

deep into the substance of the wall. The canal system is "syllabid;" the flagellate chambers, which are ovoid, measure about 0.13 mm. in longer diameter and open into wide exhalant canals which in their turn open into the central gastral cavity.

There is a dermal skeleton of tangential triradiates and a gastral skeleton of quadriradiates. The skeleton of the chamber layer consists of sagittal triradiates, rather irregularly arranged, but usually with the basal ray centrifugally directed, with a few sagittal quadriradiates and radial oxea, which are deeply imbedded in the wall and project beyond the surface.

Spicules.—(1) Gastral quadriradiates. The oral rays, which measure up to 0.2 by 0.013 mm. are slightly curved and gradually sharp-pointed; the straight, sharp-pointed, basal ray is slightly longer than the orals, measuring up to 0.22 by 0.013 mm.; the apical ray, which projects into the gastral cavity, is short, straight, sharp-pointed, measuring about 0.1 by 0.01 mm.

(2) Sagittal triradiates. Varying somewhat in size and form, but all with a very wide oral angle. In some the basal ray is very long, straight and sharp-pointed, measuring up to 0.5 by 0.013 mm.; while the orals, which measure about 0.26 by 0.013 mm., curve forward at their point of origin and then turn sharply outward. In others the rays are more or less the same length, measuring on an average 0.4 by 0.014 mm., the basal ray being straight while the orals are slightly curved.

(3) Sagittal quadriradiates. These are like the sagittal triradiates, with the addition of a small apical ray.

(4) Dermal triradiates. Slightly sagittal, with straight, gradually sharp-pointed rays; the orals measuring about 0.26 mm. in length and the basal slightly more.

(5) Oxea. Slightly curved, gradually sharp-pointed, measuring up to 1.2 by 0.02 mm.

(6) Small oxea. Found only in boiled out preparations; slightly curved or crooked, gradually sharp-pointed, the ends usually differing slightly; measuring up to 0.16 by 0.006 mm.

Because of the unsatisfactory state of the material we do not think it possible to identify the specimen specifically; it probably comes near to *Leucandra valida* Lambe (1900) or *Leucandra cylindrica* Fristedt (1887).

Register Number and Locality.—XIII; Richmond gulf (about 4 miles from the entrance), east coast of Hudson bay, 10-20 fathoms, August 24, 1920, F. Johansen coll.

Reniera gracilis (Miklucho-Maclay) Pybowski

Veluspa polymorpha, var. *gracilis* MIKLUCHO-MACLAY (1870).

Reniera gracilis Dybowski (1880).

There are twenty or more spirit specimens in the collection; some more or less whole, others in an extremely fragmentary condition; there is also one dry specimen (R.N. XXIII, 1).

The colour in life (R.N.V) was light rose grey; in spirit it varies from light yellowish brown to mud-grey; texture very soft and friable.

The skeleton arrangement and spiculation agree closely with those of specimens described and figured by Dybowski (1880). The short, sharp-pointed, stumpy oxea measure on an average 0.14 by 0.012 mm.

Register Numbers, Localities, etc.—V: Station 41f, Bernard harbour (outer harbour), Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories, August 1, 1915, 2-3 fathoms.—XV, 1, 4 and XVIII, 1, 3: Station 20d, Beach at Teller, Alaska (Port Clarence), July, 1913.—XVII, 2, 3: Station 20b-c, Grantley harbour, Alaska, about 3 fathoms, sandy mud, July 30, 1913.—XXIII, 1: Station 20m, beach at Teller (Port Clarence), Alaska, August, 1913. (All Canadian Arctic Expedition, F. Johansen coll.)¹

¹For detail map of Port Clarence see Vol. VII, Part N, p. 25 of these reports.