Cumacea of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-1918.[1]

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The collection of these Crustacea obtained by Mr. F. Johansen during the Canadian Arctic Expedition although small is of considerable interest as coming from a region hitherto quite unexplored in respect of this as of most other groups of marine animals.

The full synonymy of the species mentioned will be found in Stebbing's revision of the Cumacea (Das Tierreich, Lief. 39, 1913). Some important records of distribution have since been published by Hansen (Danish Ingolf-Expedition, Vol. III, 6 (Malacostraca IV.) 1920. Most of the American records are quoted in my paper on the Cumacea of the U. S. National Museum (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XLI, 1912, p. 603).

Diastylis rathkii Kröyer.

Locality. "Station 18*a*, Goulbourn point, Bathurst inlet, Northwest Territories, about lat. 67° 35′ N., long. 108° 40′ W., May, 1916. From stomach of *Cottus quadricornis*." 1 female.

Remarks. The partially digested specimen is not in a condition to permit accurate determination of specific characters, but from its size (19 mm.) and from the absence of a marked gap between the 2nd and 3rd legs it may be referred to this widely distributed species rather than to *D. sulcata*.

To the synonymy of this species should, I think, be added *Alauna uncinata* Baird (in Sutherland's "Journ. Voy. Ballin's Bay", 1852, Vol. II, Appendix, p. cciv, text-fig. 2). The specimen, which was from Assistance bay, Cornwallis island, Barrow strait (about lat. 75° N., long. 95° W.) is not to be found in the British Museum collection, but from the figure, it almost certainly belonged to *D. rathkii*.

Diastylis sulcata Calman.

Locality. Station 27*s*. "Collinson point, Alaska, lat. 69° 59′ 06″ N., long. 144° 49′ 57″ W., 3rd October, 1913. About 3 fathoms. Mud with algae." Many specimens.

Remarks.—The females, none of which is ovigerous, agree very closely with the specimens which I described (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. XLI, 1912, p. 654) from an Alaskan locality far to the south-west of that now recorded. The adult males, all of which are badly damaged, differ from typical males of *D. rathkii* in the rather more elongated carapace. The ridge crossing the dorsal surface behind the ocular lobe is less marked than in the female and bears no teeth, but the vertical continuation of it on the side of the carapace is strong and serrated and is continued, below the lateral keel of the carapace, as the upper lip of a deep supra-marginal furrow.

In neither sex have I been able to perceive pigment or any distinct evidence of ocular structure on the small ocular lobe. In preserved specimens of *D. rathkii*, however, the eye is no more distinct than it is here, and the use made of this character by Stebbing (Das Tierreich, Cumacea, p. 90) for separating the two species is not justified.

Diastylis sulcata var.

Localities.—Station 28*o*. "Collinson Point, Alaska, 8th July 1914. From stomach of *Salvelinus malma*." Many females (some ovigerous) and young males.

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