

A male and a female from Snettisham (Bergroth), and twenty-two females and twenty-nine males from St. Paul Island (Heath).

Specimens of the present species studied by Attems from Behring Island are said by him to be identical with the European *L. acuminatus*, excepting in the larger number of legs, and they are accordingly listed under this name. A specimen from the same island is listed by Bollman as *L. chionophila*, and specimens from Popof and Kodiak Islands and from Sitka and Lower Inlet are likewise identified by Cook. There is no room for doubt that this northern form is the typical *chionophila* of Dr. Wood, whose original specimen, a female, was taken at Fort Simpson, on the Red River of the North; but if Attems is right in his identification, as he most likely is, the name *attenuatus* will have to be used. In view of the different mode in pairs of legs, and a few other points, however, it seems best to keep Wood's designation for the present and until the forms have been better studied as to distribution and variation.

Of the 22 females from St. Paul Island, 16 have 45 pairs of legs and 6 have 43. The female from Snettisham has 45. Wood's type has 43. Of the 29 males from St. Paul Island, 27 have 43 pairs of legs, one has 45 pairs, and one has but 41 pairs. The male from Snettisham has 43 pairs. Attems states that among his specimens from Behring Island one male had 41 pairs and one 45 pairs of legs, the others having 43; while but one female had 43 pairs of legs, the others having 45. Thus it would seem that the number of pairs in the male is almost constant at 43, individuals with 41 and 45 being occasional; while in the female the typical number is 45, variation to 43 being frequent.

In the case of European specimens of *L. attenuatus*, the number of pairs of legs is nearly always smaller. In Austria-Hungary Latzel found among 60 specimens studied that all the males had 39 pairs of legs; while in the females the number was either 41 or 43. Meinert similarly gives the number of pairs of legs in the male as constantly 41, but gives the number in the female as 41 or 47 pairs, one specimen having the latter number. In Die "Myriopoden Steiermarks," Attems states that all the males studied by him from that country had 39 pairs of legs, excepting one, which had 41, while all the females had 41. The same author, however, found among specimens from Transylvania four males with 37, two males with 35 and five males with but 33 pairs of legs; and of females, nine with 39, one with 37, and seven with but 33 pairs of legs. It will be seen, then, that in European specimens of *L. attenuatus* the typical number of pairs of legs in the male is 39, and that in some parts this number seems to be fixed, or nearly so; but that in other sections variation below