

The direction of the movement will, of course, depend on the currents, and on other conditions peculiar to various localities. In the district of Romsdal Damas made some excellent investigations on board the "Michael Sars," and ascertained that spawning took place almost exclusively on the coast banks, that in the fjords being quite insignificant (see Fig. 524). The young fry, however, were later found in vast quantities in the fjords, having been carried in by currents. Schmidt has

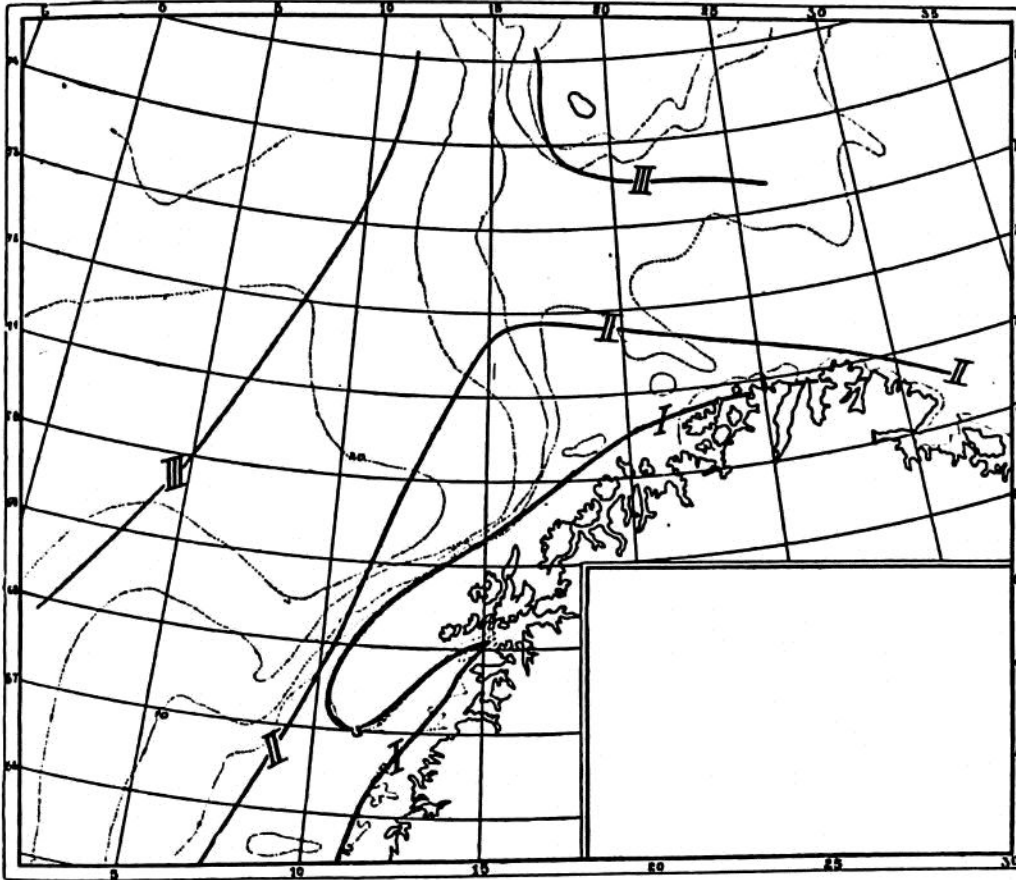


FIG. 523.—DISTRIBUTION OF PELAGIC EGGS AND YOUNG-FISH OF THE COD AT DIFFERENT SEASONS.

- I. Outer limit of pelagic eggs in the spawning time, January to April 1901.
- II. Outer limit of pelagic young-fish, June to July 1901.
- III. Outer limit of pelagic young-fish, August to September 1900.

given an account of the spawning of different cod-species off Iceland, the occurrence of pelagic eggs and their subsequent fate (see Fig. 525). Most cod species and flat-fishes spawn on the south and south-west coasts of Iceland, the northern and north-eastern sides of the island being encircled by cold waters during winter and spring. The freshly spawned eggs drift from the south to the west coast, and farther to the north and east coasts, the current running in this direction. The duration of the pelagic stage is, however, different in different species of the cod family; their spawning seasons also differ. As a con-