

Of Fishes, small Salmonoids were seen jumping at the mouth of the river at Nachvak. The Salmonoids are numerous, at least in individuals of particular species, in the far north, and were frequently caught through openings in the ice at Fullerton. Hundreds of Salmonoids were netted at Pond's Inlet. The stomachs of those were crammed full of amphipods. A small trout was caught with the hand in a stream at Port Burwell. Cod-fish (*Gadus callarias*) were caught with the gigger at Port Burwell, and a number of small Gadoids was found at Fullerton. A specimen of *Lycodes*, and one of *Gymnelis*, were dredged at Port Burwell, and a few specimens of two species of Blennioids at Fullerton. A Sand-launce (*Ammodytes*) was found at Eric Cove, lying on the beach at low tide, out of the water, and was alive, and no doubt was awaiting the return of the tide. Cottoids or Skulpins were numerous, and were the most common of the marine fishes observed. Great numbers of a species of fresh-water Stickleback were found in the ponds at Fullerton. A Basking Shark (*Somniosus microcephalus*) was seen in the hands of the Esquimo at Port Burwell.

Several specimens of Ascidians or Tunicates were dredged. Among them two of *Boltenia*, one at Port Burwell (small), the other at Fullerton (large). The latter is of a red colour, and the stalk is covered with *Spirorbis*, Polyzoans, and a bright pink alga.

The crustacean fauna is very rich: the sea abounding with cirripedes, amphipods, decapods, and isopods: the fresh waters with copepods and phyllopods.

Swarms of a bright red-coloured copepod of the family Diaptomida exist in fresh water ponds, formed of melted snow, in the barrens at Fullerton; associated with which are numbers of so called water-fleas and also a species of phyllopod.

These fresh-water crustaceans are probably the modified descendants of primitive kinds which throve in the glacial period; for as G. O. Sars points out, "all the Copepoda pass through some free-living stages, the earliest of which is the well known so called *Nauplian* stage," and, as he clearly demonstrates, "it is easy to believe that the parasitic forms have originally descended from free-living forms," so that "the most primitive characters must be sought for, not among the parasites, but among the free-