

Unguis (fig. 30) slender, curving, unidentate beyond the middle of the inner margin. Unguiculus exceeding the unguis, slender, gradually tapering from the base into a fine filament. Anal spines (fig. 31) two, feebly curving, half as long as hind unguis, on separated papillae, one-fourth as long as the spines. Clothing (fig. 32) of short curving simple setae, with long erect simple sensory setae. Length, 2.4 mm.

This species belongs near the common *armatus* Tullberg, and comes nearest to *octopunctatus* Tullberg, a rarely recorded species that has never been fully described. If the form here described proves to agree with *octopunctatus* in respect to pseudocelli and the minute structure of the antennal sense organs, it should be regarded as a variety of that species.

Three cotypes, from rotten driftwood at Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, June 19, 1915. F. Johansen.

***Tetracanthella wahlgreni* Axelson.**

Plate 4, figs. 33-37; plate 5, figs. 38-41.

Tetracanthella pilosa Schött, 1894 (part), 1902 (part).—Lie-Pettersen, 1896. Wahlgren, 1899b, 1900b, 1906b. —Axelson, 1900.

Tetracanthella cocculca Schäffer, 1900a, 1900b.

Tetracanthella wahlgreni (Axelson) Linnaniemi, 1907, 1912. Bagnall, 1914.

Dark blue. Body elongate, narrowing posteriorly (fig. 33). Eyes on black patches, 8 + 8 (fig. 34); the two inner proximal eyes of each side smaller than the others; the three posterior eyes in a group apart from the five anterior. Postantennal organs (fig. 34) elongate, subelliptical, eight or nine times as long as broad, and four times as long as the diameter of an adjacent eye; sometimes constricted near the middle. Antennae shorter than the head, with segments in relative lengths about as 9:13:10:19. Sense organ of third antennal segment (fig. 35) consisting of a pair of slender curving sense rods, subtended by a thick chitinous ridge, and covered with an integumental fold. Fourth antennal segment with subapical papilla and with slender curving sensory setae. Second, third, and fourth abdominal segments subequal in length dorsally. Genital and anal segments confluent, bearing two pairs of spines (figs. 36, 37). Posterior spines a little longer than hind unguis, feebly curving, on stout papillae almost half as long as the spines. Anterior spines similar to the posterior, but a little shorter. Ano-genital segment with long stiff hairs projecting beyond the apex of the abdomen, which are simple in some specimens but apically bent and knobbed in others. Anus ventral. Unguis stout, untoothed (fig. 38). Unguiculus extending half to three-fifths as far as the unguis, lanceolate, acuminate. Clavate tenent hairs two, extending as far as, or farther than, the unguis. Femur with a single long clavate hair (fig. 33). Furcula short, appended to the fourth abdominal segment, and extending to the posterior margin of the third. Manubrium stout, with several pairs of dorsal setae (fig. 39). Mucro and dens not demarcated from each other. Mucro-dentes convergent, in form as in figs. 39 and 40; each with three setae: two dorsal and one ventral. Rami of tenaculum bidentate (fig. 39); corpus with a single stout seta. General clothing of few short equal curving simple setae in the middle region of each segment, with long outstanding simple sensory setae in a single transverse series on most of the body segments (fig. 41). Cuticula not tuberculate, but figured. Length, 1.8 mm.

The term *figured*, as applied to the cuticula, means that the integument is divided into minute polygonal areas.

In two specimens the long distal hairs of the abdomen were simple; in one specimen, however, they were distinctly bent apically, with a minute terminal knob, as in my fig. 36. Linnaniemi ('12, p. 104), not having seen these clavate hairs as described by Schött, suggested that the appearance of terminal knobs was due to adherent particles of foreign matter.