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BOTTOM FISHES FROM THE DENMARK STRAIT AND IRMINGER SEA:
SPECIES LIST AND INDIVIDUAL DATA

by

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Approved for Distribution

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A report and analysis of the distribution of bottom fishes in the Denmark Strait and Irminger Sea will soon be published in the journal *Deep-Sea Research* (Haedrich and Krefft, 1978). Unfortunately, space considerations did not allow inclusion of a complete species list. The purpose of this report is to make that information available. Our list comprises 58 species in 23 families, and includes length ranges (total length for elasmobranchs, standard length for teleosts), some individual lengths, mean lengths, and (for elasmobranchs) an indication of whether the specimen was a male (M) or female (F).

The station data associated with the fish collections appear in Table I, and a chart of station positions is shown in Figure I. Some properties of the five assemblages of fishes recognized appear in Table II. The abstract of the *Deep-Sea Research* paper states:

Analyses of 27 bottom trawl collections from the Denmark Strait and Irminger Sea show that five faunal assemblages of fishes can be identified. These are separable on the basis of faunal composition, diversity, evenness, catch rate, and the combination of depth and temperature at which each occurred. One group is found at 2026-2058 m depth and temperatures of 1.3-3.4°C, a second at 763-1503 m and 3.9-5.6°C, a third at 280-776 m and 1.4-7.4°C, a fourth at 493-1519 m and 0.1-3.0°C, and a fifth at 330-693 m and (-)0.7-(+)0.5°C. The assemblages are quite like those described for fishes trawled on the Iceland-Faeroe Ridge during an earlier expedition in 1960. Cold-water

assemblages and species are found along the path of the Norwegian Sea water that flows south on the bottom through the Denmark Strait and down across the continental slope to the west. The percentage of primary deep-water species in each assemblage increases evenly with depth, suggesting a gradual and continuing invasion of the deep sea in this region by phylogenetically younger secondary deep-water forms. The smooth transition from an essentially shallow-water fauna to an essentially deep-water one as seen in the demersal fishes contrasts with the more abrupt transition found in pelagic fishes. The meso- and bathypelagic forms, presumably highly specialized and finely tuned to their environment, are more successful in resisting invasion and colonization from newer groups. In the demersal assemblages, there is a good correlation between the number of species present and the heterogeneity of the local environment as reflected in the temperature range over which each of the assemblages occurs.

* * * * *

Haedrich, R. L. and G. Krefft. 1978. Distribution of bottom fishes in the Denmark Strait and Irminger Sea. *Deep-Sea Res.* (in press). 15 pp. Overflow Contribution No. 32 and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Contribution No. 4131.

TABLE I. STATION DATA FOR THE BOTTOM TRAWL COLLECTIONS MADE DURING THE OVERFLOW '73 EXPEDITION

BY R/V WALTHER HERWIG.

Station Number	Date (September 1973)	Haul-Time Trawling	Start Tow	Position	End Tow	Depth Range (m)	Bottom Temperature (°C)	Bottom Salinity (%)
629	9	2035-2135	67°28.0'N, 23°41.0'W	67°32.0'N, 23°30.0'W		685-700	-0.6	34.92
630	9	2335-2405	67°21.5'N, 23°30.0'W			480-485	-0.5	
631	10	0125-0155	67°18.5'N, 23°30.0'W	67°18.5'N, 23°21.0'W		385-380	-0.4	34.92
633	10	1112-1142	66°03.0'N, 26°24.0'W	66°03.0'N, 26°32.0'W		365-400	6.7	35.00
635	10	1915-1945	66°13.0'N, 27°07.0'W	66°11.0'N, 27°13.0'W		490-495	0.1	34.93
637	11	0000-0030	66°22.0'N, 27°46.0'W	66°21.0'N, 27°52.0'W		340-320	0.5	34.80
638	11	0920-0950	65°29.3'N, 30°08.5'W	65°31.0'N, 30°15.0'W		355-370	5.0	
640	11	1348-1418	65°30.0'N, 29°50.0'W	65°29.0'N, 29°59.0'W		470-495	1.4	34.72
641	11	1633-1703	65°27.0'N, 29°47.0'W	65°26.0'N, 29°55.0'W		780-805	0.4	34.88
642	11	2118-2148	65°25.2'N, 29°39.5'W	65°24.5'N, 29°48.0'W		968-981	0.5	34.82
643	12	0250-0305	65°15.0'N, 29°15.0'W	65°14.0'N, 29°17.0'W		1504-1502		
645	12	0945-1015	64°53.0'N, 28°02.5'W	64°55.0'N, 28°06.5'W		930-1040	4.6	34.99
646	12	1416-1446	64°52.0'N, 27°44.0'W	64°53.0'N, 27°45.0'W		758-774		
647	12	1650-1720	64°53.0'N, 27°23.0'W	64°56.0'N, 27°25.0'W		491-483	6.2	35.12
648	12	1950-2020	64°56.0'N, 27°09.0'W	64°58.0'N, 27°12.0'W		307-309	6.1	35.10
650	13	0905-0935	65°20.0'N, 33°28.0'W	65°18.0'N, 33°34.0'W		365-330	4.4	34.90
651	13	1140-1210	65°16.5'N, 33°28.0'W	65°16.0'N, 33°26.0'W		505-460	7.4	
652	13	1340-1410	65°13.0'N, 33°26.0'W	65°12.0'N, 33°25.0'W		785-767-775	3.3	34.90
653	13	1625-1655	65°11.0'N, 33°21.0'W	65°09.5'N, 33°24.0'W		980-955-972	3.0	34.88
654	13	2045-2115	65°03.0'N, 33°04.0'W	65°01.0'N, 33°11.0'W		1503-1535-1524	1.4	34.96
655	14	0125-0155	64°46.5'N, 32°38.0'W	64°46.0'N, 32°42.0'W		2037-2048-2004	1.3	34.94
656	14	1452-1507	64°30.5'N, 29°44.5'W	64°29.5'N, 29°44.0'W		2060-2055	3.4	34.97
657	14	2200-2230	64°26.0'N, 29°05.0'W			1475-1507-1427	3.9	34.80
658	16	0318-0348	63°23.0'N, 25°20.0'W	63°23.5'N, 25°30.0'W		280	6.9	35.10
659	16	0505-0535	63°20.0'N, 25°36.0'W	63°16.5'N, 25°32.0'W		470-493-471	6.8	35.16
660	16	0720-0750	63°14.0'N, 25°40.0'W	63°15.5'N, 25°46.5'W		749-777	5.6	35.05
661	16	0945-1015	63°13.0'N, 25°53.0'W	63°10.0'N, 25°49.0'W		945-955-934	4.6	35.01

FIGURE I. CHART OF BOTTOM TRAWL STATION POSITIONS.

TABLE II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIVE ASSEMBLAGES OF FISHES IDENTIFIED.

H IS INFORMATION FUNCTION DIVERSITY; J IS EVENNESS.

	Group One	Group Two	Group Three	Group Four	Group Five
Depth, m	2026-2058	763-1503	280-776	493-975(-1519)	330-693
Temperature, °C	1.3-3.4	3.9-5.6	1.4-7.4	0.1-3.0	(-)0.7-(+)0.5
No. collections	2	6	10	5	4
Species	12	31	34	20	13
Specimens	98	2363	4257	157	112
Specimens/hr	130.7	859.3	851.4	62.8	44.8
H	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.8
J	.64	.49	.59	.69	.70
Five most abundant species: (percentage in parenthesis)	<i>Alepocephalus agassizi</i> (54.1) <i>Nematorchus armatus</i> (15.3) <i>Antimora rostrata</i> (8.2) <i>Chalinura brevibarbatulus</i> (7.1) <i>Raja (Amblyraja) sp.</i> (5.1)	<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i> (48.3) <i>Alepocephalus bairdii</i> (28.1) <i>Sebastes mentella</i> (4.7) <i>Alepocephalus agassizi</i> (3.1)	<i>Argentina silus</i> (22.6) <i>Sebastes marinus</i> (18.9) <i>Micromesistius poutassou</i> (17.3) <i>Sebastes mentella</i> (15.1) <i>Lepidion eques</i> (2.5)	<i>Macrourus berglax</i> (42.7) <i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i> (12.7) <i>Antimora rostrata</i> (11.5) <i>Onogadus argentatus</i> (6.4) <i>Raja (Rajella) bathyphila</i> (5.1)	<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> (40.2) <i>Gadus morhua</i> (25.9) <i>Boreogadus saida</i> (7.1) <i>Raja radiata</i> (6.3) -

LIST OF BOTTOM FISH SPECIES TAKEN DURING THE OVERFLOW '73 EXPEDITION
OF ICES BY R/V WALTHER HERWIG

Family Myxinidae

Myxine glutinosa Linnaeus, 1758
St. 645 (1: 48 cm)

Family Scyliorhinidae

Galeus murinus (Collett, 1904)
St. 645 (1 F: 50 cm)
St. 646 (2 F: 52, 53 cm)
St. 661 (1 F: 53 cm)

Family Squalidae

Centroscyllum fabricii (Reinhardt, 1825)
St. 643 (1 M: 48 cm, 1 F: 56 cm)
St. 645 (3 M: 57, 66, 67, $\bar{x}$ = 63.33 cm, 6 F: 50, 62, 63, 64, 67, 70, $\bar{x}$ = 62.67 cm)
St. 646 (5 M: 60, 61, 69, 69, 70, $\bar{x}$ = 65.80 cm; 1 F: 83 cm)
St. 651 (3 F: 72, 77, 78, $\bar{x}$ = 75.67 cm)
St. 652 (1 M: 69 cm, 1 F: 76 cm)
St. 653 (2 M: 69, 70 cm, 2 F: 62, 76 cm)
St. 657 (1 F: 50 cm)
St. 660 (1 M: 67 cm)
St. 661 (12 M: 61-70 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 65.75 cm, 4 F: 18, 42, 59, 75 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 48.50 cm)

Centroscymnus coelolepis Bocage & Capello, 1864
St. 643 (1F: 100 cm)
St. 645 (2 M: 86, 87 cm, 5 F: 97, 103, 104, 116, 117 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 107.40 cm)
St. 646 (6 F: 105, 106, 108, 111, 113, 116 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 109.83 cm)
St. 660 (2 M: 76, 90 cm, 2 F: 74, 113 cm)
St. 661 (9 F: 80-117 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 100.33 cm)

Centroscymnus crepidater (Bocage & Capello, 1964)
St. 646 (1 M: 55 cm, 1 F: 58 cm)
St. 659 (2 F: 80, 86 cm)

Etmopterus princeps Collett, 1904
St. 646 (3 M: 59, 61, 62 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 60.67 cm, 2 F: 64, 70 cm)
St. 659 (1 F: 75 cm)
St. 660 (1 M: 61 cm, 3 F: 61, 65, 71 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 65.67 cm)
St. 661 (1 M: 53 cm, 5 F: 65, 67, 68, 68, 70 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 67.60 cm)

Etmopterus spinax (Linnaeus, 1758)
St. 659 (4 M: 50, 50, 51, 52 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 50.75 cm)

Family Rajidae

Raja (Rajella) bathyphila Holt & Byrne, 1908

St. 654 (4 M: 24, 25, 29, 34 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 28.00, 4 F: 23, 32, 36, 37 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 32.00 cm)

St. 655 (1 M: 38 cm, 1 F: 33 cm)

St. 661 (1 egg-case containing an 131-mm embryo almost ready to hatch.)

The specimens from St. 654 were identified as *Raja (Rajella)* n. sp. in Haedrich and Krefft 1978, Table 3.

Raja (Rajella) fyllae Lütken, 1888

St. 647 (2 M: 13, 13 cm)

St. 659 (1 M: 53 cm)

St. 660 (2 F: 44, 50 cm)

Raja (Amblyraja) sp. (cf. *hyperborea* Collett, 1879)

St. 654 (1 M: 99 cm, 1 F: 115 cm)

St. 655 (1 M: 39 cm, 3 F: 40, 47, 64 cm)

St. 656 (1 M: 25 cm). These skates differ from *Raja hyperborea* mainly by a markedly higher number of tooth-rows. This form is referred to as *Raja (Amblyraja)* n. sp. in Haedrich and Krefft 1978, Table 3.

Raja (Amblyraja) radiata Donovan, 1808

St. 630 (1 F: 52 cm)

St. 631 (4 F: 33, 43, 50, 50 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 44.00 cm)

St. 633 (3 F: 39, 46, 49 cm)

St. 637 (2 M: 46, 51 cm)

St. 643 (1 F: 51 cm)

Family Chimaeridae

Chimaera monstrosa Linnaeus, 1758

St. 658 (1 M: 98 cm, 1 F: 91 cm)

St. 659 (1 M: 88 cm, 1 F: 37 cm)

St. 660 (1 M: 88 cm)

St. 661 (1 F: 91 cm)

Family Rhinochimaeridae

Rhinochimaera atlantica Holt & Byrne, 1909

St. 661 (1 F: 101 cm)

Family Synphobranchidae

Synphobranchus kaupi Johnson, 1862

St. 643 (1: 36 cm)

St. 645 (3: 33, 44, 46 cm)

St. 655 (1: 42 cm)

St. 660 (2: 18, 21 cm)

Family Notacanthidae

Notacanthus chemnitzii Bloch, 1788

St. 643 (5: 31, 51, 58, 81, 88 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 61.80 cm)

St. 646 (1: 88 cm)

St. 652 (1: 92 cm)

St. 653 (1: 90 cm)

St. 655 (3: 59, 86, 93 cm)

St. 661 (1: 98 cm)

Polyacanthonotus rissoanus (Filippi & Verany, 1859)

St. 643 (1: 40 cm)

Family Argentinidae

Argentina silus (Ascanius, 1775)

St. 633 (16: 38-51 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 42.81 cm)

St. 646 (2: 49, 50 cm)

St. 647 (9: 35-46 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 40.00 cm)

St. 648 (375: thereof 149 measured, 20-51 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 37.08 cm)

St. 650 (3: 31, 37, 39 cm)

St. 658 (425: thereof 98 measured, 21-46 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 31.83 cm)

St. 659 (135: thereof 100 measured, 23-48 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 36.85 cm)

St. 660 (7: 38-46 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 43.71 cm)

Family Alepocephalidae

Alepocephalus agassizi Goode & Bean, 1883

St. 643 (67: thereof 23 measured, 52-79 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 62.57 cm)

St. 655 (17: 50-74 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 61.82 cm)

St. 656 (39: 24-75 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 52.23 cm)

St. 657 (6: 22-65 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 38.67 cm)

Alepocephalus bairdii Goode & Bean, 1879

St. 645 (230: thereof 136 measured, 15-64 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 41.09 cm)

St. 646 (11: 26-53 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 42.09 cm)

St. 657 (32: 45-65 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 56.00 cm)

St. 660 (62: 17-68 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 41.58 cm)

St. 661 (330: thereof 90 measured, 11-63 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 40.20 cm)

Family Moridae

Antimora rostrata Günther, 1878

St. 643 (9: 23-48 cm; $\bar{x}$ = 29.22 cm)

St. 654 (18: 31-60 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 43.89 cm)

St. 655 (8: 39-49 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 44.25 cm)

St. 657 (8: 24-47 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 38.13 cm)

St. 661 (1: 11 cm)

Halargyreus johnsonii Günther, 1862

St. 661 (11: 29-38 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 32.36 cm)

Lepidion eques (Günther, 1887)

St. 645 (8: 20-34 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 27.88 cm)
St. 646 (32: 17-36 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 24.59 cm)
St. 647 (26: 10-33 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 21.35 cm)
St. 651 (4: 23-25 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 24.00 cm)
St. 652 (4: 30-35 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 33.00 cm)
St. 659 (28: 10-31 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 20.14 cm)
St. 660 (12: 11-31 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 22.75 cm)
St. 661 (6: 18-35 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 27.00 cm)

Family Gadidae

Boreogadus saida (Lepechin, 1774)

St. 637 (8: 16-26 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 21.13 cm)
St. 640 (34: 8-21 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 14.15 cm)
St. 641 (1: 12 cm)
St. 651 (1: 12 cm)
St. 653 (1: 18 cm)

Brosme brosme (Ascanius, 1772)

St. 633 (3: 50, 52, 62 cm)
St. 650 (2: 18, 22 cm)
St. 651 (4: 47-70 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 57.25 cm)
St. 658 (2: 53, 64 cm)
St. 659 (2: 49, 55 cm)

St. 648 (18: 21-71, $\bar{x}$ = 53.61 cm)

Gadus morhua Linnaeus, 1758

St. 630 (1: 80 cm)
St. 631 (28: 45-104 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 63.39 cm)
St. 633 (2: 61, 67 cm)
St. 638 (10: 65-92 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 79.20 cm)
St. 641 (1: 8 cm)
St. 648 (1: 94 cm)
St. 650 (1: 7 cm)

Melanogrammus aeglefinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

St. 648 (14: 8-12 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 10.14 cm)

Micromesistius poutassou (Risso, 1826)

St. 633 (63: 21-39 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 28.11 cm)
St. 640 (60: 23-36 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 31.12 cm)
St. 641 (1: 30 cm)
St. 647 (2: 17, 30 cm)
St. 648 (19: 19-37 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 30.42 cm)
St. 650 (43: 24-38 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 31.26 cm)
St. 651 (49: 29-38 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 33.53 cm)
St. 658 (500: thereof 100 measured, 17-36 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 24.52 cm)

Molva dypterygia (Pennant, 1784)

St. 641 (1: 102 cm)
St. 645 (2: 103, 106 cm)
St. 646 (3: 79, 92, 110 cm)
St. 647 (1: 37 cm)
St. 648 (12: 58-128 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 89.92 cm)
St. 651 (16: 76-114 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 92.40 cm)
St. 652 (4: 82-96 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 90.75 cm)
St. 658 (2: 57, 80 cm)
St. 659 (10: 69-95 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 84.20 cm)
St. 660 (2: 78, 94 cm)
St. 661 (1: 81 cm)

Molva molva (Linnaeus, 1758)

St. 633 (3: 91, 97, 116 cm)
St. 648 (3: 91, 102, 137 cm)
St. 658 (3: 53, 59, 61 cm)

Onogadus argentatus (Reinhardt, 1837)

St. 637 (6: 18-31 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 24.83 cm)
St. 638 (2: 9, 10 cm)
St. 641 (1: 19 cm)
St. 642 (6: 16-28 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 21.17 cm)
St. 647 (1: 8 cm)
St. 654 (3: 6, 20, 20 cm)

Trisopterus esmarki (Nilsson, 1855)

St. 658 (254: thereof 100 measured, 15-23 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 18.95 cm)

Family Macrouridae

[The tails of rattail fishes are almost always incomplete, and measurements should thus be considered approximate only.]

Chalinura brevibarbis Goode & Bean, 1896

St. 656 (7: 14-43 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 30.14 cm)

Chalinura mediterranea Giglioli, 1893

St. 643 (4: 30-58 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 40.25 cm)
St. 657 (1: 52 cm)

Coryphaenoides guentheri (Vaillant, 1888)

St. 643 (16: 14-36 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 25.75 cm)
St. 645 (2: 10, 21 cm)
St. 653 (1: 11 cm)
St. 656 (1: 22 cm)
St. 657 (6: 27-39 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 30.5 cm)
St. 661 (5: 10-29 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 16.8 cm)

Coryphaenoides rupestris Gunnerus, 1765

- St. 643 (323: not measured, 141 kg)
St. 645 (415: not measured, 191 kg)
St. 646 (114: 12 - ca. 70 cm, $\bar{x}$ = ca. 43 cm)
St. 653 (19: 9-82 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 46.68 cm)
St. 654 (1: 55 cm)
St. 655 (1: 76 cm)
St. 657 (21: 41-92 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 62.3 cm)
St. 660 (138: 17-103 cm, smallest and largest specimens measured only)
St. 661 (131: 7-91 cm, smallest and largest specimens measured only)

Macrourus berglax Lacepède, 1801

- St. 630 (1: ca. 65 cm)
St. 635 (1: ca. 55 cm)
St. 638 (2: 71+, 73+ cm)
St. 640 (4: 55+-69+ cm)
St. 641 (35: 40-78+ cm, $\bar{x}$ = 58 cm)
St. 642 (8: 50-76+ cm, $\bar{x}$ = 59 cm)
St. 643 (26: not measured, 38.5 kg)
St. 645 (3: 51+, 57+, 71+ cm)
St. 646 (1: 22+ cm)
St. 651 (23: not measured, 31 kg)
St. 652 (3: 32, 46, 50 cm)
St. 653 (23: 31-74 cm, $\bar{x}$ = ca. 56 cm)
St. 655 (1: 51 cm) St. 654 (7: 45-61, $\bar{x}$ = 57.28 cm)
St. 657 (2: 58, 93 cm)
St. 658 (3: 47, 67, 78 cm)
St. 660 (1: 63 cm)
St. 661 (4: 36-72 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 53.5 cm)

Nematonurus armatus (Hector, 1875)

- St. 655 (15: 22-49 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 32.67 cm)

Trachyrhynchus murrayi Günther, 1887

- St. 645 (17: 19-35 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 24.76 cm)
St. 653 (1: 12 cm)
St. 661 (20: 18-44 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 30.30 cm)

Family Zoarcidae

Lycodes pallidus Collett, 1878

- St. 641 (3: 12, 16, 18 cm)
St. 642 (3: 16, 17, 22 cm)

Lycodes vahli gracilis M. Sars, 1867

- St. 648 (1: 15 cm)

Family Scorpaenidae

[Uncertainty exists as to the status of the species *Sebastes marinus* and *S. mentella*. Exceedingly similar in almost all respects, the primary distinguishing character is the relative development of a bony protuberance at the tip of the lower jaw. This feature is pronounced in *S. mentella*, but is lacking in *S. marinus*. *Sebastes mentella* is said to grow larger and live in deeper water. Wheeler (1969) considered that the two were subspecies, but Blanc and Hureau (1973) list them as separate species. Electrophoretic studies (Naevdal, 1978) support the latter point of view, but the results are not completely unambiguous and more data are needed to resolve the question.

Sebastes marinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

- St. 638 (37: 19-49 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 32.51 cm)
- St. 640 (45: 5-48 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 31.89 cm)
- St. 641 (5: 31-45 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 35.60 cm)
- St. 648 (150: thereof 75 measured, 33-63 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 44.83 cm)
- St. 650 (117: 10-54 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 32.52 cm)
- St. 658 (130: thereof 62 measured, 37-59 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 47.34 cm)

Sebastes mentella Travin, 1951

- St. 633 (169: 25-69 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 39.43 cm)
- St. 643 (3: 41, 50, 50 cm)
- St. 646 (20: 42-50 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 47.90 cm)
- St. 647 (237: thereof 95 measured, 31-69 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 41.41 cm)
- St. 651 (205, including a few *S. marinus*: thereof 71 measured, 33-72 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 44.79 cm)
- St. 652 (33: 31-50 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 41.82 cm)
- St. 653 (1: 45 cm)
- St. 656 (1: 43 cm)
- St. 659 (325, including some few *S. marinus* "giants": thereof measured 74 specimens, 33-77 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 44.41 cm)
- St. 660 (87: thereof 45 measured, 38-49 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 44.02 cm)
- St. 661 (5: 40-45 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 42.8 cm)

Sebastes viviparus Krøyer, 1845

- St. 640 (1: 20 cm)
- St. 646 (1: 21 cm)
- St. 647 (15: 11-23 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 17.71 cm)
- St. 648 (177: 7-26 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 15.92 cm)
- St. 650 (3: 10, 14, 18 cm)
- St. 658 (260, possibly including some juvenile *S. marinus*: thereof 99 measured, 16-24 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 19.53 cm)
- St. 659 (77: 13-31 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 20.37 cm)

Family Cottidae

Artediellus a. atlanticus Jordan & Evermann, 1898

- St. 637 (1: 11 cm)
- St. 638 (4: 7, 9, 10, 10 cm)
- St. 650 (2: 7, 10 cm)

Triglops murrayi Günther, 1888
St. 637 (2: 17, 17 cm)

Family Cottunculidae

Cottunculus microps Collett, 1875
St. 630 (1: 21 cm)
St. 631 (1: 24 cm)
St. 637 (4: 13, 15, 19, 20 cm)
St. 647 (1: 8 cm)
St. 650 (2: 7, 13 cm)
St. 651 (1: 17 cm)

Cottunculus thomsoni (Günther, 1882)
St. 661 (1: 18 cm)

Family Agonidae

Leptagonus decagonus (Schneider, 1801)
St. 630 (1: 20 cm)

Family Cyclopteridae

Cyclopterus lumpus Linnaeus, 1758
St. 629 (1: 29 cm)
St. 637 (1: 28 cm)

Liparis ?koefoedi Parr, 1932
St. 640 (2: 62, 63 mm)
St. 650 (1: 55 mm)

Family Anarhichadidae

Anarhichas denticulatus Krøyer, 1845
St. 631 (2: 66, 94 cm)
St. 641 (1: 98 cm)
St. 645 (1: 57 cm)
St. 652 (1: 86 cm)
St. 660 (1: 70 cm)
St. 661 (1: 70 cm)

Anarhichas lupus Linnaeus, 1758
St. 638 (17: 14-52 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 32.24 cm)
St. 640 (2: 39, 49 cm)
St. 648 (1: 47 cm)
St. 650 (15: 9-34 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 21.73 cm)
St. 658 (1: 48 cm)

Anarhichas minor Olafsen, 1772
St. 633 (4: 48, 63, 71, 72 cm)
St. 635 (1: 53 cm)
St. 640 (1: 75 cm)
St. 651 (1: 41 cm)

Family Trichiuridae

Aphanopus carbo Lowe, 1839

St. 645 (4: 85, 97, 100, 104 cm)

St. 646 (4: 91, 99, 104, 111 cm)

St. 660 (1: 101 cm)

St. 661 (6: 83-111 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 99.0 cm)

Family Bothidae

Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis (Walbaum, 1792)

St. 658 (1: 32 cm)

Family Pleuronectidae

Hippoglossus platessoides (Fabricius, 1780)

St. 633 (2: 33, 35 cm)

St. 637 (2: 36, 36 cm)

St. 638 (4: 28, 28, 29, 31 cm)

St. 648 (4: 16, 26, 36, 36 cm)

St. 650 (7: 9-23 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 12.43 cm)

St. 658 (1: not measured)

Hippoglossus hippoglossus (Linnaeus, 1758)

St. 633 (2: 57, 61 cm)

Reinhardtius hippoglossoides (Walbaum, 1792)

St. 629 (25: 41-79 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 61.00 cm)

St. 630 (11: 38-64 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 47.37 cm)

St. 631 (4: 39, 42, 44, 73 cm)

St. 633 (3: 36, 37, 37 cm)

St. 635 (1: 42 cm)

St. 637 (4: 33, 46, 46, 54 cm)

St. 638 (1: 40 cm)

St. 640 (3: 52, 67, 81 cm)

St. 641 (1: 83 cm)

St. 642 (1: 59 cm)

St. 643 (13: 38-88 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 64.45 cm)

St. 645 (16: 50-91 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 62.38 cm)

St. 646 (9: 54-81 cm, $\bar{x}$ = 67.11 cm)

St. 652 (2: 44, 95 cm)

St. 653 (2: 76, 89 cm)

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