

flounder, and dab—are the most characteristic, but young stages of cod, rays, and dog-fish (*Acanthias*) also occur plentifully.

In medium depths, from 40 to 100 metres (25 to 50 fathoms), the gadidæ—haddock, large cod, pollack, and whiting—predominate, but we also meet with flat-fish, turbot, lemon sole (*Pleuronectes microcephalus*), and young halibut, and with some southern forms: hake, gurnards, anglers, and conger eels.

Below 100 metres (50 fathoms) we meet with the saithe, ling, tusk (see Fig. 313), large hake, besides witch, megrim, and large halibut.



FIG. 313.—THE "MICHAEL SARS" FISHING LING AND TUSK IN THE DEEP PART OF THE NORTH SEA.

Different physical conditions accompany these characteristic differences in the distribution of the fish; for instance, the depths from 0 to 40 metres are the ones mainly influenced by summer temperatures; on the shallow coast banks and on the Dogger Bank the temperature at the bottom rises to at least 12° C. in the summer season. The sole may thus find here temperatures similar to those off the Atlantic coast of Europe, though in somewhat shallower water. Below 40 metres the summer temperature is not much higher than the temperature during winter, viz. between 6° and 7° C.

The species inhabiting the deeper areas of the plateau extend out towards the deep basin of the Norwegian Sea until