

11. August 4, 1915. Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories. Braekish pond near creek outlet. Females with ehippia and many east ehippia.

12. August 10, 1915. Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories. Lake. Females with ehippia.

13. September 23, 1915. Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories. Brackish pond near creek outlet. Ice one foot, water three to four feet. Ehippia.

14. October 6, 1915. Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories. Tundra ponds on top of ridge southeast of harbour. Depth of water about one foot. Temperature of water 33° F. A few specimens.

15. May 25, 1916. Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories. Braekish pond near creek outlet. Ehippia.

16. June 17, 1916. Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories. Pond on south side of Chantry island. Temperature of water 50° F. Young (just hatched) and ehippia.

17. June 20 and 30, 1916. Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories. Brackish pond near creek outlet. Young and ehippia.

18. July 3, 1916. Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories. Tundra ponds (see fig. 4) on ridge southwest of harbour. Temperature of water 55° F. Common, immature.

19. July 10, 1916. Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories. Brackish pond. Females carrying parthenogenetic eggs.

20. July 26, 1916. Cape Bathurst, Northwest Territories. Waterhole in brook-swamp on tundra. Much vegetation. Abundant, various sizes.

21. July 30, 1916. Hershel island, Yukon Territory. Pond on south end of island. Elevation about 100 feet. Many individuals of different sizes.

The specimens in the various catches seem to show that the ehippia or winter eggs begin to hatch in June, most of them probably hatching during the latter half of this month; females bearing parthenogenetic or summer eggs appear about the first week in July, while the males and ehippial females make their appearance in late July and in August. The season, therefore, is a relatively short one.

The material from the United States National Museum contained *Daphnia pulex typica* from Battle harbour, Labrador; from Point Barrow, Alaska, collected in July, 1882; and from Polaris bay, Greenland, collected by the United States North Polar Expedition on August 1, 1872. The material from Polaris bay consists of several hundred specimens, the great majority being females with ehippia. Polaris bay is located in about 82° N. latitude, which seems to be the most northerly record, so far, for any of the Cladoceera. In the north this form has also been reported from Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, Fullerton on west side of Hudson bay, and St. Paul island, Bering Sea. In the southern hemisphere it has been found as far south as the Falkland islands and Tierra del Fuego (Ekman).

A few specimens of *D. pulex* forma *aestivalis* Lilljeborg were noted in a catch obtained from a brackish pond between a big lake and the sea at Teller (Port Clarence), Alaska, on August 3, 1913.

Three specimens of *D. pulex* var. *middendorffiana* Fiseher were found in a catch from a pond on the east end of Herschel island, Yukon Territory, taken on August 14, 1914. All were females carrying parthenogenetic eggs. This variety has also been noted in northern Europe, in Siberia, and in the New Siberian islands.

Daphnia longispina O. F. Mueller.

A few specimens of *D. longispina typica* were present in a catch obtained from ponds on higher tundra in the vicinity of Teller (Port Clarence), Alaska, on August 6, 1913. Different sizes were noted.

One bottle in the United States National Museum contained typical specimens of this species collected on Bering island in 1882.