

Test from 0.3 to 1 mm. thick, pliable, translucent and vascular throughout. The main vessel enters the test on the left side near the postero-ventral angle of the body. The principal branches take almost parallel courses toward the anterior end, except that a large vessel proceeds along the left side dorsally, passes between the siphons, and, turning backward on the right side, breaks up into four parallel branches and supplies nearly the whole of the antero-ventral half of the test on that side.

The tentacles number 66 and the prestigmatic zone is smooth. The dorsal tubercle is in the form of a simple horseshoe, with the broad opening between the horns directed forwards. The anterior lip of the peripharyngeal groove is very broad near the tubercle, and partly covers the latter. The dorsal ganglion is close to the tubercle.

The dorsal lamina is ribbed on both sides as far as the oesophageal area, but only on the left side farther back. Its margin is coarsely toothed or laciniate, the teeth corresponding to the ribs of the left side. There are occasional intermediate teeth. The lamina extends a considerable distance behind the oesophageal aperture. The accessory lamina on the right side of the oesophageal area is ribbed on the right side and has teeth corresponding with the ribs. The pharynx extends about 7 mm. behind the oesophageal aperture.

There are 60 longitudinal bars on the right side, and 55 on the left. There are small papillae at the junctions of bars and transverse vessels, and also intermediate papillae in most parts of the pharyngeal wall. There are about two longitudinal bars for each plication of the wall. The stigmata are three to six in number for each mesh.

The intestinal canal occupies nearly two-thirds of the left side of the body from the posterior end forwards, and is much obscured by the rather thick coating of closely placed renal vesicles. The stomach is short, broad, transversely placed, and apparently with seven folds on the right side. The intestine takes a rather evenly curved S-shaped course to end at the base of the atrial siphon in the anus, which exhibits a bilobed reflexed margin.

The complexly branched ovary is situated in the first intestinal loop and extensively covers the right side of the first limb of the intestine, but extends only slightly over the left side of the latter. Testes were not seen. The oviduct crosses the last bend of the intestine, and then accompanies the rectum along its dorsal side.

Hartmeyer (1919, p. 131) has expressed a doubt as to the distinctness of this species from *A. prunum*, and believes individuals of the latter species which he has seen show intermediate conditions which connect the two. To the characters which have been given by Hartmeyer (1903, p. 293) for distinguishing the two species, I would add two, namely the presence of minute papillae scattered generally over the surface of the test in *A. dijmphniana* and their absence in *A. prunum*, and the number of longitudinal bars (15 to 20 on each side in the latter, and more than 50 in the former). Although the two species may tend to intergrade in other characters, it is suggested that in these two respects they may always be distinguished.

This record extends only slightly the known distribution of this species, which has been found in the arctic seas to the north of Russia. However, material collected by Dr. E. M. Kindle on the Labrador coast in 1921 contained a single specimen of this species, whose distribution is doubtless fairly extensive in the Atlantic portion of the arctic and sub-arctic regions.