

## The Schizopod Crustaceans of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18.

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With three figures in the text.

In all, only three Mysids and three Euphausiids were taken. Of the former one is apparently new to science. It is described and named in honour of Dr. R. M. Anderson, leader of the southern party of the expedition.

Of these six species the most frequently encountered was the common *Mysis oculata* (Fabr.), found in all arctic seas and the northern part of sub-arctic regions.<sup>1</sup> This confirms at least one of the four schizopod records given by Richters for the Bering sea.<sup>2</sup> The other three not represented in the present collection were: *Stilomysis* > *Mysideis grandis* (Goës); *Pseudomma truncatum* Smith; and *Meganyctiphanes* > *Thysanopoda norvegica* (Sars)? Concerning the last of these Hansen says, "Richters' statement, with a query, about its occurrence in Bering sea is undoubtedly wrong"; of each of the other two he remarks that though the locality is not improbable, its correctness ought to be confirmed.<sup>4</sup>

*Mysis relicta* Lovén, the well-known relict of the fresh-water lakes of boreal Europe, heretofore reported from North America only from lakes Superior, Michigan (12-148 fathoms)<sup>5</sup>, and Erie<sup>6</sup>, Green lake, Wisconsin (17-49 meters)<sup>7</sup>, and Indian harbour, Labrador (fresh-water)<sup>8</sup>, is now to be listed from Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, where it was taken by Mr. Frits Johansen "from the stomach of *Cristivomer namaycush* (Walbaum), caught in lake, inland."

*Neomysis andersoni*, the new species is known only from the type locality, Grantley harbour, port Clarence, Alaska.

*Thysanoëssa longipes* Brandt, originally described from the sea of Okhotsk and since "taken at no less than fourteen places in the colder temperate north Pacific and Bering Sea,"<sup>9</sup> has its range extended into the Arctic ocean as far as cape *Witt* (point Barrow), Alaska.

*Thysanoëssa inermis* (Krøyer), though not taken farther to the eastward along the coast of North America than 140° 51' W., by this expedition, is practically bipolar in its distribution, having been taken also at Spitzbergen, in the Kara Sea, and Franz Joseph Land. In addition, it is rather widely distributed in the northern north temperate regions of the Atlantic, from the British Isles and Vineyard Sound northward into the Arctic ocean and Davis strait, and in Bering sea and adjacent area of the North Pacific.<sup>10</sup>

*Thysanoëssa raschii* (Sars) in its distribution approximates that of *Thysanoëssa inermis*. It, however, does not range quite as far south in the North Atlantic, never having been taken south of Scotland, or cape Cod. On the other hand, it has been found both farther to the south in the North Pacific, as far as 39° 25' N. (150° 28' W.)<sup>11</sup> and farther to the eastward in the Pacific Arctic,

<sup>1</sup> Zimmer, Nordisches Plankton, VI, 162, 1909.

<sup>2</sup> Richters, Abh. senekensb. naturf. Ges., XIII, 406, 1884.

<sup>3</sup> Hansen, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 48, 70, 1915.

<sup>4</sup> Hansen, Danish Ingolf, Exped., III, 111 and 114, 1908.

<sup>5</sup> Smith, Rept. U. S. Fish Comm., 1872-73, 643, 1874.

<sup>6</sup> Kellicott, cf. Journ. Royal Micros. Soc., II, 152, 1879. For a complete bibliography of this species to 1905, see Samter, Abh. K. preuss. Akad. Wissen., Berlin, 1905, Abh. V.

<sup>7</sup> Marsh, Zool. Anz., XIV, 275, 1891, and Amer. Nat., XXVIII.

<sup>8</sup> Rathbun, in "Labrador" by Grenfell et al., Appendix II, 452, 1909.

<sup>9</sup> Hansen, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 48, 90, 1915.

<sup>10</sup> Hansen, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 48, 94-96, 1915.

<sup>11</sup> Hansen, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 48, 97, 1915.