Mysidacea (Crustacea) in the Faroe area

Reyðæti av slagnum Mysidacea á landgrunninum

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Úrtak

Í 1987 varð farið at kanna sjó- og botndjóralívið í føroyskum sjógvi sum eitt norðurlandskt tiltak undir heitinum BIOFAR. Høvuðsdentur varð lagdur á at savna tilfar á meira enn 100 metra dýpi. Tá ið savningin í 1993 var liðug varð farið undir nýggja verkætlan í 1995 BIOFAR 2, sum fevndi um savning úr fjøruni og út á 100 metra dýpi.

Tað vóru bara 16 sløg av mysidum skrásettar í føroyskum sjógvi undan BIOFAR. Við BIOFAR kom talið uppá 34. Um hvørt skrásett slag er henda upplýsing: Navnið saman við navninum á tí, sum hevur skrivað frágreingina og árið, hetta er almannakunngjørt, samheiti, vísa til rit við góðari lýsing, eldri føroyskar skrásetingar, Biofar støðir har sløgini eru funnin, frásøgn um leið, dýpið, máldur ella mettur hiti í sjónum niður at otni, slag av sjógvi har dýrið varð tikið og ein stutt frágreiðing um útbreiðslu og dýpið í Atlantarhavinum har hetta slagið livir.

27 sløg hava hyperbentiskan lívshátt, 5 eru meso- ella bathypelagisk. 6 sløg eru oftast skrásett á føroyska landgrunninum ella bankunum (0-299 m), 16-18 sløg tykjast at liva í hellingini (300-999 m) og 10-12 sløg eru vanliga tikin á djúpum vatni (≥1000 m). 18 sløg eru vanliga í sjógvi, nevndur »heitur« Atlants sjógvur (>7°C) ella í Íshavninum (1,5-3,5°C) og 9 sløg eru oftast at finna í væl blandaðum sjógvi.

Abstract

Investigations on the marine benthic fauna of the Faroe Fishery Territory started in 1987 as a Nordic programme called BIOFAR with sampling efforts concentrated on depths deeper than 100 m. After the BIOFAR sampling was concluded in 1993, a new programme called BIOFAR 2 started in 1995 to sample the marine benthic fauna from the intertidal to 100 m depth.

Before BIOFAR only 16 mysid species had been reported from the Faroese Fishery Territory. The BIOFAR sampling increased the number of species to 34. For each species the following information is given: the valid name with author and publication year, synonyms, reference to a good description, previous Faroese records, the BIOFAR stations where it was found, area descriptions, depth range, measured temperature range or estimated temperature range of the near-bottom water, the type of water mass in which the specimens were caught, and short notes on the distribution and the depth range of the species in the Atlantic Ocean.

Twenty-seven species have a hyperbenthic life style, five are meso- or bathypelagic, and two are benthopelagic. Six species are most often recorded from the Faroe plateau or the tops of the banks (0-299 m), 16-18 species seem to be slope (300-999 m) species, and 10-12 species are mostly or only caught in deep water (≥ 1000 m). Eighteen species are mostly confined to water dominated by «warm» Atlantic Water (> 7 °C), seven species are mostly confined to water dominated by cold bottom water of the Norwegian Sea (< 0 °C) or Arctic Intermediate Water (1.5-3.5 °C), and nine species are mainly found in well mixed water masses.

Previous investigations

In 1895-96 the Danish »Ingolf« Expedition sampled 22 deep-water stations off the Faroes, in the area which today is defined as Faroese Fishery Territory. The research vessel »Thor«, used by the Danish Committee for the Exploration of the Sea, made fishery investigations round the Faroes in 1903-05. The mysids collected by »Ingolf« and »Thor« were studied by H. J. Hansen and included in his publication (Hansen, 1908). The following 15 species were recorded: *Boreomysis arctica, B. microps, B. nobilis, B. scyphops, B. tridens, Eucopia unguiculata, Gnathophausia zoea, Hansenomysis fyllae, Meterythrops picta, Paramblyops rostrata, Parerythrops spectabilis, Praunus inermis, Pseudomma affine, P. frigidum* and *P. roseum*.

Spärck (1937) contains the following information about the history of zoological investigations in the Faroe area. The echinoderm specialist Th. Mortensen, using the vessel »Beskytteren« (Royal Danish Navy) in 1899, and the zoologist A. Strubberg, using the vessel »Margrethe« in 1913, made extensive collections of marine invertebrates in near-shore and shallow water. Comprehensive zoological investigations of the Faroes started in the autumn of 1924 where the young zoologist H. Lemche was responsible for the field work. The carcinologist K. Stephensen worked in the area in March-April 1925, followed by H. Lemche and R. Spärck in the summer of 1926. Spärck used the research vessel »Dana«. The coelenterate specialist P. L. Kramp investigated the shallow water fauna in the autumn of 1926 on »Beskytteren«.

The collections of mysids were meager as only two species were reported: *Praunus inermis* and *Schistomysis ornata* (Stephensen, 1929). A third species, represented by one badly damaged specimen, was also mentioned as «*Mysis (oculata* (O. Fabricius) ?)». We will never know what species that specimen represented. The nearest records of the cold water species *Mysis oculata* are from fjords of eastern Iceland.

T. Brattegard sampled five stations in the Faroe area in 1983 using a modified Rothlisberg and Pearcy epibenthic sampler (Brattegard and Fosså, 1991). T. Brattegard and J.-A. Sneli sampled 12 stations in 1986 and one station in 1987 in the Faroe area using the epibenthic sampler and a newly constructed detritus sledge (Sneli, in press). These stations are included in the BIOFAR station list (Nørrevang *et al.*, 1994).

The BIOFAR and BIOFAR 2 investigations

The intention with the BIOFAR programme «Investigations on the marine benthic fauna of the Faroe Islands» was to study the invertebrate fauna at depths deeper than 100 m to supplement and update information in «The Zoology of the Faroes» (Spärck *et al.*, 1928-37, 1928-42, 1935-42; Spärck † and Tuxen, 1928-1971).

During the BIOFAR programme in the years 1987-90 (some samples also taken in 1991-1993, Nørrevang *et al.*, 1994) roughly 600 localities were sampled, at depths from 20 to 2420 m, with 790 deployments of sampling gear. The stations sampled at depths shallower than 100 m were taken when foul weather made sampling in open

water impossible. Information on the BIOFAR stations (date, position, depth, sampling gear, mean bottom temperature and its standard deviation, water mass or mixture of water masses, maximum amplitude of the total tidal current, and bottom type) is given in Nørrevang *et al.* (1994). The oceanographic data were originally calculated by H. Westerberg (see Westerberg, 1990).

Sorting and preliminary analyses of material from stations shallower than 100 m revealed a number of species never reported from the Faroes. To sample the marine invertebrate fauna from all habitats from the upper splash zone down to 100 m depth a successor to the BIOFAR programme was needed. The Faroese Government and the Carlsberg Foundation, Denmark generously funded a new 3-year programme called BIOFAR 2, which started in 1995. Information on stations sampled during BIOFAR 2 can be obtained from Kaldbak Marine Laboratory, FR-180 Kaldbak, the Faroes.

Material and results

The BIOFAR material was collected using benthic sampling gear (Nørrevang *et al.*, 1994). The epibenthic sampler collects material only at the sediment/water interface and is especially suited for hyperbenthic organisms (species often swimming in the benthic boundary layer) like mysids, while the other gear (detritus sledge, triangular dredge, shrimp trawl and Smith-McIntyre grab) may have caught specimens in the water column. The BIOFAR 2 material so far has been collected by intertidal handsampling, diving and use of a light triangular dredge and a modified Ockelmann detritus-sledge (Brattegard, 1973).

Mysids from BIOFAR were found in 66 samples taken by the epibenthic sampler (86 % of the epibenthic sampler deployments), 52 (32 %) detritus sledge samples, 5 (13 %) bottom trawl samples, 2 (1 %) triangular dredge samples, and 2 (1 %) Smith-McIntyre grab samples. A preliminary account of the distribution of mysids based on part of the material was given by Brattegard and Fosså (1992).

Fosså *et al.* (1992) concluded that in an area of complex hydrography benthic species can be grouped and classified according to their distribution in the water masses. Knowledge about the water masses in the Faroe area may be important for zoogeographical analyses. In the area there are, according to Westerberg (1990), three main categories of water mass which differ with respect to formation area and general flow direction: Atlantic Water (AW), bottom water of the Norwegian Sea (NW), and Arctic Intermediate Water (AI).

The Atlantic Water (AW) forms the inflow of water in the upper layers to the Norwegian Sea. The salinity is > 35.1. The temperature is above 7 °C, except in depressions on the Faroe plateau where winter-cooled water might be trapped.

The bottom water of the Norwegian Sea (NW) forms the coldest component of the water overflowing the thresholds around the Faroes to the Atlantic. The temperature is below 0 °C.

The Arctic Intermediate Water (AI) is

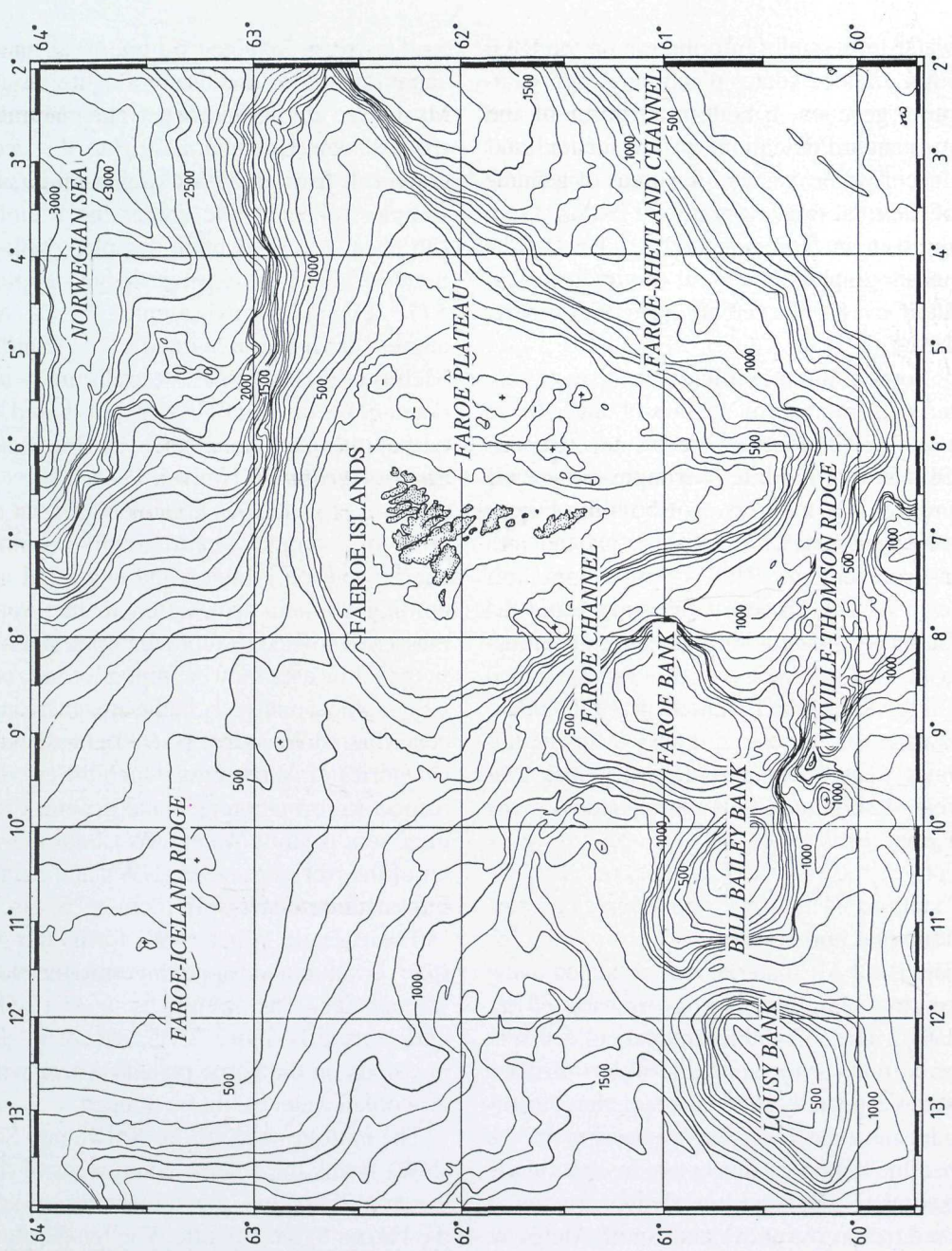

Fig. 1. *Map of the Faroe area with names of sub-areas.*
Føroyakort og nøvn í føroyskum sjógvi.

present between the warmer AW and the colder NW. AI, of which several types can be distinguished, is formed north of the Arctic (or Polar) front in the Iceland and Greenland Seas. From the areas of generation AI sinks and spreads to the northern slope of the Faroe-Iceland Ridge which it follows towards the Faroe plateau and into the Faroe-Shetland Channel. In the Faroe area this water usually has a temperature between 1.5 and 3.5 °C.

Water with temperatures between 3.5 and 7.0 °C is a mixture of AW and AI. Colder water with temperatures between 0 and 1.5 °C found north of both the Faroe-Iceland Ridge and of the Faroe plateau, and in the Faroe-Shetland Channel is a mixture of AI and NW. Water of the same temperature range south of the Faroe-Iceland Ridge is a mixture of AW, AI and NW.

For each species in the systematic list below the following information is given: the valid name with author and publication year; synonyms when relevant; reference to a good description of the species; previous Faroese records; the BIOFAR and BIOFAR 2 stations where it was found; area descriptions (Fig. 1); depth range; measured temperature range or estimated temperature range of the near-bottom water (based on data from a database created by H. Westerberg, in Nørrevang *et al.*, 1994); the type of water mass in which the species was caught (identified by H. Westerberg, in Nørrevang *et al.*, 1994); and short notes on the distribution and the depth range of the species in the Atlantic Ocean. Data on the distribution and the depth range of the species in the Atlantic Ocean are taken from the monograph on the British Mysidacea by Tattersall and Tattersall (1951) and the World List of the Mysidacea by Mauchline and Murano (1977). Newer results adding to the geographical distribution and depth range are referred to. The habitus drawings presented are from Tattersall and Tattersall (1951).

Order MYSIDACEA
Suborder LOPHOGASTRIDA
Family LOPHOGASTRIDAE
Genus *Eucopia* Dana, 1852

Eucopia grimaldii Nouvel, 1942

Good description: Tattersall & Tattersall (1951: 106, fig. 11a).
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR station: 67.
Area: Deep water west of Faroe Channel.
Depth range: 1144 m.
Temperature: estimated range 1.5 to 6.0 °C.
Water mass: AW/AI.
Atlantic distribution: Oceanic, widely distributed in the tropical and temperate waters from off the Faroes and Iceland to the Scotia Sea (Tattersall, 1955).
Atlantic depth range: 300 - 4829 m (Lagardére, 1983), primarily bathypelagic (Hargreaves, 1985a).

Eucopia unguiculata (Willemoes-Suhm, 1875), (Fig. 2)

Synonyms: *Chalaraspis unguiculata* Willemoes-Suhm (1875); *Eucopia hanseni* Nouvel (1942).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 101, figs. 9-11).
Previous records: »Thor«, southwest of the Faroes (Hansen, 1908).
BIOFAR stations: Not recorded by BIOFAR.
Area: Southwest of the Faroe Islands.
Depth range: Unknown.
Temperature: Unknown.
Water mass: Unknown, but probably AW.
Atlantic distribution: Oceanic, widely distributed from off the British Isles, Faroes, Iceland and Greenland to the Scotia Sea (Tattersall, 1955); the Mediterranean. It

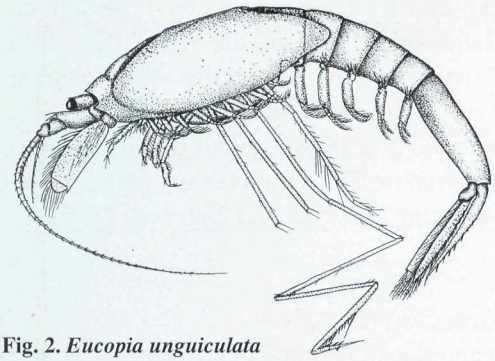

Fig. 2. ***Eucopia unguiculata*** *(Willemoes-Suhm), adult female, length of adults 27-43 mm. (From Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).*

Eucopia unguiculata (Willemoes-Suhm) fullvaksið kvenndýr, longd á fullvaksnum 27-43 mm. (Frá Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).

has recently been caught in the Norwegian Trough (58° 20' N, 5° 19' E, 325 m, O. A. Bergstad, pers. commn). Atlantic depth range: 300 - 2400 (-3800 ?) m. Meso- and bathypelagic, performs daily vertical migrations of c. 400 m (Hargreaves, 1985b).

Genus *Gnathophausia* Willemoes-Suhm, 1873

Gnathophausia zoea Willemoes-Suhm, 1873 (Fig. 3)

Synonyms: *G. willemoesii* G. O. Sars (1883); *G. sarsi* Wood-Mason and Alcock (1891); *G. cristata* Illig (1906).

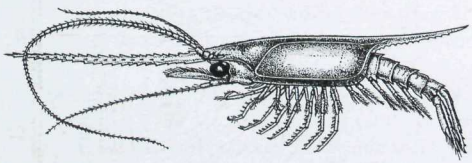

Fig. 3. ***Gnathophausia zoea*** *Willemoes-Suhm, young male, length of adults up to 140 mm. (From Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).*

Gnathophausia zoea Willemoes-Suhm, ungt kalldýr, longd á fullvaksnum upp til 140 mm. (Frá Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).

Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 82, figs. 3-5).
Previous records: »Ingolf« Expedition, Stn 42, 61° 41' N, 10° 17' W (Hansen, 1908).
BIOFAR stations: Not recorded by BIOFAR.
Area: The northern slope of Bill Bailey Bank.
Depth range: 1175 m.
Temperature: measured, 0.4 °C.
Water mass: AW/AI/NW.
Atlantic distribution: Oceanic, widely distributed in the tropical and temperate waters from off the Faroes, Iceland and Greenland to off Tristan da Cunha (O. S. Tattersall, 1955).
Atlantic depth range: 400 - 4825 m (Lagardère, 1983), bathypelagic.

Genus *Lophogaster* M. Sars, 1857

Lophogaster typicus M. Sars, 1857 (Fig. 4)

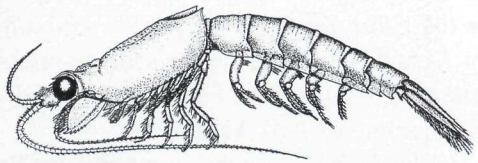

Fig. 4. ***Lophogaster typicus*** *M. Sars, adult male, length of adults 18-22 mm. (From Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).*

Lophogaster typicus M. Sars, fullvaksið kalldýr, longd á fullvaksnum 18-22 mm. (Frá Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).

Synonyms: *Ctenomysis alata* Norman (1862); *Lophogaster serratus* Björck (1916).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 90, figs. 6-8).
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR stations: 689, 690, 692, 693, 9004.
Area: The top and slopes of Lousy Bank (Fig. 6).
Depth range: 290 - 357 m.
Temperature: measured at all stns, 7.9 - 8.0 °C, estimated range 7.8 - 9.4 °C.
Water mass: AW.
Bottom type: Silt, sand.
Atlantic distribution: Essentially a coastal and shelf species known from Trondheimsfjorden, Norway to Spain; the Faroes; Rockall Bank (Fraser, 1970); off

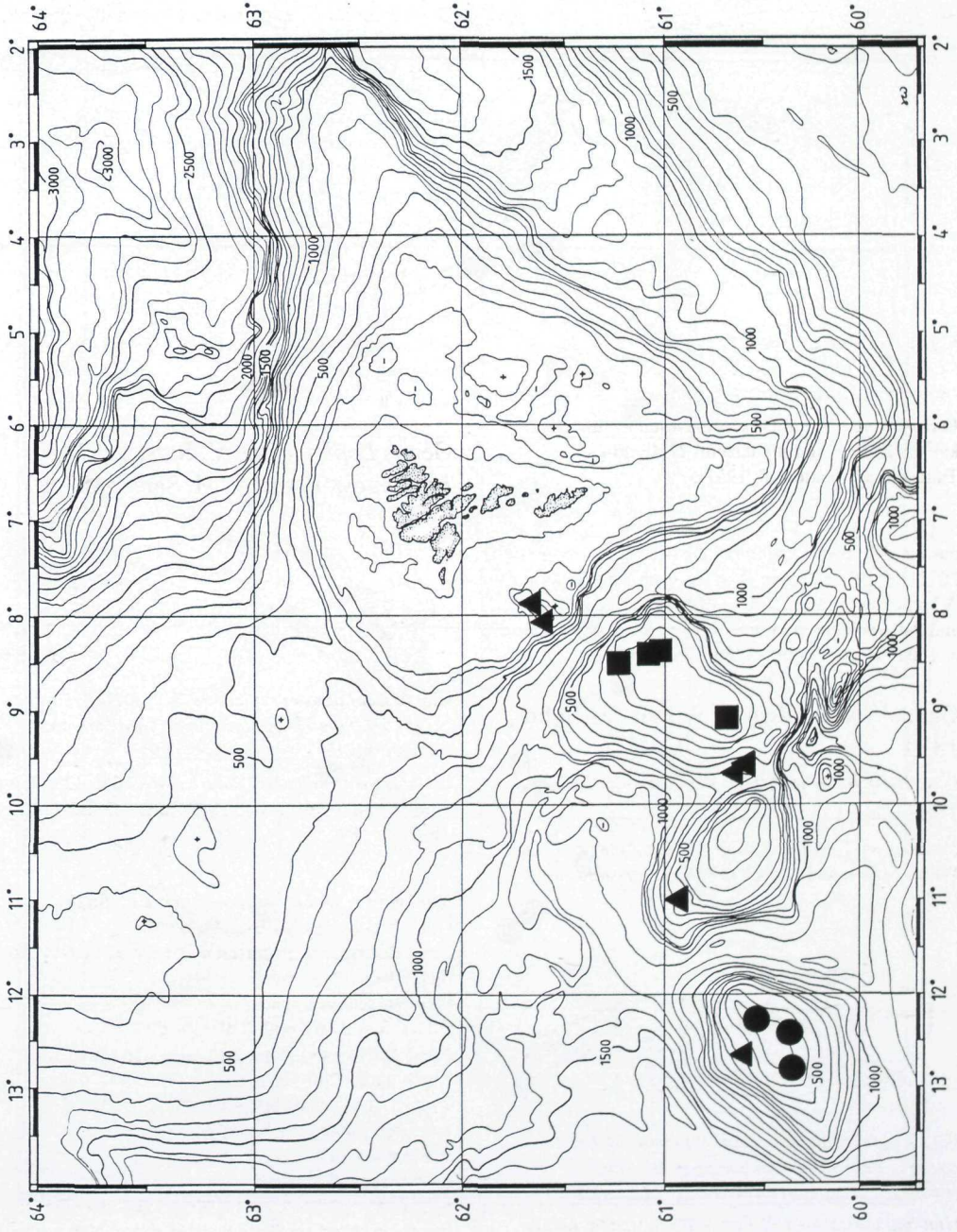

Fig. 6. *Records of* ***Lophogaster typicus*** *M. Sars (●),* ***Gastrosaccus normani*** *G. O. Sars (■) and* ***Amblyops abbreviata*** *(M. Sars) (▲) in the Faroe area.*
Lophogaster typicus M. Sars (●), *Gastrosaccus normani* G. O. Sars (■) og *Amblyops abbreviata* (M. Sars) (▲) skrásett í føroyskum sjógvi.

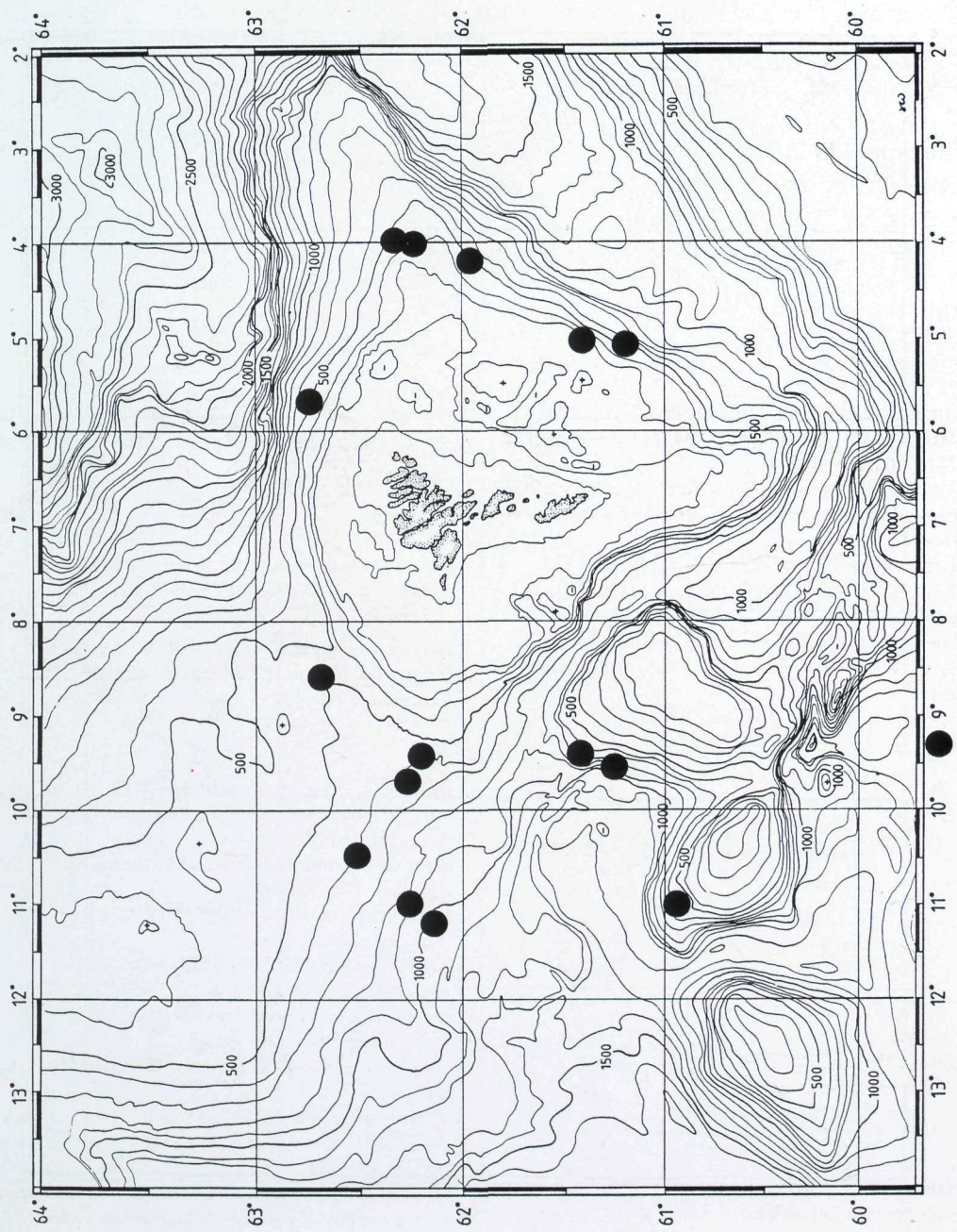

Fig. 7. *Records of* ***Hansenomysis fyllae*** (Hansen) *in the Faroe area.*
Hansenomysis fyllae (Hansen) skrásett í føroyskum sjógvi.

Larache, Morocco (Lagardère, 1972); the western Mediterranean and Adriatic Sea.
Atlantic depth range: 32 - 500 m, hyperbenthic (Mauchline, 1986; Fosså and Brattegard, 1990).

Suborder MYSIDA
Family PETALOPHTHALMIDAE
Genus *Hansenomysis* Stebbing, 1893
Hansenomysis fyllae (Hansen, 1887) (Fig. 5)

Synonym: *Arctomysis fyllae* Hansen (1887).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 114, figs. 14-16).
Previous records: »Thor«, 61° 15' N, 9° 35' W and 61° 23' N, 5° 04' W (Hansen, 1908).
BIOFAR stations: 68, 120, 124, 172, 232, 267, 380, 416, 417, 421, 424, 425, 482, 694, 714, 738, 739, 742, 744, 9003, and 9018.
Areas: On the slopes to the west, north and east of the Faroes, and south-west of the Wyville-Thomson ridge (Fig. 7).
Depth range: 425 - 1414 m
Temperature: measured at 3 stns, -1.1 to 8.1 °C; estimated range < 0 - 9 °C.
Water masses: AW (3 stns), AW/AI (6 stns), AI (7 stns), AW/AI/NW (2 stns), AI/NW (2 stns), and NW (2 stns).

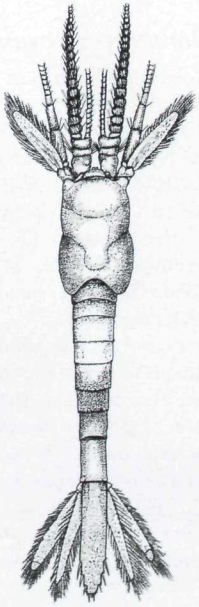

Fig. 5. ***Hansenomysis fyllae*** *(Hansen), adult male, length of adults 16-17 mm. (From Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).*

Hansenomysis fyllae (Hansen), fullvaksið kalldýr, longd á fullvaksnum 16-17 mm. (Frá Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).

Bottom type: Mostly soft bottom.
Atlantic distribution: West of Ireland (51° N, 11° 40 ' W); the Faroes; southern and western Iceland; off western Greenland. Also reported from western Atlantic, 39° 52.25' N, 70° 55.5' W (Tattersall, 1951).
Atlantic depth range: 425 - 1750 m (Mauchline, 1982), hyperbenthic.

Family MYSIDAE
Subfamily Boreomysinae
Genus *Boreomysis* G. O. Sars, 1869
Boreomysis arctica (Krøyer, 1861) (Fig. 8)

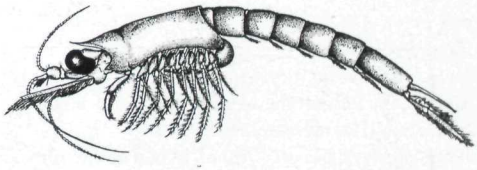

Fig. 8. ***Boreomysis arctica*** *(Krøyer), adult female, length of adults 27-28 mm. (From Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).*

Boreomysis arctica (Krøyer), fullvaksið kvenndýr, longd á fullvaksnum 27-28 mm. (Frá Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).

Synonyms: *Mysis arctica* Krøyer (1861); *Arctomysis arctica* Czerniavsky (1887); *Boreomysis tregouhoffi* Bacesco (1941).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 132, figs. 19B, 21B, 22).
Previous records: »Thor«, 61° 15' N, 9° 35' W (Hansen, 1908).
BIOFAR stations: 261, 262, 522, 696.
Areas: In deep water north of the Faroe Bank, Bill Bailey Bank and Lousy Bank.
Depth range: 514 - 1319 m.
Temperature: measured at 3 stns, -0.4 to 6.7 °C; estimated range < 0 - 9 °C.
Water masses: AW (2 stns), AW/AI (1 stn), AW/AI/NW (1 stn), and NW (1 stn).
Bottom type: Soft bottom.
Atlantic distribution: Eastern Atlantic from Malangen, Norway to Bay of Biscay; Mediterranean; eastern Greenland (Brandt 1997); western Greenland to New England.

Atlantic depth range: 240 - ca 2500 m, benthopelagic (Fosså, 1985; Mauchline, 1986; Fosså and Brattegard, 1990).

Boreomysis megalops G. O. Sars, 1872

Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 135, figs. 21C, 23A, 24).
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR stations: 690, 9004. The single specimens caught in each of the detritus sledge stns 496 and 516 may have been caught in the water column.
Area: The top and slope of Lousy Bank.
Depth range: 302 - 357 m (515 m ?, 914 m ?).
Temperature: measured at 2 stns, 7.9 °C; estimated range 5.9 - 9.4 °C.
Water mass: AW (2 stns).
Bottom type: Soft bottom, fine shell-sand.
Atlantic distribution: From Finnmark, Norway to Bay of Biscay; the Faroes; the western Mediterranean and Adriatic Sea (Hoenigman, 1963).
Atlantic depth range: 20 - 700 m, hyperbenthic (Fosså and Brattegard, 1990; T. Brattegard, unpublished).

Boreomysis microps G. O. Sars, 1883.

Synonym: *Boreomysis subpellucida* Hansen (1905).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 138, figs. 21D, 23B, 25).
Previous records: »Thor«, 61° 08' N, 9° 28' W, 820 m (Hansen, 1908).
BIOFAR stations: 67, 412, 417.
Areas: The western slope of Lousy Bank, northwest of the Faroe Bank, and on the southern slope of the Faroe-Iceland ridge.
Depth range: 820 - 1144 m.
Temperature: measured at one stn, 3.5 °C; estimated range 0.6 - 7.5 °C.
Water masses: AW (1 stns) and AW/AI (3 stns).
Bottom type: Soft bottom.
Atlantic distribution: According to Mauchline and Murano (1977) the species is confined to the Atlantic between 64° N (off Kristiansund, Norway) and 40° S, but it is also reported from the Faroes; west of Iceland (66° N; Astthorsson, 1985) and Baffin Bay (Dunbar and Moore, 1980).
Atlantic depth range: 200 - >3500 (3710) m, bathypelagic (Astthorsson, 1984; Hargreaves, 1985b; Mauchline 1986); populations may impinge on the slopes (Hargreaves, 1985b).

Boreomysis nobilis G. O. Sars, 1885

Good description: Sars (1885: 54, pl. 5, figs. 22-28).
Previous records: »Ingolf« Expedition: Stn 138, 63° 26' N, 7° 56' W, 885 m; Stn 139, 63° 36' N, 7° 30 W, 1320 m; Stn 141, 63° 22' N, 6° 58' W, 1277 m (Hansen, 1908).
BIOFAR stations: 41, 169, 227, 427, 563, 713, 715, 804, 805, 9009.
Areas: In cold water on the northern slope of the Faroe-Iceland Ridge, north of the Faroes, and the eastern slope of the Faroe shelf towards the Faroe-Shetland Channel.
Depth range: 505 - 1320 m.
Temperature: measured at 9 stns, -0.85 to -0.1 °C.
Water masses: AI/NW (1 stn), AI (1 stn), and NW (11 stns).
Bottom type: Soft bottom.
Atlantic distribution: The Faroes; Norwegian Sea; north of Iceland; East Greenland; Baffin Bay (75° N) and eastern waters of Canada: Saguenay fjord (Judkins and Wright, 1974) and Bonne Bay (Dunbar *et al.*, 1980), St. Lawrence estuary, and some cold water localities off Newfoundland (Dunbar and Moore, 1980; Richard and Haedrich, 1991).
Atlantic depth range: 505 - 1410 m (Hansen, 1908), probably mesopelagic.

Boreomysis scyphops G. O.Sars, 1885

Good description: Sars (1885: 56, pl. 6, figs. 1-22); Hansen (1908: 99).
Previous records: »Ingolf« Expedition, Stn 140, 63° 29' N, 6° 57' W, 1466 m (Hansen, 1908).
BIOFAR stations: 564, 9001, 9007, 9008, 9019.
Areas: The deep waters north of the Faroes and Faroe-Shetland Channel (Fig. 10).
Depth range: 1338 - 2420 m.
Temperature: measured at 6 stns, -0.94 to -0.7 °C.
Water mass: NW.
Bottom type: Soft bottom.
Atlantic distribution: Restricted to the Norwegian Sea (see Hansen, 1908; Tattersall, W. M., 1951; Tattersall, O. S., 1955); the Faroes. Gordan (1957), Mauchline and Murano (1977) and Mauchline (1980; 1986) include *B. scyphops* in *B. inermis* (Willemoes-Suhm, 1876).
Atlantic depth range: 980 - 3570 m, probably benthopelagic (T. Brattegard, unpublished).

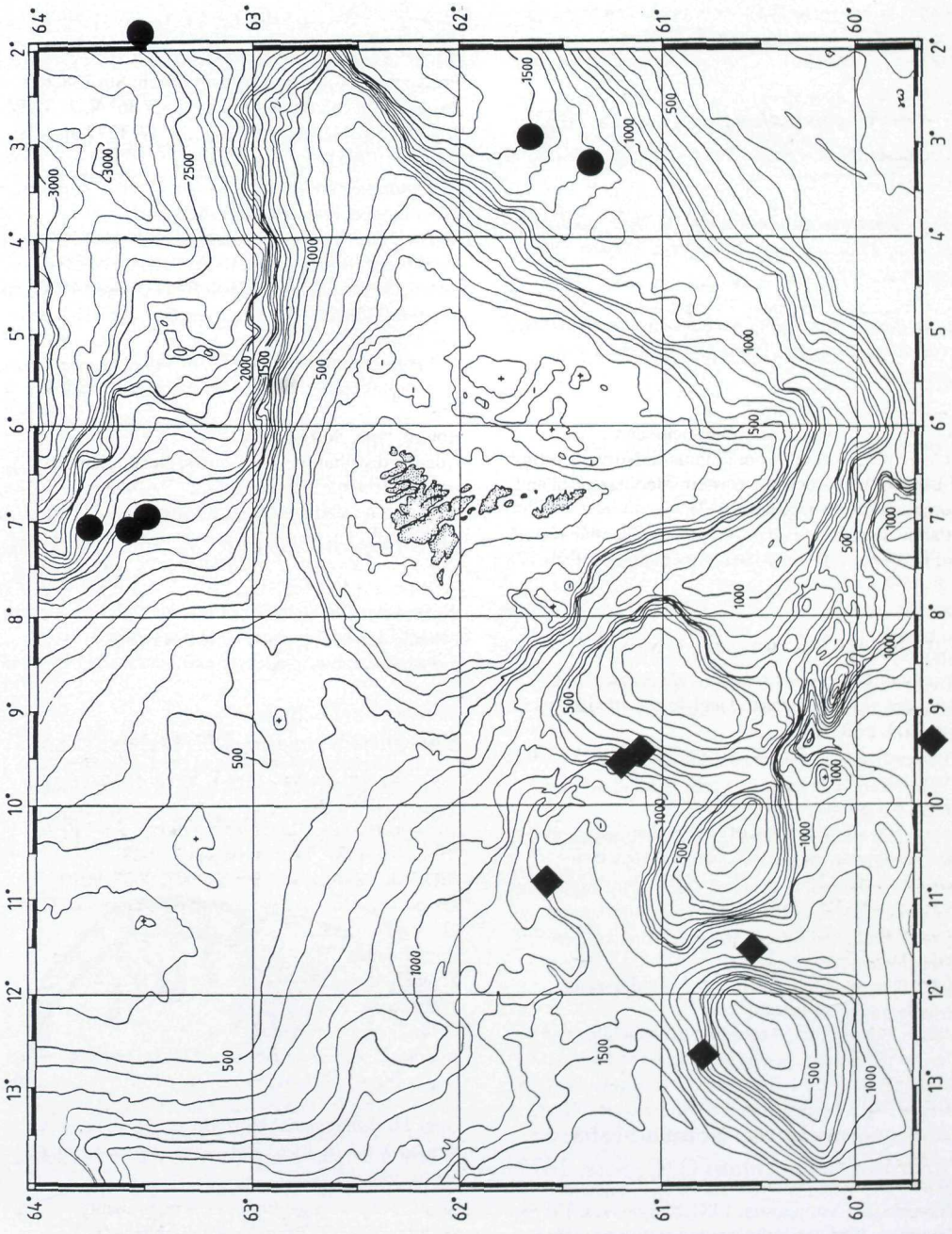

Fig. 10. *Records of* ***Boreomysis scyphops*** *G. O. Sars (●) and* ***B. tridens*** *G. O. Sars (◆) in the Faroe area.*
Boreomysis scyphops G. O. Sars (●) og *B. tridens* G. O. Sars (◆) skrásett í føroyskum sjógvi.

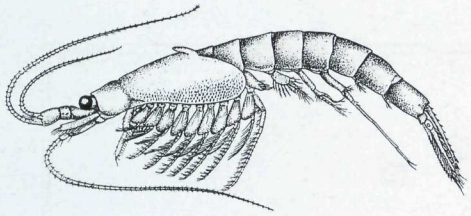

Fig. 9. ***Gastrosaccus normani*** *G. O. Sars, adult male, length of adults 11 mm. (From Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).*

Gastrosaccus normani G. O. Sars, fullvaksið kalldýr, longd á fullvaksnum 11 mm. (Frá Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).

Boreomysis tridens G. O. Sars, 1870

Synonyms: *Boreomysis tricornis* G. O. Sars (1885) (*lapsus calami*); *Pseudanchialus megalolepis* Caullery (1896).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 128, figs. 19A, 20, 21A).
Previous records:«Thor«, 61° 08' N, 9° 28' W, 820 m and in 61° 15' N, 9° 35' W, 940 m (Hansen, 1908).
BIOFAR stations: 517, 525, 696, 9003.
Areas: In deep water northwest of the Faroe Bank, west of Lousy Bank, and southwest of the Wyville-Thomson Ridge (Fig. 10).
Depth range: 820 - 1414 m.
Temperature: measured at 2 stns, 1.3 and 4.5 °C; estimated range 1.8 - 7.2 °C.
Water masses: AW (2 stns), AW/AI (3 stns), and AW/AI/NW (1 stn).
Atlantic distribution: From ca. 70° N, Norway to Gulf of Gascogne (Lagardère and Nouvel, 1980a); the Faroes; south and west of Iceland; from western Greenland to New England.
Atlantic depth range: 150 - 2375 m, hyperbenthic (T. Brattegard, unpublished).

Subfamily Gastrosaccinae
Genus *Gastrosaccus* Norman, 1868
Gastrosaccus normani G. O. Sars, 1877

(Fig. 9)

Synonym: *Haplostylus normani* Kossmann (1880).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 168, figs. 33, 34A).
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR stations: 73, 77, 78, 681.
Area: The top of Faroe Bank (Fig. 6).
Depth range: 99 - 185 m.
Temperature: measured at one stn, 7.9 °C; estimated range 7.4 - 10.9 °C.
Water mass: AW.
Bottom type: Fine to coarse shell-sand.
Atlantic distribution: Coastal and shelf species distributed from Scotland to the Atlantic coast of Morocco; the Faroes; Rockall Bank (Fraser, 1970); the western Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea and Black Sea (Mauchline, 1971; 1986).
Atlantic depth range: Shallow to 183 m, hyperbenthic.

Subfamily Mysinae
Tribe Erythropini
Genus *Amblyops* G. O. Sars, 1872
Amblyops abbreviata (M. Sars, 1869) (Fig. 11)

Synonyms: *Pseudomma abbreviatum* M. Sars (1869); *Amblyopsis abbreviatum* G. O. Sars (1869).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 247, figs. 56, 57).
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR stations: 62, 65, 495, 496, 522, 694.
Areas: The upper slope west of the Faroes: between Faroe Bank and Bill Bailey Bank, the northwestern slope of Bill Bailey Bank, and the western slope of Lousy Bank (Fig. 6).

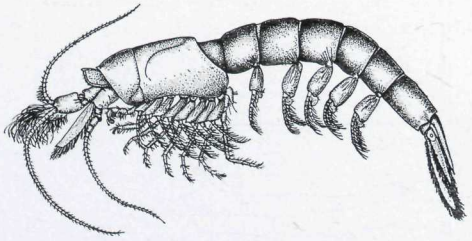

Fig. 11. ***Amblyops abbreviata*** *(M. Sars), adult male, length of adults 10-18 mm. (From Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).*

Amblyops abbreviata (M. Sars), kalldýr, longd á fullvaksnum 10-18 mm. (Frá Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).

Depth range: 329 - 624 m.
Temperature: measured at one stn, 8.0 °C; estimated range 7.1 - 9.4 °C.
Water mass: AW.
Bottom type: Soft bottom, fine shell-sand.
Atlantic distribution: From eastern Finnmark, Norway to Bay of Biscay; the Faroes; south of Iceland (?); east, south and west coasts of Greenland; Davis Strait; Gulf of St. Lawrence (Dunbar et al., 1980). According to Petryashov (1989) it is absent from Arctic water masses.
Atlantic depth range: 150 - 1372 m (Hansen, 1908), hyperbenthic (T. Brattegard, unpublished). The specimen reported by Brandt (1997) as *Amblyops abbreviata* from off East Greenland (stn 31-06, 74° 57' N, 11° 07' W, depth 2681-2675 m) was wrongly identified and is in fact *Pseudomma frigidum*.

Amblyops kempi (Holt and Tattersall, 1905)

Synonym: *Pseudomma kempi* Holt and Tattersall (1905).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 251, fig. 58).
Previuous records: None.
BIOFAR station: 9003.
Area: Southwest of Wyville-Thomson Ridge.
Depth: 1414 m.
Temperature: measured , 4.5 °C; estimated range 4.4 - 5.6 °C.
Water mass: AW/AI.
Bottom type: Soft bottom.
Atlantic distribution: The Faroes; west of the Hebrides; west of Ireland; Rockall Trough (Mauchline, 1986); Gulf of St. Lawrence (Dunbar *et al.*, 1980).
Atlantic depth range: 699 - 1464 m, hyperbenthic.

Genus *Amblyopsoides* O. S. Tattersall 1955

Amblyopsoides ohlinii (W. M. Tattersall,1951)

Synonyms: Wrongly identified as *Amblyops Crozetii* by Ohlin (1901); *Amblyops* n. sp. Hansen (1908); *Amblyops ohlinii* W. M. Tattersall (1951).
Good description: Tattersall (1951: 130, fig. 45).
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR stations: 9007, 9019.
Area: In deep water north of the Faroes.
Depth range: 2199 - 2420 m.
Temperature: measured at 2 stns, -0.94 and -0.9 °C.
Water mass: NW.
Bottom type: Soft bottom.
Atlantic distribution: Norwegian Sea; the Faroes; Rockall Trough (Mauchline, 1986).
Atlantic depth range: 1690 - 3100 m, hyperbenthic (T. Brattegard, unpublished).

Genus *Erythrops* G. O. Sars, 1869

Erythrops glacialis G. O. Sars, 1885

Good description: Sars (1885: 45, pl. 5, figs. 1-4).
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR stations: 41, 168, 169, 170, 171.
Areas: In deep slope-water north of the Faroes and in the Faroe-Shetland Channel.
Depth range: 601 - 1032 m.
Temperature: measured at 5 stns, -0.95 to -0.2 °C.
Water masses: AI/NW (1 stn) and NW (5 stns).
Atlantic distribution: Restricted to the Norwegian Sea; the Faroes.
Atlantic depth range: 242 - 1290 m, hyperbenthic (Ohlin, 1901; T. Brattegard, unpublished).

Erythrops microps (G. O. Sars, 1864)

Synonyms: *Nematopus microps* Sars (1864); *Erythrops microphthalma* Sars (1870).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 201, fig. 43).
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR stations: 67, 68, 120, 380, 522 and 524.
Areas: On the western and north-eastern slopes of the Faroes.
Depth range: 425 - 1144 m.
Temperature: measured at one stn, 6.5 °C; estimated range < 0 - 9.4 °C.
Water masses: AW (3 stn) and AW/AI (3 stns).
Atlantic distribution: Shelf-edge species, from Lofoten, Norway to off the southwest coast of Ireland; the Faroes; northeast Greenland (76° N Stephensen, 1943; 75° N Brandt, 1997); from off western Greenland to off New Jersey, U.S.A.
Atlantic depth range: 110 - 1144 m, hyperbenthic (Fosså and Brattegard, 1990; T. Brattegard, unpublished).

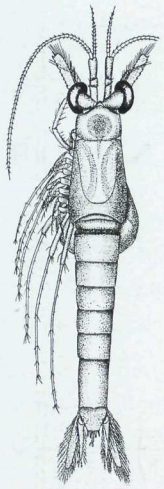

Fig. 12. ***Erythrops serrata*** *(G. O. Sars), adult female, length of adults 11 mm. (From Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).*

Erythrops serrata (G. O. Sars), fullvaksið kvenndýr, longd á fullvaksnum 11 mm. (Frá Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).

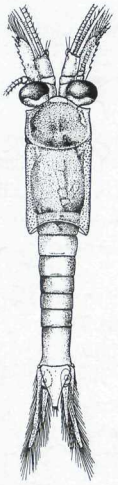

Fig. 13. ***Meterythrops picta*** *Holt and Tattersall, immature male, length of adults 13-15 mm. (From Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).*

Meterythrops picta Holt and Tattersall, óbúgvið kalldýr, longd á fullvaksnum 13-15 mm. (Frá Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).

Erythrops serrata (G. O. Sars, 1863)

(Fig. 12)

Synonym: *Nematopus serratus* Sars (1863).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 189, figs. 39, 40)
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR stations: 6, 7, 19, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 51, 65, 73, 74, 100, 158, 165, 174, 338, 355, 356, 357, 380, 381, 382, 411, 452, 690, 693, 9004.
BIOFAR 2 stn: 1160.
Areas: Most records are from the Faroe plateau. Also present on the tops of Faroe Bank and Lousy Bank, and on the southern slope of Faroe-Iceland Ridge.
Depth range: 48 - 885 m.
Temperature: measured at 6 stns, 6.5 to 8.6 °C; estimated range 0.7 - 9.7 °C.
Water masses: AW (21 stns), AW/AI (7 stns), and AI (1 stn).
Bottom type: Silt, sand, fine shell-sand.
Atlantic distribution: From Barents Sea to off southern Ireland; the Faroes.
Atlantic depth range: 40 - 885 m, hyperbenthic (Fosså and Brattegard, 1990).

Genus *Meterythrops* S. I. Smith, 1879

Meterythrops picta Holt and Tattersall, 1905 (Fig. 13)

Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 209, figs. 45, 46).
Previous records: »Thor«, 60° 00' N, 10° 35' W (Hansen, 1908).
BIOFAR stations: Not recorded by BIOFAR.
Area: South of Bill Bailey Bank.
Depth range: 1015 m.
Temperature: Unknown.
Water mass: AW/AI.
Atlantic distribution: South of the Faroes; widely distributed in temperate waters of the North Atlantic and the South Atlantic.
Atlantic depth range: 536 - 2196 m, meso- to bathypelagic.

Genus *Paramblyops* Holt and Tattersall, 1905

Paramblyops bidigitata Tattersall, 1911

Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 258, fig. 61).
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR station: 9003.
Area: Southwest of the Wyville-Thomson ridge.
Depth range: 1414 m.
Temperature: measured, 4.5 °C; estimated range 4.4 - 5.6 °C.
Water mass: AW/AI.
Bottom type: Soft bottom.
Atlantic distribution: Southwest of the Faroes to southwest of Ireland (50° 48' N, 11° 41' W, 1647 m).

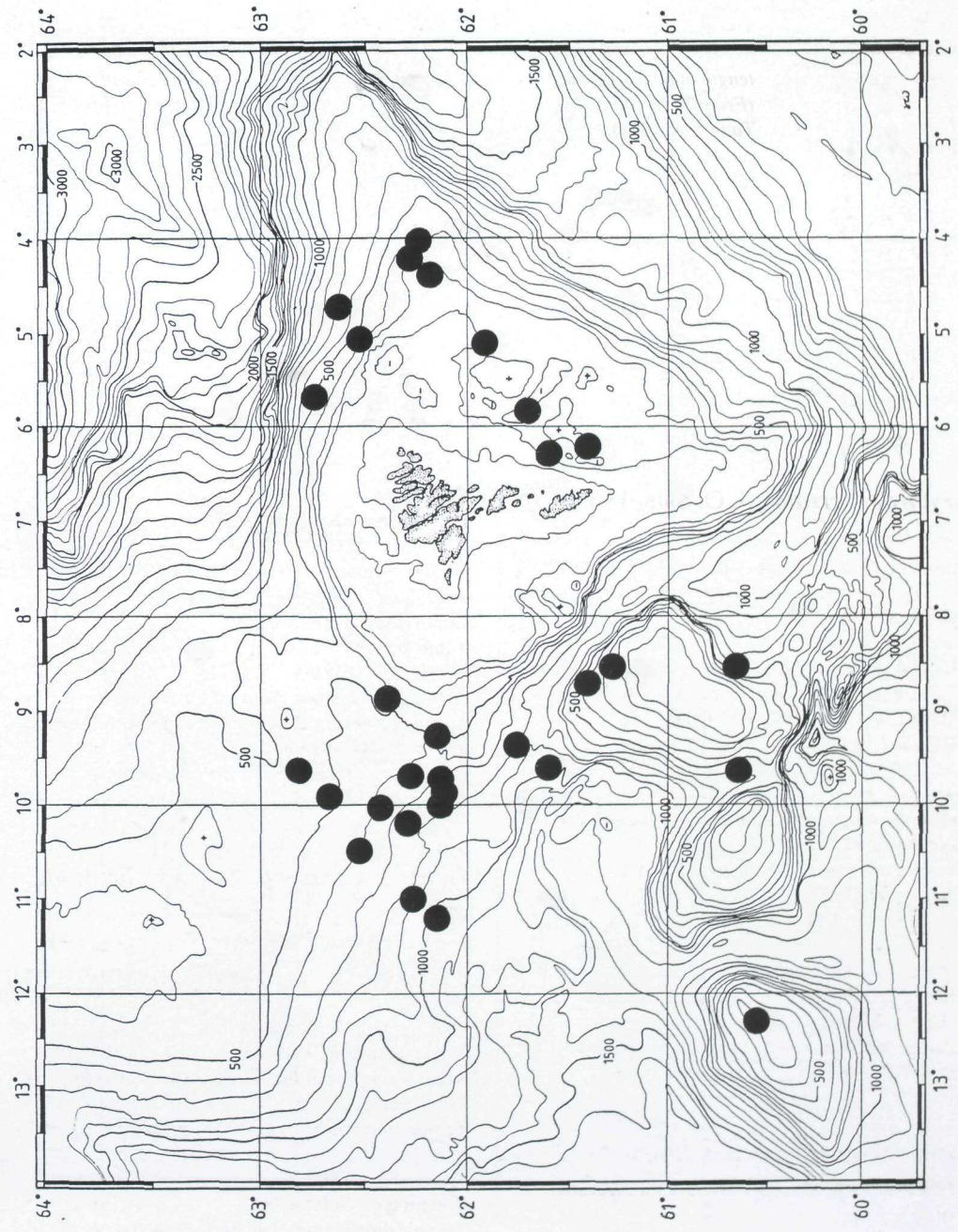

Fig. 15. *Records of* ***Parerythrops obesa*** *(G. O. Sars) in the Faroe area.*
Parerythrops obesa (G. O. Sars) skrásett í føroyskum sjógvi.

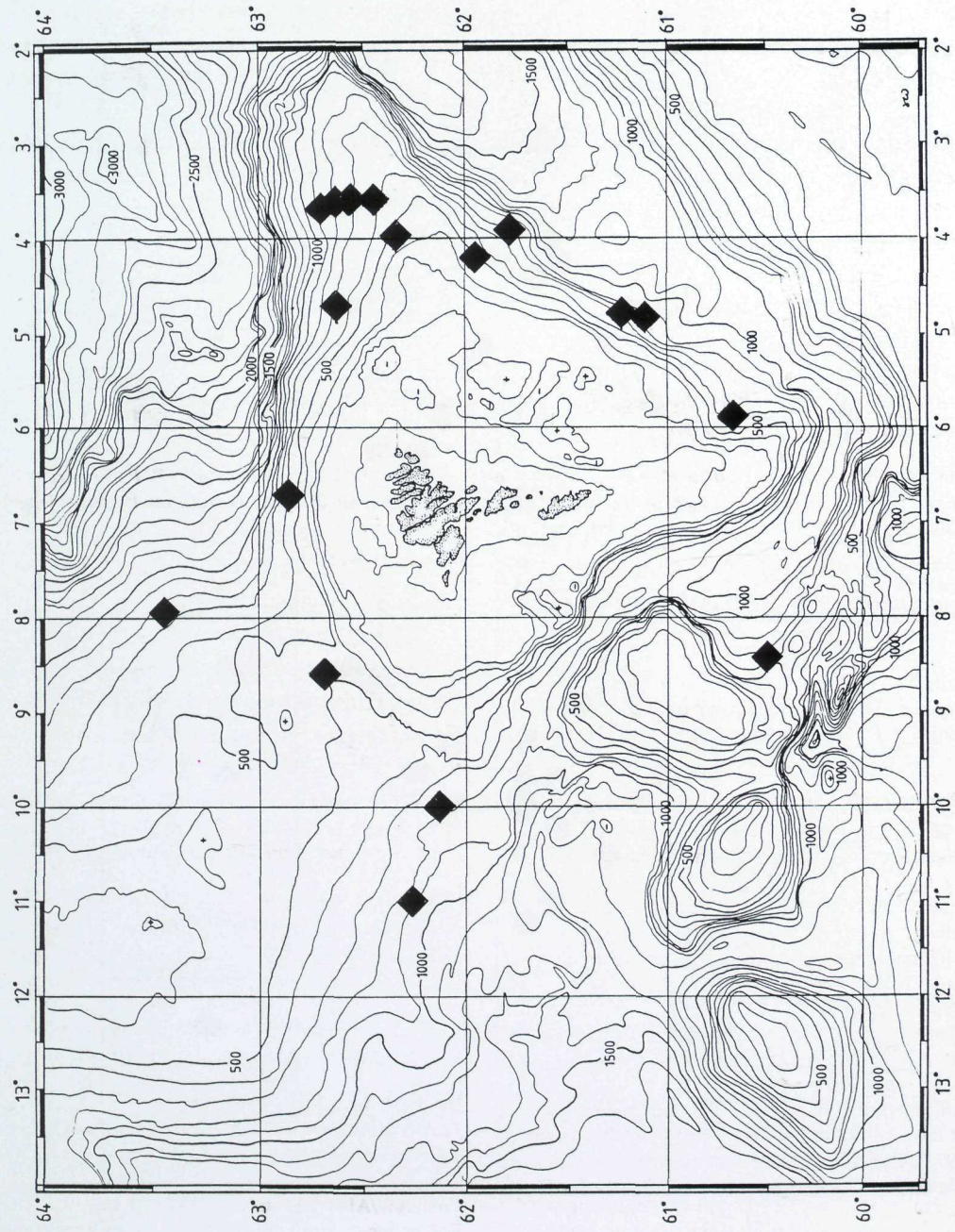

Fig. 16. *Records of* ***Parerythrops spectabilis*** *G. O. Sars in the Faroe area.*
Parerythrops spectabilis G. O. Sars skrásett í føroyskum sjógvi.

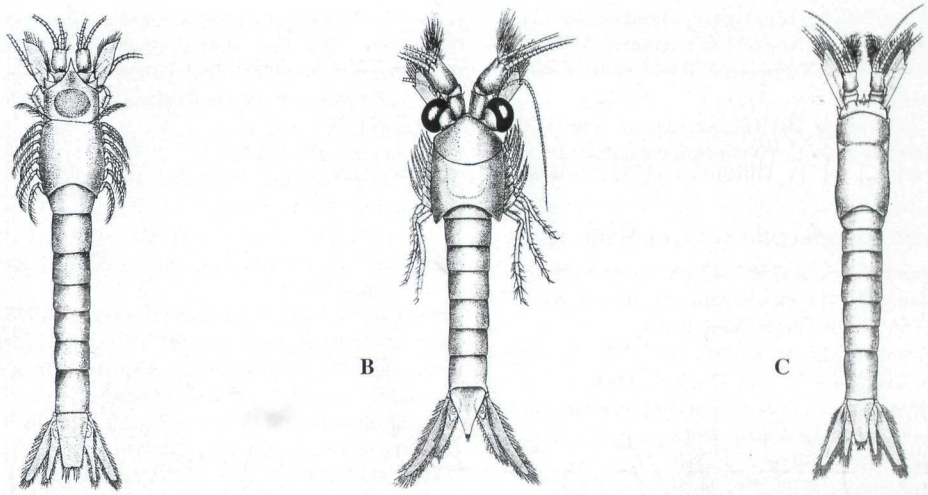

Fig. 14. A. ***Paramblyops rostrata*** *Holt and Tattersall, adult male, length of adults 7.5-10 mm;* **B.** ***Parerythrops obesa*** *(G. O. Sars), adult male, length of adults 12-14 mm;* **C.** ***Pseudomma affine*** *G. O. Sars, adult female, length of adults 16-18 mm. (All from Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).*

Paramblyops rostrata Holt and Tattersall, fullvaksið kalldýr, longd á fullvaksnum 7.5-10 mm; **B.** *Parerythrops obesa* (G. O. Sars), fullvaksið kalldýr, longd á fullvaksnum 12-14 mm; **C.** *Pseudomma affine* G. O. Sars, fullvaksið kvenndýr, longd á fullvaksnum 16-18 mm. (Øll frá Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).

Atlantic depth range: 1414 - 1660 m, probably hyperbenthic. Also found in stomachs of demersal fish caught at 1750-2900 m depth (Mauchline, 1982).

Paramblyops rostrata Holt and Tattersall, 1905 (Fig. 14 A)

Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 255, fig. 60).
Previous records: »Thor«, 61° 15' N, 9° 35' W (Hansen, 1908).
BIOFAR stations: Not recorded by BIOFAR.
Area: West of Faroe Bank.
Depth range: 940 m.
Temperature: Unknown, but probably between 5 and 9 °C.
Water mass: AW.
Atlantic distribution: The Faroes; west and southwest of Ireland, Gulf of Gascogne (Nouvel and Lagardère, 1976); off Casablanca, Morocco (Lagardère, 1972); Mediterranean; south of Iceland; off the coast of U. S. A. (39° 29' 50'' N, 71° 49' 30'' W) (Tattersall, 1951).
Atlantic depth range: 280 - 2900 m, hyperbenthic (Nouvel and Lagardère, 1976; Mauchline, 1986).

Genus *Parerythrops* G. O. Sars, 1869

Parerythrops obesa (G. O. Sars, 1864)

(Fig. 14 B)

Synonyms: *Nematopus obesus* G. O. Sars (1864); *Parerythrops abyssicola* G. O. Sars (1877).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 205, figs. 44, 45).
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR stations: 10, 19, 27, 32, 51, 68, 70, 72, 80, 100, 120, 122, 124, 174, 261, 262, 264, 341, 380, 411, 416, 417, 418, 421, 495, 690, 738, 739, 742, 9018.
Areas: The eastern Faroe plateau and its northeastern upper slope, upper slope of Faroe Bank, the top of Lousy Bank, and the southern slope of Faroe-Iceland Ridge (Fig. 15).
Depth range: 222 - 1038 m.
Temperature: measured at 13 stns, -0.4 to 9.1 °C; estimated range < 0 - 12 °C.
Water masses: AW (9 stns), AW/AI (8 stns), AI (8 stns), AW/AI/NW (3 stns), and NW? (1 stn).
Bottom types: Mostly recorded from coarser sediments than *P. spectabilis*.

Atlantic distribution: From Varangerfjorden, Norway to Gulf of Gascogne (Nouvel and Lagardère, 1976); the Faroes; Iceland (Astthorsson, 1985); Gulf of St. Lawrence (Dunbar *et al.*, 1980)
Atlantic depth range: 70 - 1327 m, hyperbenthic (Fosså and Brattegard, 1990; T. Brattegard, unpublished).

Parerythrops spectabilis G. O. Sars, 1885

Good description: Sars (1885: 47, pl. 5, figs. 5-12).
Previous records: »Ingolf« Expedition, Stn 138, 63° 26' N, 7° 56' W, 885 m (Hansen, 1908).
BIOFAR stations: 15, 41, 82, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 189, 228, 264, 267, 424, 713, 714, 715, 9014.
Areas: On the lower slopes around the Faroe shelf and the slopes of the Faroe-Iceland Ridge (Fig. 16).
Depth range: 498 - 899 m.
Temperature: measured at 17 stns, -0.95 to 2.2 °C.
Water masses: AI (3 stns), AI/NW (4 stns), and NW (11 stns).
Bottom types: Silt, sand.
Atlantic distribution: Norwegian Sea; the Faroes; eastern Greenland, and in the Denmark Strait off northwest Iceland (Astthorsson, 1984).
Atlantic depth range: 248 - 1290 m, hyperbenthic (T. Brattegard, unpublished).

Genus *Pseudomma* G. O. Sars, 1870

Meland and Brattegard (1995) present a revised description of the genus and a key to the North Atlantic species.

Pseudomma affine G. O. Sars, 1870 (Fig. 14 C)

Synonym: Identified as *Pseudomma roseum* by Holt & Tattersall (1905: 145).
Good description: Meland and Brattegard (1995: 129, figs. 15, 16). The description by Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 232, fig. 52) should be used with caution, see below.
Previous records: »Thor«, 61° 08' N, 9° 8' W, 820 m (Hansen, 1908).
BIOFAR stations: 10, 32, 62, 65, 68, 82, 100, 124, 158, 172, 262, 263, 267, 357, 380, 381, 416, 417, 421, 422, 424, 425, 452, 482, 483, 496, 500, 515, 518, 522, 524, 694, 696, 713, 714, 738, 9018.
Areas: On the shelf and upper slope of the Faroe shelf, the western and south-eastern slopes of Faroe Bank, the northern slopes of Bill Bailey Bank and Lousy Bank, and on the top and the southern slope of Faroe-Iceland Ridge.
Depth range: 205 - 1319 m.
Temperature: measured at 17 stns, -0.4 to 8.0 °C; estimated range < 0 - 10 °C.
Water masses: AW (14 stns), AW/AI (6 stns), AI (7 stns), AW/AI/NW (2 stns), AI/NW (5 stns), and NW (5 stns).
Bottom types: Silt, sand.
Atlantic distribution: Meland and Brattegard (1995) have confirmed the presence of *P. affine* from Lofoten to Stavanger, Norway; around the Faroes; south of Iceland; Greenland. *P. affine* mentioned in reports covering areas further south (Holt and Tattersall, 1905; Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951; Mauchline, 1971; Nouvel and Lagardère, 1976; Elizalde *et al.*, 1993) may be a variation of the more northern *P. affine* or may even be a new species (Meland and Brattegard, 1995). Dunbar *et al.* (1980) reports *P. affine* from Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Atlantic depth range: The confirmed depth range is 110 - 1319 m, hyperbenthic (Meland and Brattegard, 1995).

Pseudomma frigidum Hansen, 1908

Synonym: Wrongly identified as *Pseudomma roseum* by Ohlin (1901: 77).
Good description: Meland and Brattegard (1995: 117, figs. 1-7).
Previous records: »Ingolf« Expedition, Stn 138, 63° 26' N, 7° 56' W, 885 m (Hansen, 1908).
BIOFAR stations: 167, 168, 169, 170, 478, 714, 715.
Areas: In cold water on the northern and eastern slopes of the Faroes.
Depth range: 560 - 1032 m.
Temperature: measured at 7 stns, -0.95 to 0.3 °C.
Water masses: AI/NW (1 stn) and NW (7 stns).
Bottom types; Silt, sand.
Atlantic distribution: Confined to cold water in the Norwegian Sea; the Faroes; the coast of eastern Greenland, and the Denmark Strait off north-west Iceland (Astthorsson, 1984).
Atlantic depth range: 77 - 2681 m (see above under *Amblyops abbreviata*), hyperbenthic (T. Brattegard, unpublished).

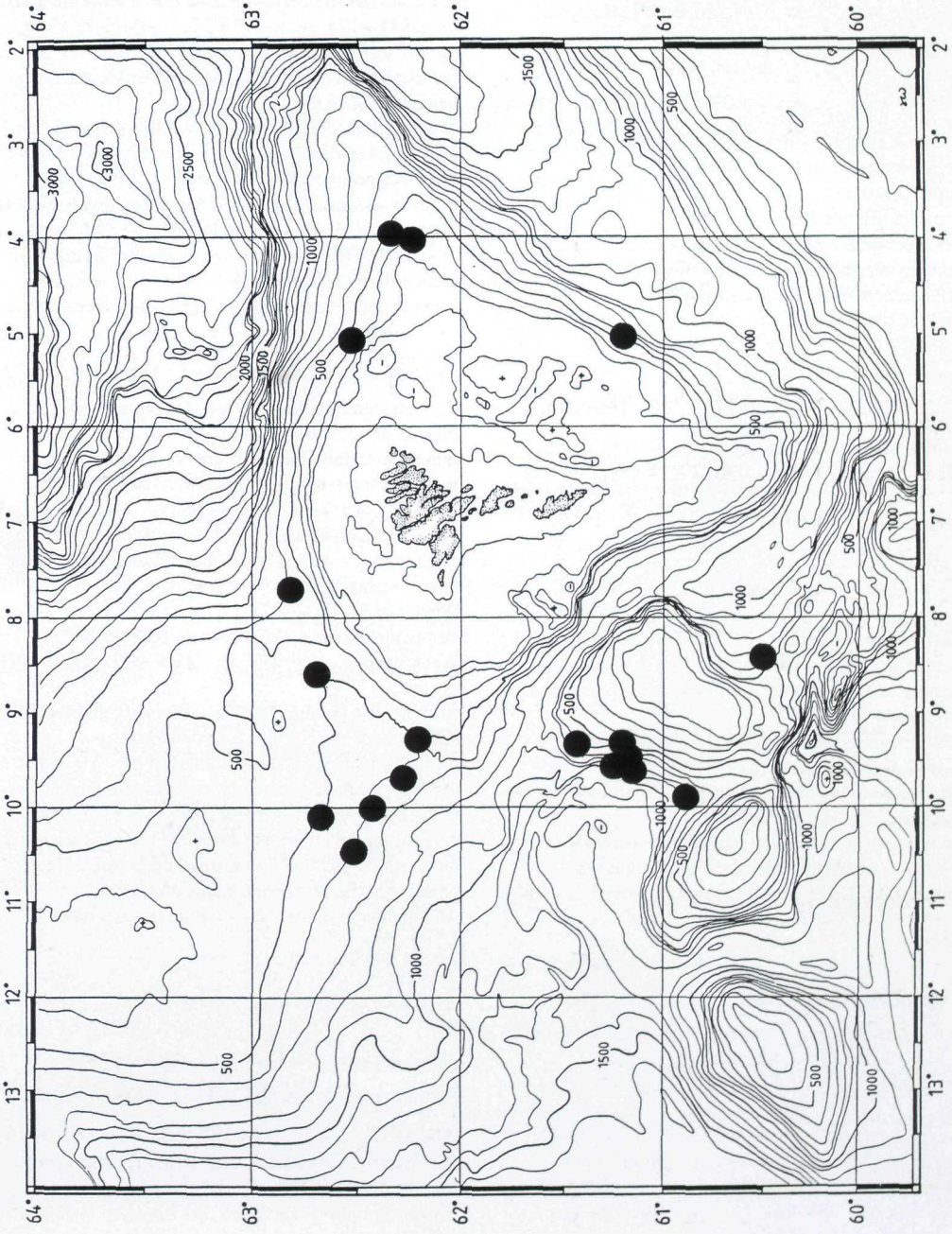

Fig. 17. *Records of* ***Pseudomma roseum*** *G. O. Sars in the Faroe area.*
Pseudomma roseum G. O. Sars skrásett í føroyskum sjógvi.

Pseudomma jasi Meland & Brattegard, 1995

Good description: Meland and Brattegard (1995: 142, figs. 25, 26).
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR stations: 696 (type locality).
Area: North of Bill Bailey Bank.
Depth: 1319 m.
Temperature: measured, 1.3 °C.
Water mass: AW/AI/NW (1 stn).
Atlantic distribution: southwest of the Faroes.
Atlantic depth: Only known from the type-locality, 1319 m, hyperbenthic.

Pseudomma nanum Holt and Tattersall, 1906

Good descriptions: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 238, fig. 54); Nouvel and Lagardère (1976: 1299, figs. 164-184); Meland and Brattegard (1995: 137, figs. 18, 19, 27).
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR stations: 68, 9003.
Areas: Southwest of Wyville-Thomson Ridge, and north of Faroe Bank.
Depth range: 600 - 1414 m.
Temperature: measured at one stn, 4.5 °C; estimated range 4.4 - 9.1 °C.
Water masses: AW (1 stn) and AW/AI (1 stn).
Bottom type: Soft bottom.
Atlantic distribution: The Faroes; west and south-west of Ireland, and Bay of Biscay.
Atlantic depth range: 360 - 1500 m, hyperbenthic (Meland and Brattegard, 1995). Also found in stomachs of demersal fish in Rockall Trough at depths of 1500 and 2200 m (Mauchline, 1982).

Pseudomma roseum G. O. Sars, 1870

Synonyms: Wrongly identified as *P. affine* by Patience (1904; 1907) and by Holt and Tattersall (1905).
Good description: Meland and Brattegard (1995: 124, figs. 1, 2, 12, 13).
Previous records: »Thor«, 61° 08' N, 9° 28' W, 820 m, and 61° 15' N, 9° 35' W, 940 m (Hansen, 1908).
BIOFAR stations: 10, 82 (*P.* cf. *roseum*), 120, 124, 172, 232, 267, 380, 421, 422, 447, 492, 739.
Areas: Mainly found on the eastern and northeastern slopes of the Faroe plateau, the western slope of Faroe Bank and the southern slope and top of Faroe-Iceland Ridge (Fig. 17).
Depth range: 425 - 940 m.
Temperature: measured at 7 stns, -0.1 to 6.5 °C; estimated range < 0 - 9 °C.
Water masses: AW (3 stns), AW/AI (3 stns), AI (5 stns) and AI/NW (4 stns).
Bottom types: Soft bottom, sand.
Atlantic distribution: From Lofoten, Norway to Bay of Biscay; the Faroes; south of Iceland; west of Greenland; Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gulf of Maine, and just south of Georges Bank.
Atlantic depth range: 216 - 1260 m, hyperbenthic.

Pseudomma truncatum S. I. Smith, 1879

Good description: Meland and Brattegard (1995: 120, figs. 9, 10).
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR stations: 15, 41, 82, 380, 424, 458, 9013, 9014.
Areas: The top of the Faroe-Iceland Ridge, the northern and eastern slopes of the Faroe plateau, and the south-eastern slope of Faroe Bank.
Depth range: 425 - 780 m.
Temperature: measured at 8 stns, -0.6 to 6.5 °C.
Water masses: AW/AI (1 stn), AI/NW (2 stns) and NW (5 stns).
Atlantic distribution: The Faroes; widely distributed in cold areas of the North Atlantic (Meland and Brattegard 1995, fig. 11, p. 124), but they noted that there is morphological variation between populations in the north-western Atlantic, the north-eastern Atlantic, and the northern Pacific. Further investigation on morphological variation should help solving the problem of the taxonomic status of *P. truncatum.*
Atlantic depth range: 100 - 780 m, hyperbenthic.

Tribe Leptomysini

Genus *Leptomysis* G. O. Sars, 1869

Leptomysis gracilis (G. O. Sars, 1864)

(Fig. 18 A)

Synonyms: *Mysis gracilis* Sars (1864); *Mysidopsis hispida* Norman (1869).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 287, figs. 70, 71).
Previous records: None.

BIOFAR stations: 60, 126, 176, 693.
BIOFAR 2 station: 1160.
Areas: Between the Faroe Islands and on the top of Lousy Bank.
Depth range: 35 - 290 m.
Temperature: measured at one stn, 8.0 °C; estimated range 5.0 - 10.4 °C.
Water mass: AW.
Atlantic distribution: Coastal and shelf species, from Lofoten, Norway to Gulf of Gascogne (Lagardère and Nouvel, 1980b); the Faroes; off Larache, Morocco (Lagardère, 1972); Mediterranean.
Atlantic depth range: 11 - 494 m, hyperbenthic.

Genus *Mysideis* G. O. Sars, 1869

Mysideis insignis (G. O. Sars, 1864) (Fig. 18 B)

Synonyms: *Mysis insignis* Sars (1864); *Mysidopsis hibernica* Norman (1892).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 311, figs. 79, 80).
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR stations: 27, 32, 51, 62, 65, 70, 100, 452, 496, 518, 519, 9004.
Areas: On the Faroe plateau and in upper slope water north and west of the Faroes, west and north of Faroe Bank, and on the top and the northern slope of Lousy Bank.
Depth range: 225 - 515 m.
Temperature: measured at one stn, 8.0 °C; estimated range 4.0 - 10.0 °C.
Water masses: AW (11 stns) and AW/AI (1 stn).
Bottom types: soft bottom, sand, fine shell-sand.
Atlantic distribution: From western Finnmark, Norway to Bay of Biscay; the Faroes; south of Iceland.
Atlantic depth range: 91 - 1318 m, hyperbenthic.

Genus *Mysidopsis* G. O. Sars, 1864

Mysidopsis didelphys (Norman, 1863) (Fig. 19)

Synonym: *Mysis didelphys* Norman (1863).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 317, figs. 81, 82).
Previous records: None.
BIOFAR stations: 6, 7, 19, 27, 28, 29, 32, 51, 52, 60, 62, 65, 70, 72, 73, 98, 100, 165, 176, 356, 359, 518, 688, 690, 693, 9004.
BIOFAR 2 station: 1160.

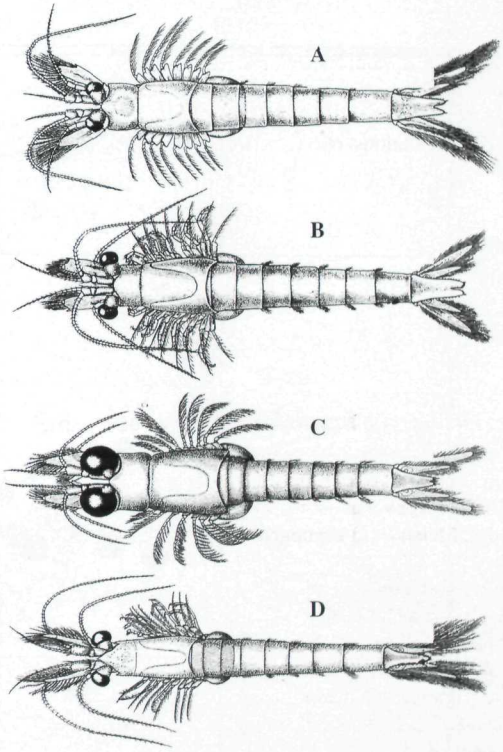

Fig. 18. A. ***Leptomysis gracilis*** *(G. O. Sars), adult female, length of adults 8-13 mm;* **B.** ***Mysideis insignis*** *(G. O. Sars), adult female, length of adults 15-25 mm;* **C.** ***Praunus inermis*** *(Rathke), adult female, length of adults 11-18 mm;* **D.** ***Schistomysis ornata*** *(G. O. Sars), adult female, length of adults 19 mm. (All from Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).*

A. *Leptomysis gracilis* (G. O. Sars), fullvaksið kvenndýr, longd á fullvaksnum 8-13 mm; **B.** *Mysideis insignis* (G. O. Sars), fullvaksið kvenndýr, longd á fullvaksnum 15-25 mm; **C.** *Praunus inermis* (Rathke), fullvaksið kvenndýr, longd á fullvaksnum 11-18 mm; **D.** *Schistomysis ornata* (G. O. Sars), fullvaksið kvenndýr, longd á fullvaksnum 19 mm.. (Øll frá Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).

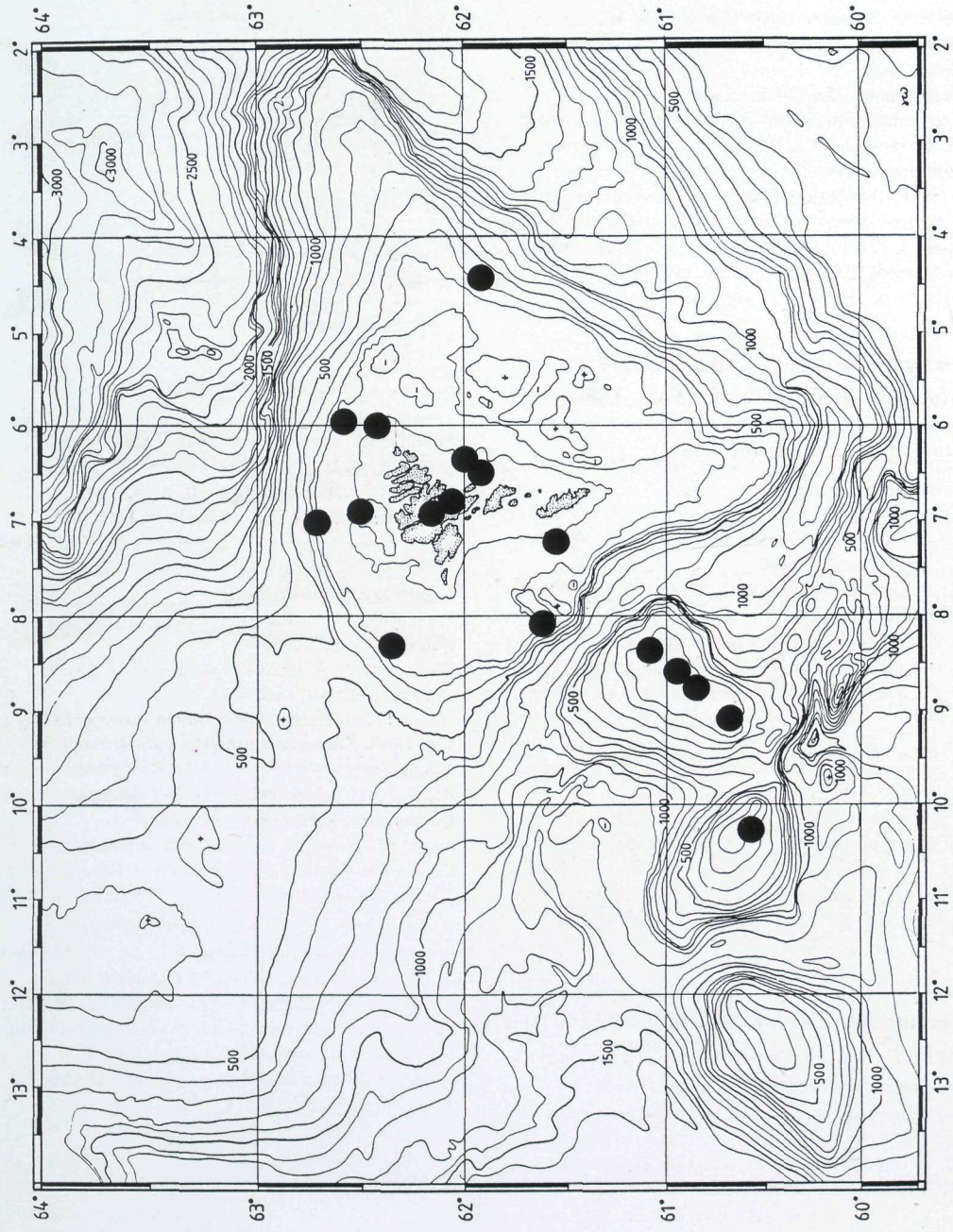

Fig. 20. *Records of* ***Schistomysis ornata*** *(G. O. Sars) in the Faroe area.*
Schistomysis ornata (G. O. Sars) skrásett í føroyskum sjógvi.

Areas: Between the Faroe Islands, on the Faroe plateau, and on the tops of Faroe Bank, Bill Bailey Bank, and Lousy Bank.
Depth range: 35 - 423 m.
Temperature: measured at 2 stns, 6.6 and 7.9 °C; estimated range 5 - 11 °C.
Water masses: AW (25 stns) and AW/AI (2 stns).
Bottom types: Soft bottom, sand, fine shell-sand.
Atlantic distribution: From Lofoten, Norway to Golf of Gascogne (Lagardère and Nouvel, 1980b); the Faroes.
Atlantic depth range: 20 - 1100 m, hyperbenthic (Fosså and Brattegard, 1990; T. Brattegard obs.).

Genus *Praunus* Leach, 1814

Praunus inermis (Rathke, 1843) (Fig. 18 C)

Synonyms: *Mysis inermis* Rathke (1843); *Mysis cornuta* Krøyer (1861); *Mysis truncatula* Sars (1864); *Macromysis inermis* Norman (1892).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 388, figs. 105, 106).
Previous records: Several records in shallow water, see Stephensen (1929).
BIOFAR stations: Not recorded by BIOFAR.
BIOFAR 2 stations: 1385, 1414, 1430, 1436, 1452, 1458, 1484, 1485, 1497, 1521, 1551, 1554, 1580, 1591, 1619, 1622, 1641.
Area: Faroe Islands, near-shore species, especially common in kelp forests.
Depth range: 0 - 28 (-35) m.
Temperature: No data, but probably > 6.5° C.
Water mass: AW.
Bottom types: Rocky or stony bottoms with large algae, especially *Laminaria* spp.
Atlantic distribution: From the White Sea to Roscoff, Brittany; the Faroes.
Atlantic depth range: Shallow water species preferring the phytal region, hyperbenthic.

Genus *Schistomysis* Norman, 1892

Schistomysis ornata (G. O. Sars, 1864)

(Fig. 18 D)

Synonyms: *Mysis ornata* Sars (1864); *Paramysis ornata* Zimmer (1933).
Good description: Tattersall and Tattersall (1951: 369, figs. 97, 100).
BIOFAR stations: 56, 60, 65, 76, 77, 78, 176, 192, 203, 355, 359, 408, 409, 544, 677, 681, 688, 9016.

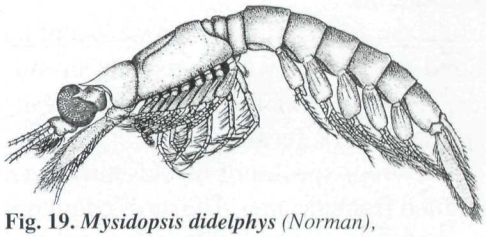

Fig. 19. ***Mysidopsis didelphys*** *(Norman), adult male, length of adults 16 mm. (From Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).*

Mysidopsis didelphys (Norman), fullvaksið kalldýr, longd á fullvaksnum 16 mm. (From Tattersall and Tattersall, 1951).

Previous records: Near Sørvágur, Vágar, 24 m (Stephensen, 1929).
BIOFAR 2 stations: 1150, 1160, 1214.
Areas: Between the Faroe Islands, on the Faroe plateau, and on the tops of Faroe Bank and Bill Bailey Bank (Fig. 20).
Depth range: 11 - 407 m.
Temperature: measured at 3 stns, 7.7 to 8.0 °C; estimated range 5 - 10 °C.
Water masses: AW (20 stns) and AW/AI (1 stn).
Bottom types: silt, shell-sand.
Atlantic distribution: From Lofoten, Norway to Bay of Biscay; west coast of Africa; the Faroes; south of Iceland.
Atlantic depth range: 6 - 407 m, hyperbenthic (T. Brattegard, unpublished).

Conclusions

Before the BIOFAR programme sampling started in 1987 only 16 species of mysids were recorded from the area defined as the Faroese Fishery Territory.

Thirty-four species of mysids have been recorded from the area. The most commonly caught species were the hyperbenthic species *Pseudomma affine* (37 deployments), *Parerythrops obesa* (30), *Erythrops serrata* (29), *Mysidopsis didelphys* (27), and *Hansenomysis fyllae* (23). The dominant species in the phytal zone is *Praunus inermis.* Species that were only caught in a single deployment were the meso- or bathypelagic species *Eucopia grimaldii, E. unguiculata, Gnathophausia zoea* and *Meterythrops picta*, and the hyperbenthic species *Amblyops kempi, Paramblyops bidigitata, P. rostrata* and *Pseudomma jasi*, from depths between 940 and 1414 m.

A summary of the records of the species is given in Table 1.

Six species are most often recorded from the Faroe plateau or the tops of the banks (0-299 m), 16-18 species seem to be slope (300-999 m) species, and 10-12 species are mostly or only caught in deep water (> 1000 m).

Eighteen species are mostly confined to «warm» AW, 7 species are mostly confined to cold NW or AI, and 9 species are mainly found in well mixed water masses.

Together with up-coming results on the Icelandic mysid fauna collected during the BIOICE programme (1991 -) the improved knowledge of the mysid fauna in the Faroe area will provide a new platform for studies of mysid species distributions in the transition area between the North Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea.

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Contribution of the BIOFAR research programme.

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Table 1. *Overview of all species of Mysidacea recorded from the Faroese Fishery Territory: with life style category; depth range of the records; number of records in the depth zones 0-299 m, 300-999 m and > 1000 m; the water mass(-es) from which the species were collected (AW = Atlantic Water; AI = Arctic Intermediate Water, NW = bottom water of the Norwegian Sea); and measured and estimated temperature range.*

Yvirlit yvir øll sløg av Mysidacea skrásett í føroyskum sjógvi. Slag av vistfrøði. Dýpið har tær eru skrásettar. Ta á skrásetingum á dýptarleiðum 0-299 m, 300-999 m og >1000 m. Hvat sjógvur tað er, haðani sløgini eru savnað (AW=Atlantssjógvur, AI=Artiskur Intermediate sjógvur, NW botn-sjógvur úr Norðurhavi). Máld og mett hitastig.

Species	Life style	Depth range (m)	Number of records 0-299 m	300-999 m	1000- m	Water mass	Measured temperature range, °C	Estimated temperature range, °C
Praunus inermis	hyperbenthic	0-35	> 17			AW		> 6.5
Leptomysis gracilis	hyperbenthic	35-290	5			AW	8.0	5.0 - 10.4
Gastrosaccus normani	hyperbenthic	99-185	4			AW	7.9	7.4 - 10.9
Schistomysis ornata	hyperbenthic	11-407	19	2		AW	7.7 - 8.0	5 - 10
Mysidopsis didelphys	hyperbenthic	35-423	19	8		AW	6.6 - 7.9	5 - 11
Erythrops serrata	hyperbenthic	48-885	17	12		mainly AW	6.5 - 8.6	0.7 - 9.7
Mysideis insignis	hyperbenthic	225-515	3	9		AW	8.0	4.0 - 10.0
Lophogaster typicus	hyperbenthic	290-357	1	4		AW	7.9 - 8.0	7.8 - 9.4
Parerythrops obesa	hyperbenthic	222-1038	5	23	2	mainly AW	-0.4 - 9.1	< 0 - 12
Pseudomma affine	hyperbenthic	205-1319	2	33	2	AW/AI	-0.4 - 8.0	< 0 - 10
Parerythrops spectabilis	hyperbenthic	498-899		18		mainly NW	-0.95 - 2.2	
Pseudomma roseum	hyperbenthic	425-940		15		mainly AI	-0.1 - 6.5	< 0 - 9
Pseudomma truncatum	hyperbenthic	748-763		8		mainly NW	-0.6 - 6.5	-1 to + 6
Amblyops abbreviata	hyperbenthic	329-624		6		AW	8.0	7.1 - 9.4
Boreomysis megalops	hyperbenthic	302-357		4		AW	7.9	5.9 - 9.4
Paramblyops rostrata	hyperbenthic	940		1		AW		5? - 9?
Hansenomysis fyllae	hyperbenthic	425-1414		20	3	mainly AI	-1.1 - 8.1	< 0 - 9
Pseudomma frigidum	hyperbenthic	560-1032		7	1	NW	0.95 - 0.3	
Erythrops glacialis	hyperbenthic	601-1032		5	1	mainly NW	-0.95 - -0.2	
Erythrops microps	hyperbenthic	425-1144		5	1	mainly AW	6.5	< 0 - 9.4
Boreomysis microps	bathypelagic	820-1144		3	1	mainly AW	3.5	0.6 - 7.5
Boreomysis arctica	bentho-pelagic	514-1319		3	2	mainly AW	-0.4 - 6.7	< 0 - 9
Boreomysis nobilis	mesopelagic ?	507-1320		7	6	mainly NW	-0.85 - -0.1	
Pseudomma nanum	hyperbenthic	600-1414		1	1	mainly AW	4.5	4.4 - 9.1
Boreomysis tridens	hyperbenthic	820-1414		2	4	mainly AW	1.3 - 4.5	1.8 - 7.2
Meterythrops picta	meso-/bathypelagic	1015			1	AW/AI		?
Eucopia grimaldii	bathypelagic	1144			1	AW/AI		1 - 6
Gnathophausia zoea	bathypelagic	1175			1	AW/AI/NW	0.4	0 to ?
Pseudomma jasi	hyperbenthic	1319			1	AW/AI/NW	1.3	
Boreomysis scyphops	bentho-pelagic ?	1338-2420			6	NW	-0.94 - -0.7	
Paramblyops bidigitata	hyperbenthic	1414			1	AW/AI	4.5	4.4 - 5.6
Amblyops kempi	hyperbenthic	1414			1	AW/AI	4.5	4.4 - 5.6
Amblyopsoides ohlinii	hyperbenthic	2199-2420			2	NW	-0.94 - -0.9	
Eucopia unguiculata	meso-/bathypelagic	?			?	AW ?		?

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