

corpus with a large anterior lobe extending below the rana, and bearing a pair of long anterior setae and a pair of short apical setae. Clothing of curving setae of moderate length, longer on the posterior part of the abdomen. Ano-genital segment with two slender simple sensory setae on each side. Integument tuberculate. Length: female, 4 mm.; male, 0.5 mm.

In small specimens the antennae are shorter than the head. The number of teeth of the inner dorsal lamella increases with age. Thus a female specimen 1 mm. in length had seven teeth, and one to 9 mm. had seventeen.

The many specimens that I have seen from the United States and Canada agree with the examples that I have received from Europe.

Sminthurides aquaticus var. *levanderi* Reuter

Sminthurus apicalis var. *levanderi* Reuter, 1891.

Sminthurus aquaticus var. *levanderi* Schott, 1891. Kraushaar, 1902.

Sminthurides aquaticus var. *levanderi* Börner, 1901a. Axelson, 1904, 1905a. Wahlgren, 1906a, 1906b. (Axelson) Linnolahti, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1912.

Light or dark violet in colour; in other respects like the typical form.

The specimens collected by the Expedition belong to this variety, *levanderi*, and were all females, about half-grown.

The genus *Sminthurides* comprises a few species, that are of special interest in several ways. In this genus, as illustrated by *S. aquaticus*, the persistence of traces of segmentation in the abdomen, an archaic character (Willern, '00), helps us to understand the morphology of the trunk in the more specialized sminthurids. The antennae of the male, with their peculiar hooks and tubercles, are modified to encircle and to hold those of the female at copulation, as described by Reuter ('80) and Levander ('91).

S. aquaticus, like the other species of its genus, lives on the surface of the water of ponds and streams, where it skips about in a lively manner, owing to structural adaptations of the furcula, particularly the large paddle-like mucrones. The species frequents the leaves of various aquatic plants, but occurs sometimes on pools where there is no visible vegetation. A few specimens that I examined at one time had desmids in the alimentary tract. This species is not limited to fresh water, but has been taken on ponds of salt water also.

S. aquaticus is a common species in most parts of Europe, and is common also in many parts of the United States.

Fourteen specimens, from the surface of ponds, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, May 25, 1916, July 9, 1915. F. Johansen.

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