøkyst. (North-Sea Coast of Norway.)	Kattegat. (Categat.)	Østersøen. (Baltic.)	De britiske Øer. (British Islands.)	Middelhavet. (Mediterranean.)
<i>Urothoe abbreviata</i>	+																		
<i>Phorus Holbølli</i>		+	+	+	+	+						+	+	+	+	+		+	
„ <i>oculatus</i>			+										+						
<i>Harpinia plumosa</i>	+	+			+	?				+			+	+	+	+		+	
„ <i>abyssi</i>	+																		
„ <i>carinata</i>	+																		
„ <i>mucronata</i>	+											+							
„ <i>serrata</i>			+										+						
<i>Stegocephalus ampulla</i>	+	+			+	+	+		+		+	+	+	+	+			?	
„ <i>christianiensis</i>	+												+	+	+				
<i>Andania abyssi</i>	+												+	+	+				
<i>Astyra abyssi</i>	+												+	+	+				
<i>Amphilochus mamudens</i>												+	+	+	+	+		+	
<i>Gitana Sarsii</i>		+											+	+	+			+	
<i>Metopa Alderi</i>	+	+		+								+			+			+	
„ <i>spectabilis</i>	+												+						
„ <i>Bruzellii</i>		+										+	+	+	+				
„ <i>æquicornis</i>	+																		
<i>Danaia abyssicola</i>	+																		
<i>Syrhoë crenulata</i>		+				+						+	+	+	+				
<i>Bruzelia serrata</i>	+																		
<i>Oediceros lynceus</i>		+		+	+	+			+	+		+	+	+					
„ <i>macrocheir</i>	+																		
<i>Monoculodes longirostris</i>		+											+	+					
„ <i>borealis</i>		+				+				+			+	+					
„ <i>tuberculatus</i>		+											+	+	+				
„ <i>Packardii</i>			+										+	+	+				
„ <i>temuirostratus</i>	+														+				
„ <i>Grubei</i>														+	+	+			
„ <i>longicornis</i>			+										+	+	+				
<i>Halimedon Mølleri</i>														+	+	+			
<i>Acanthostepheia Malmgreni</i>		+							+	+	+	+							
<i>Aceros phyllonyx</i>	+	+		+						+	+	+	+	+	+				
<i>Oedicropsis brevicornis</i>															+				
<i>Pleustes panoplus</i>		+		+	+	+	+			+			+	+	+				
<i>Paramphithoë glabra</i>		+		+	+							+	+	+	+				
„ <i>bicuspis</i>		+		+	+	+							+	+	+	+		+	
„ <i>enacantha</i>	+	+																	
„ <i>brevicornis</i>		+											+						
<i>Epimeria cornigera</i>												+		+	+	+		+	+
„ <i>loricata</i>	+					+							+						
<i>Vertumnus cristatus</i>		+					+					+	+						
„ <i>serratus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+							+	+	+				
„ <i>inflatus</i>		+			+	+					+								
<i>Olius carinatus</i>		+					+						+	+	+			+	
<i>Acanthozone cuspidata</i>	+	+			+	+	+		+		+	+	+	+					+
<i>Atylus Swammerdami</i>													+	+	+	+		+	

Arter, observerede under Expeditionen. (Species observed on the Expedition).	Nordhavets kolde Area. (Cold Area of the North Atlantic.)	Spitsbergen.	Jan Mayen.	Island. (Iceland.)	Grønland. (Greenland.)	Nordamerikas Østkyst. (Atlantic Coast of North America.)	Polarerne. (Polar Islands.)	Beringshavet. (Bering Sea.)	Sibiriens Ishav. (Siberian Polar Sea.)	Det karniske Hav. (Kara Sea.)	Franz Josephs Land.	Østhavet. (Larvens Sea.)	Finnmarken. (Finnmark.)	Lofoten. (L. Islands.)	Norges Nordsøkyst. (North-Sea Coast of Norway)	Kattegat. (Cattegat.)	Østersøen. (Baltic.)	De britiske Øer. (British Islands.)	Middelhavet. (Mediterranean.)
<i>Atylus carinatus</i>	..	+	+	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	..	+
" <i>Smitti</i>	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+
<i>Deramine spinosa</i>	+	+	+	..	+	+
" <i>Thea</i>	+	+	+
<i>Halirages bispinosus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	..
" <i>borealis</i>	+	+	+
" <i>fulvocinctus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" <i>quadridentatus</i>	+
" <i>tridentatus</i>	+	+	..	+
<i>Amphithopsis latipes</i>	+	+	+	+	+	..
" <i>pulchella</i>	+	+
<i>Cleippides quadricuspis</i>	+	+	+
<i>Leucothoë spinicarpa</i>	+	+	..	+	+
<i>Tritropis aculeata</i>	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" <i>Helleri</i>	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
" <i>appendiculata</i>	+
<i>Eusirus cuspidatus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
" <i>longipes</i>	+	+	..
<i>Lilljeborgia fissicornis</i>	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
" <i>ægricornis</i>	+	..	+	+	+	+
<i>Pardalisca cuspidata</i>	..	+	+	+	+	+
" <i>abyssi</i>	..	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Halice abyssi</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Nicippe tumida</i>	+	+	+
<i>Mæra tenera</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Melita dentata</i>	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" <i>pallida</i>	+
<i>Amathilla Sabini</i>	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" <i>pingris</i>	..	+	+	..	+
<i>Amathillopsis spinigera</i>	+	+	+
<i>Eriopsis elongata</i>	+	..	+
<i>Cheilocrates Sunderalli</i>	+	+	+
<i>Ampelesca Eschrichtii</i>	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
" <i>spinipes</i>	+	+
" <i>gibba</i>	+	+
" <i>propinqua</i>	+	+
" <i>odontoplax</i>	+
" <i>nimuticornis</i>	+
<i>Byblis Gaimardii</i>	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
" <i>abyssi</i>	+
<i>Haploops tubicola</i>	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+
" <i>setosa</i>	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
<i>Photis Reinhardi</i>	..	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Authonö longipes</i>	+	+
" <i>megacheir</i>	+	..	+
<i>Protomedcia fasciata</i>	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	+
" <i>longimana</i>	+	+

Arter observerede under Expeditionen. (Species observed on the Expedition).	Nordhavets kolde Area. (Cold Area of the North Atlantic.)	Spitsbergen.	Jan Mayen.	Island. (Iceland)	Grönland. (Greenland)	Nordamerikas Østkyst. (Atlantic Coast of North America)	Polarøerne. (Polar Islands)	Beringshavet. (Bering Sea)	Sibiriens Ishav. (Siberian Polar Sea)	Det kariske Hav. (Kara Sea)	Franz Josefs Land.	Østhavet. (Barents Sea)	Finnmarken. (Finnmark)	Lofoten. (Lofoten)	Norges Nordkyst. (North-Sea Coast of Norway)	Kattegat. (Cattegat)	Østersøen. (Baltic)	De britiske Øer. (British Islands)	Middelhavet. (Mediterranean)
<i>Amphithoë podoceroidea</i>	+	+	+	+	..	+	
<i>Podocerus angripes</i>	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	
.. <i>megacheir</i>	..	+	+	+	+	
.. <i>assimilis</i>	..	+	+	
.. <i>brericornis</i>	..	+	+	
.. <i>tenuicornis</i>	..	+	
<i>Erichthonius megalops</i>	..	+	..	+	
<i>Corophium crassicorne</i>	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	
<i>Unciola irrorata</i>	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	
.. <i>petalocera</i>	..	+	+	
<i>Nechela monstrosa</i>	..	+	+	..	+	
<i>Dulichia tuberculata</i>	+	+	+	+	
.. <i>monacantha</i>	+	+	+	+	
.. <i>hirticornis</i>	..	+	
.. <i>macera</i>	..	+	
<i>Caprella linearis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	
.. <i>septentrionalis</i>	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
.. <i>punctata</i>	+	+	
.. <i>microtuberculata</i>	..	+	
.. <i>spinosissima</i>	..	+	
<i>Aeginella spinosa</i>	..	+	+	+	
<i>Aegina spinifera</i>	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	
<i>Nebalia bipes</i>	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Lepidurus glacialis</i>	..	+	+	+	
<i>Branchinecta paludosa</i>	+	+ ¹	..	..	+²	..	..	..	..	..	+¹	..	+ ⁶	..	
<i>Polyartemia forcipata</i>	+ ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+⁶	..	
<i>Daphnia Schøfferi</i>	+	..	+ ⁴	+ ⁵	+ ⁶	+	+ ⁷
.. <i>pilex</i>	+	..	+ ¹	..	..	+³	..	..	..	+	+	+¹	+ ⁵	+ ⁶	+	+ ⁷
<i>Simocephalus retulus</i>	+	+ ³	..	..	..	..	..	+¹	+ ⁵	+ ⁶	+	+ ⁷
<i>Chydorus sphaericus</i>	..	+	+ ³	..	..	..	+	+	+¹	+ ⁵	+ ⁶	+	+ ⁷
<i>Alona oblonga</i>	+	+ ¹	+ ⁵	+ ⁶	+	
<i>Podon polyphemoides</i>	+	+	+	+	
.. <i>intermedius</i>	+	+	+	+	
.. <i>minutus</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Eradne Nordmanni</i>	+	+	+	+	
<i>Cypridina norvegica</i>	+	
<i>Philomedes brenda</i>	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	
.. <i>Lilljeborgii</i>	+	
<i>Asterope abyssicola</i>	+	..	+	
<i>Conchoecia borealis</i>	..	+	+	+	+	
<i>Cypris Jurinii</i>	..	+	+ ⁴	..	+ ⁶	+	
<i>Cypris aculeata</i>	+	+ ⁴	..	+ ⁶	+	
<i>Candona candida</i>	..	+	+ ⁴	+ ⁵	+ ⁶	+	
<i>Macrocypris nimia</i>	+	+	+	
<i>Calanus finmarchicus</i>	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	

¹ Nordamerika. (North America). ² Sibirien. (Siberia). ³ Rusland. (Russia). ⁴ Norges sydlige Del. (Southern part of Norway).
 Danmark. (Denmark). ⁵ Sverige. (Sweden). ⁷ Italien. (Italia).

Arter, observerede under Expeditionen. (Species observed on the Expedition).	Nordhavets kolde Area. (Cold Area of the North Atlantic.)	Spitsbergen.	Jan Mayen.	Island. (Iceland.)	Grønland. (Greenland.)	Nordamerikas Østkyst. (Atlantic Coast of North America.)	Polarøerne. (Polar Islands.)	Beringshavet. (Bering Sea.)	Sibiriens Ishav. (Siberian Polar Sea.)	Det kariske Hav. (Kara Sea.)	Franz Josephs Land.	Østhavet. (Barents Sea.)	Finnmarken. (Finnmark.)	Lofoten. (Lof Islands.)	Norges Nordskyst. (North-Sea Coast of Norway.)	Kattegat. (Cattegat.)	Østersøen. (Baltic.)	De britiske Øer. (British Islands.)	Middelhavet. (Mediterranean.)
<i>Euchaeta norvegica</i> . . .	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Anomalocera Pattersonii</i>	+	+	..	+	+
<i>Dias longiremis</i>	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Centropages typicus</i>	+	+	+
.. <i>hamatus</i>	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Temora longicornis</i>	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Diaptomus castor</i>	+	+	⁴	⁵	⁶	+	⁷
<i>Thalestris Crohnii</i>	+	+	+	..
<i>Oithonella helgolandica</i>	+
<i>Cyclops strenuus</i>	+	+	⁴	⁵	⁶	+	⁷
.. <i>gigas</i>	+	⁴	..	⁶	..	..
<i>Ascomyzon nigripes</i>	+	+	+	+	+	..
<i>Anchorella uncinata</i>	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	..
<i>Hæmobaphes cyclopterini</i>	+	..	+	+	+
<i>Scalpellum vulgare</i>	+	+	+	+
.. <i>Strömii</i> . . .	+	+	+	+
.. <i>angustum</i>	+
.. <i>striolatum</i> . . .	+
.. <i>cornutum</i> . . .	+	+
.. <i>hamatum</i> . . .	+
<i>Balanus crenatus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Verruca Strömii</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Sylon Hymenodore</i> . . .	+

³ Rusland. (Russia).
Italien. (Italia).

⁴ Norges sydlige Del. (Southern Part of Norway).

⁵ Danmark. (Denmark).

⁶ Sverige. (Sweden)

Recapitulation.

Det samlede Antal af de under Expeditionen observerede Arter af Krebsdyr er herefter, fordelte paa de respective Ordener, følgende:

		Nye Arter.
<i>Podophthalmia</i>	60	5
<i>Cumacea</i>	30	1
<i>Isopoda</i>	52	15
<i>Amphipoda</i>	149	38
<i>Branchiopoda</i>	13	„
<i>Ostracoda</i>	9	„
<i>Copepoda</i>	15	„
<i>Cirripedia</i>	9	5
Tilsammen 337		64

Hovedmassen af disse Arter er aabenbart af arktisk Oprindelse, hvilket tydeligt nok fremgaar af deres hidtil bekjendte geografiske Udbredning. For de nye Arters Vedkommende, er alle de i den kolde Areas Dyb forekommende ganske utvivlsomt arktiske, og dette er ogsaa for enkelte af dem allerede direkte bleven godtgjort ved andre Forskeres Undersøgelser.

Af sandsynlig sydlig Oprindelse er kun følgende 43 Arter:

Thranites velox,
Atelecyclus septemdentatus,
Scyramathia Carpenteri,
Eupagurus tricarinatus,
Galathea nera,
 „ *intermedia*,
Munida tenuimana,
Cheraphilus echinulatus,
 „ *neglectus*,
Pandalus leptorhynchus,
Lophogaster typicus,
Erythropus pygmaea,
Cuma scorpioides,
Cyclaspis longicaudata,
Eudorella truncatula,
Pseudocuma cercaria,
Auceus marillaris,
Rocinela daumontiensis,
Cyrolana borealis,
Pleurocrypta galathea,
Lysianassa Costa,
Bathyporeia pilosa.

Recapitulation.

The various forms of Crustacea observed on the Expedition, were accordingly, when arranged under the respective orders, found to comprise the following number of species: —

		New Species.
<i>Podophthalmia</i>	60	5
<i>Cumacea</i>	30	1
<i>Isopoda</i>	52	15
<i>Amphipoda</i>	149	38
<i>Branchiopoda</i>	13	„
<i>Ostracoda</i>	9	„
<i>Copepoda</i>	15	„
<i>Cirripedia</i>	9	5
337		64

By far the greater number of these species are evidently of Arctic origin, a fact evinced by their geographical distribution, as yet known. As to the new species, those occurring in the deeps of the Cold Area are all, without doubt, true Arctic forms; and regarding some this has already been shown by the researches of other naturalists.

The following 43 only are probably species of southern origin:

Thranites velox,
Atelecyclus septemdentatus,
Scyramathia Carpenteri,
Eupagurus tricarinatus,
Galathea nera,
 „ *intermedia*,
Munida tenuimana,
Cheraphilus echinulatus,
 „ *neglectus*,
Pandalus leptorhynchus,
Lophogaster typicus,
Erythropus pygmaea,
Cuma scorpioides,
Cyclaspis longicaudata,
Eudorella truncatula,
Pseudocuma cercaria,
Auceus marillaris,
Rocinela daumontiensis,
Cyrolana borealis,
Pleurocrypta galathea,
Lysianassa Costa,
Bathyporeia pilosa.

Oediceropsis brevicornis,
Epimeria cornigera,
Deramine spinosa,
Halirages bispinosus,
Leucothoë spinicarpa,
Eusirus longipes,
Nicippe tumida,
Cheirocrates Sundewalli,
Antonö longipes,
Caprella punctata,
Daphnia Schöfferi,
Podon polyphemoides,
 " *intermedius*,
 " *minutus*,
Eradne Nordmanni,
Anomalocera Pattersonii,
Dias longiremis,
Oithonella helgolandica,
Scalpellum vulgare,
Balanus crenatus,
Verruca Stromii.

Mere tvivlsomme stiller sig i denne Henseende følgende 28 Arter, hvoraf dog ingen for Tiden kan ansees for virkelig arktiske:

Cryptocheles pygmaea,
Mysidella typica,
Hemilamprops rosea,
Diastylis cornuta,
 " *serrata*,
 " *biplicata*,
Campylaspis sulcata,
Thyphlotanais tenuimanus,
Paranthura norregica,
Astacilla pusilla,
Paramanna bilobata,
Munna Krøyeri,
 " *limicola*,
Eurycope mutica,
Amphilocheus manudens,
Monoculodes Grubei,
Halimedom Mölleri,
Atylus Swammerdami,
Ampeliscus spinipes,
 " *gibba*,
Protomedeia longimana,
Alona oblonga,
Philomedes Lilljeborgii,
Macrocypris nimia,
Centropages typicus,
 " *hamatus*,
Temora longicornis,
Diaptomus castor var.

Fra den kolde Areas Dyb laves følgende 112 Arter:

Sclerocrangon salebrosus,
Bythocaris leucopis,
 " *Payeri*.

Oediceropsis brevicornis,
Epimeria cornigera,
Deramine spinosa,
Halirages bispinosus,
Leucothoë spinicarpa,
Eusirus longipes,
Nicippe tumida,
Cheirocrates Sundewalli,
Antonö longipes,
Caprella punctata,
Daphnia Schöfferi,
Podon polyphemoides,
 " *intermedius*,
 " *minutus*,
Eradne Nordmanni,
Anomalocera Pattersonii,
Dias longiremis,
Oithonella helgolandica,
Scalpellum vulgare,
Balanus crenatus,
Verruca Stromii.

Somewhat more doubtful in this respect are the following 28 species, none of which however at present can strictly be regarded as true Arctic:

Cryptocheles pygmaea,
Mysidella typica,
Hemilamprops rosea,
Diastylis cornuta,
 " *serrata*,
 " *biplicata*,
Campylaspis sulcata,
Thyphlotanais tenuimanus,
Paranthura norregica,
Astacilla pusilla,
Paramanna bilobata,
Munna Krøyeri,
 " *limicola*,
Eurycope mutica,
Amphilocheus manudens,
Monoculodes Grubei,
Halimedom Mölleri,
Atylus Swammerdami,
Ampeliscus spinipes,
 " *gibba*,
Protomedeia longimana,
Alona oblonga,
Philomedes Lilljeborgii,
Macrocypris nimia,
Centropages typicus,
 " *hamatus*,
Temora longicornis,
Diaptomus castor var.

From the deeps of the cold Area are the following 112 species:

Sclerocrangon salebrosus,
Bythocaris leucopis,
 " *Payeri*.

Hippolyte polaris,
Pasiphaë tarda,
Hymenodora glacialis,
Boreomysis nobilis,
 " *scyphops*,
Erythropros glacialis,
Parerythropros spectabilis,
Pseudomma roseum,
Pseudomysis abyssii,
Hemilamprops uniplicata,
Diastylis Rathkii,
 " *echinata*,
 " *polaris*,
 " *stygia*,
Leptostylis macrura,
Sphyrapus anomalus,
 " *serratus*,
Cryptocope Vøringii,
Paranthura brachiata,
Auceus stygius,
 " *hirsutus*,
Aega ventrosa,
Glyptonotus megalurus,
Arcturus baffini,
 " *tuberosus*,
 " *hystrix*,
Astacilla granulata,
Acanthoniscus typhlops,
Nannoniscus bicuspis,
Ischnosoma quadrispinosum,
Mumopsis typica,
Eurycope cornuta,
 " *gigantea*,
Ilyarachna hirticeps,
Notophryxus clypeatus,
Themisto tibellula,
 " *bispinosus*,
Parathemisto abyssorum,
Hyperlopsis Vøringii,
Hippomedon Holbølli var.,
Cyphocaris anonyx,
Anonyx mugax,
 " *gulosus*,
 " *calcaratus*,
 " *typhlops*,
Onesimus leucopis,
 " *plantus*,
Orchomene pectinatus,
Lepidepecreum umbo,
Tryphosa pusilla,
Acidostoma obesum,
 " *laticorne*,
Urothoe abbreviata,
Harpinia plumosa,
 " *abyssi*,
 " *carinata*,
 " *mucronata*,

Hippolyte polaris,
Pasiphaë tarda,
Hymenodora glacialis,
Boreomysis nobilis,
 " *scyphops*,
Erythropros glacialis,
Parerythropros spectabilis,
Pseudomma roseum,
Pseudomysis abyssii,
Hemilamprops uniplicata,
Diastylis Rathkii,
 " *echinata*,
 " *polaris*,
 " *stygia*,
Leptostylis macrura,
Sphyrapus anomalus,
 " *serratus*,
Cryptocope Vøringii,
Paranthura brachiata,
Auceus stygius,
 " *hirsutus*,
Aega ventrosa,
Glyptonotus megalurus,
Arcturus baffini,
 " *tuberosus*,
 " *hystrix*,
Astacilla granulata,
Acanthoniscus typhlops,
Nannoniscus bicuspis,
Ischnosoma quadrispinosum,
Mumopsis typica,
Eurycope cornuta,
 " *gigantea*,
Ilyarachna hirticeps,
Notophryxus clypeatus,
Themisto tibellula,
 " *bispinosus*,
Parathemisto abyssorum,
Hyperlopsis Vøringii,
Hippomedon Holbølli var.,
Cyphocaris anonyx,
Anonyx mugax,
 " *gulosus*,
 " *calcaratus*,
 " *typhlops*,
Onesimus leucopis,
 " *plantus*,
Orchomene pectinatus,
Lepidepecreum umbo,
Tryphosa pusilla,
Acidostoma obesum,
 " *laticorne*,
Urothoe abbreviata,
Harpinia plumosa,
 " *abyssi*,
 " *carinata*,
 " *mucronata*,

Stegocephalus ampulla,
 „ *christianiensis*,
Andania abyssii,
Astyra abyssii,
Metopa Alderi,
 „ *spectabilis*,
 „ *aegricornis*,
Danaia abyssicola,
Bruzelia serrata,
Oediceros macrocheir,
Monoculodes tenuirostratus,
Aceros phyllonyx,
Paramphithoë euacantha,
Epimeria loricata,
Vertumnus serratus,
Acanthozone cuspidata,
Halirages fulrocinctus,
 „ *quadridentatus*,
Amphithopsis latipes,
 „ *pulchella*,
Cleippides quadricuspis,
Tritropis Helleri,
 „ *appendiculata*,
Eusirus cuspidatus,
Lilljeborgia fissicornis,
 „ *aegricornis*,
Halice abyssii,
Mæra tenera,
Melita pallida,
Amathillopsis spinigera,
Ampelisca minuticornis,
Byblis abyssii,
Haploops tubicola,
 „ *setosa*,
Podocerus megacheir,
 „ *assimilis*,
 „ *brevicornis*,
 „ *tenuicornis*,
Erichthonius megalops,
Unciola irrorata,
 „ *petalocera*,
Neohela monstrosa,
Dulichia hirticornis,
 „ *macera*,
Caprella spinosissima,
Aegina spinigera,
Euchæta norvegica,
Scalpellum Strömii,
 „ *striolatum*,
 „ *cornutum*,
 „ *hamatum*,
Sylon hypnendoræ.

Af disse er følgende 53 Arter ogsaa observerede paa grundere Vand i de polare Have (inclus. Nordamerica Nordostkyst):

Sclerocrangon salebrosus,
Bythocaris Payeri,

Stegocephalus ampulla,
 „ *christianiensis*,
Andania abyssii,
Astyra abyssii,
Metopa Alderi,
 „ *spectabilis*,
 „ *aegricornis*,
Danaia abyssicola,
Bruzelia serrata,
Oediceros macrocheir,
Monoculodes tenuirostratus,
Aceros phyllonyx,
Paramphithoë euacantha,
Epimeria loricata,
Vertumnus serratus,
Acanthozone cuspidata,
Halirages fulrocinctus,
 „ *quadridentatus*,
Amphithopsis latipes,
 „ *pulchella*,
Cleippides quadricuspis,
Tritropis Helleri,
 „ *appendiculata*,
Eusirus cuspidatus,
Lilljeborgia fissicornis,
 „ *aegricornis*,
Halice abyssii,
Mæra tenera,
Melita pallida,
Amathillopsis spinigera,
Ampelisca minuticornis,
Byblis abyssii,
Haploops tubicola,
 „ *setosa*,
Podocerus megacheir,
 „ *assimilis*,
 „ *brevicornis*,
 „ *tenuicornis*,
Erichthonius megalops,
Unciola irrorata,
 „ *petalocera*,
Neohela monstrosa,
Dulichia hirticornis,
 „ *macera*,
Caprella spinosissima,
Aegina spinigera,
Euchæta norvegica,
Scalpellum Strömii,
 „ *striolatum*,
 „ *cornutum*,
 „ *hamatum*,
Sylon hypnendoræ.

Of these the following 53 species have also been recorded from less considerable depths in the Arctic Seas (incl. the North eastern Coast of North America):

Sclerocrangon salebrosus,
Bythocaris Payeri.

Hippolyte polaris,
Pasiphaë tarda,
Hymenodora glacialis,
Pseudomma roseum,
Diastylis Rathkii,
Leptostylis macrura,
Sphyrapus anomalus,
Paranthura brachiata,
Aega ventrosa,
Arcturus bajfini,
 " *tuberosus*,
Astacilla granulata,
Munnopsis typica,
Eurycope gigantea,
Themisto libellula,
 " *bispinosus*,
Hippomedon Holbolli,
Cyphocaris anonyx,
Anonyx nugar,
 " *gulosus*,
Onesimus plautus,
Orchomene pectinatus,
Lepidepecreum umbo,
Harpinia plumosa,
Stegocephalus ampulla,
Andania abyssi,
Astyra abyssi,
Metopa Alderi,
 " *spectabilis*,
Aceros phyllonyx,
Epimeria loricata,
Vertumnus serratus,
Acanthozone cuspidata,
Haliruges fulvocinctus,
Amphithopsis pulchella,
Cleippides quadricuspis,
Tritopsis Helleri,
Eusirus cuspidatus,
Liljeborgia fissicornis,
 " *aqricornis*,
Amathillopsis spinigera,
Haploops tubicola,
 " *setosa*,
Podocerus assimilis,
 " *brevicornis*,
Erichthonius megalops,
Unciola irrorata,
Neohela monstrosa,
Aegina spinigera,
Scalpellum Strömii,
 " *cornutum*.

Følgende 42 Arter er hidtil ikke kjendte udenfor den kolde Areas Dyb i Nordhavet:

Bythocaris leucopsis,
Boreomysis nobilis,
Erythrope glacialis,
Parerythrope spectabilis,

Hippolyte polaris,
Pasiphaë tarda,
Hymenodora glacialis,
Pseudomma roseum,
Diastylis Rathkii,
Leptostylis macrura,
Sphyrapus anomalus,
Paranthura brachiata,
Aega ventrosa,
Arcturus bajfini,
 " *tuberosus*,
Astacilla granulata,
Munnopsis typica,
Eurycope gigantea,
Themisto libellula,
 " *bispinosus*,
Hippomedon Holbolli,
Cyphocaris anonyx,
Anonyx nugar,
 " *gulosus*,
Onesimus plautus,
Orchomene pectinatus,
Lepidepecreum umbo,
Harpinia plumosa,
Stegocephalus ampulla,
Andania abyssi,
Astyra abyssi,
Metopa Alderi,
 " *spectabilis*,
Aceros phyllonyx,
Epimeria loricata,
Vertumnus serratus,
Acanthozone cuspidata,
Haliruges fulvocinctus,
Amphithopsis pulchella,
Cleippides quadricuspis,
Tritopsis Helleri,
Eusirus cuspidatus,
Liljeborgia fissicornis,
 " *aqricornis*,
Amathillopsis spinigera,
Haploops tubicola,
 " *setosa*,
Podocerus assimilis,
 " *brevicornis*,
Erichthonius megalops,
Unciola irrorata,
Neohela monstrosa,
Aegina spinigera,
Scalpellum Strömii,
 " *cornutum*.

The following 42 species are as yet not known beyond the deeps of the cold Area of the North Atlantic:

Bythocaris leucopsis,
Boreomysis nobilis,
Erythrope glacialis,
Parerythrope spectabilis,

Pseudomysis abyssii,
Diastylis polaris,
Sphyrapus serratus,
Cryptocope Vöringii,
Anceus stygius,
 " *hirsutus*,
Glyptonotus megalurus,
Arcturus hystrix,
Acanthoniscus typhlops,
Nannoniscus bicuspis,
Ischnosoma quadrispinosum,
Notophrigus clypeatus,
Hyperioipsis Vöringii,
Anonyx calcaratus,
 " *typhlops*,
Onesimus leucopis,
Urothoë abbreviata,
Harpinia abyssii,
 " *carinata*,
 " *mucronata*,
Metopa aegricornis,
Danaia abyssicola,
Oedicerus macrocheir,
Paramphithoë euacantha,
Halirages quadridentatus,
Tritropis appendiculata,
Mera tenera,
Melita pallida,
Ampelisca minuticornis,
Byblis abyssii,
Podocerus tenuicornis,
Unciola petalocera,
Dulichia hirticornis,
 " *macera*,
Caprella spinosissima,
Scalpellum striolatum,
 " *hamatum*,
Sylon hymenodoræ.

Pseudomysis abyssii,
Diastylis polaris,
Sphyrapus serratus,
Cryptocope Vöringii,
Anceus stygius,
 " *hirsutus*,
Glyptonotus megalurus,
Arcturus hystrix,
Acanthoniscus typhlops,
Nannoniscus bicuspis,
Ischnosoma quadrispinosum,
Notophrigus clypeatus,
Hyperioipsis Vöringii,
Anonyx calcaratus,
 " *typhlops*,
Onesimus leucopis,
Urothoë abbreviata,
Harpinia abyssii,
 " *carinata*,
 " *mucronata*,
Metopa aegricornis,
Danaia abyssicola,
Oedicerus macrocheir,
Paramphithoë euacantha,
Halirages quadridentatus,
Tritropis appendiculata,
Mera tenera,
Melita pallida,
Ampelisca minuticornis,
Byblis abyssii,
Podocerus tenuicornis,
Unciola petalocera,
Dulichia hirticornis,
 " *macera*,
Caprella spinosissima,
Scalpellum striolatum,
 " *hamatum*,
Sylon hymenodoræ.



