

The northern Lymnaeas are extremely puzzling. I have had a large number, including a series named by Mørch from Beck's types in Copenhagen, with which to make comparisons and I cannot detect from the shells any specific differences between the form we have called *capitata* Say, and the numerous variations of the Greenland type which have passed under the name of *valis* Beck. I am disposed to regard all of them as boreal mutations of *L. palustris* Muller.

The *Physa* is of unusual interest as the most northern species of the genus, and the only one so far reported from the Arctic coast as properly restricted.

A small collection was made at Orea, in Prince William sound, containing nine species which should be left out of consideration in discussing the Arctic fauna. These, while incorporated in the general list, have not been included in the present review of the Arctic species.

SUMMARY OF MARINE SPECIES

Arctic species from the western Arctic area west of the Mackenzie River delta	72
Arctic species from east of the delta	58
Total	130
Species common to the two areas	30
Actual number of species	100
New marine species	6

The new marine species from east of the Mackenzie delta are:

- Pseudomusium andersoni* (Pl. II, figs. 7 and 8).
Macoma ancilli (Pl. II, fig. 1).

Those from west of the delta:

- Leda (Portlandia) collinsoni* (Pl. II, figs. 3 and 4).
Plicifusus johanseni (Pl. III, fig. 1).
Volatopsius stefanssoni (Pl. I, fig. 1).
Margarites carinatus (Pl. II, figs. 5 and 6).

New fresh-water species:

- Physa jennessi* (Pl. II, fig. 1).

It will be noted that only five per cent of the marine species are characteristically Eastern Atlantic forms, and with more thorough exploration of the Western Atlantic fauna several of these may prove to be circumpolar species.

Of the forty-two western area species and the twenty-eight eastern area species which were not collected in both areas by the expedition, none are known that are not found in some part of the western area. The fact that they were not collected there by this expedition is purely accidental.

When we examine a map and observe the vast gulf of the Polar Sea heading to the southeast in the passages eastward from Bathurst; and on the other hand observe the narrow, tortuous, and ice-blocked passages which communicate with the Greenland seas, it requires no further evidence to explain the failure of the Eastern Arctic fauna to penetrate westward, or the success of the Western Arctic species in colonizing the ground they occupy.

Those who understand the difficulties which hamper the work of a collector in these icy seas will feel appropriately grateful to Mr. Johansen and his associates for these important contributions to our knowledge of the distribution of marine life in a region so inaccessible to the ordinary collector.