

Individuals of this species from the arctic are of considerably larger size than those examined by the writer from hosts of The Great Lakes. The fully mature females frequently reach a length of 20 mm. and show a very prominent enlargement of the anterior portion of the body (fig. 6). This enlargement is not of the type commonly occurring in gravid females of other species, involving a practically uniform distention of the body, but is restricted chiefly to the dorsal surface thereby giving the individuals a distinctly humped appearance. In males this anterior enlargement occurs only rarely (fig. 8). The males of this species bear a slight resemblance to those of *E. gadi*, in that the cement glands are arranged in approximately linear order in the posterior region of the body, though frequently those near the end of the chain in *E. salvelini* overlap one another.

In the original description of this species the number of proboscis hooks was limited to sixteen longitudinal rows. The present writer has found individuals in the arctic collections possessing eighteen longitudinal rows of hooks but in all other details agreeing with the description of this species.

***Echinorhynchus coregoni* Linkins (in Van Cleave, 1919).**

(Plate II, Figs. 10 and 11)

Color: as the preceding species (Johansen's notes).

SPECIFIC DIAGNOSIS. With the characters of the genus. Males 3 to 5 mm. long, with a maximum diameter at about the anterior fourth of the body, 0.8 to 1.05 mm. Females 3 to 10 mm. long, with maximum diameter of 0.6 to 1.7 mm. Proboscis cylindrical, carrying twelve to fifteen longitudinal rows of hooks, each with ten or eleven hooks. Hooks not crowded on proboscis. Basal hooks 28 to 53 μ long; those on middle of proboscis 65 to 80 μ long; those near anterior tip smaller and weaker than those on middle of proboscis. Ventral hooks slightly larger and stronger than dorsal. Lennisci not longer than proboscis receptacle. Cement glands of male in a compact mass. Embryos within body cavity of gravid female 51 to 91 μ long by 17 to 20 μ wide, with a slight, approximately globular, prolongation of the middle membrane at each pole.

RECORDS OF THE OCCURRENCE OF *E. COREGONI* IN HOSTS OF ARCTIC AMERICA.

Host.	Locality.	Date.	Remarks.
<i>Cristiomer namaycush</i> .	Lake at Bernard harbour	June 15, 22, 26, 1915	also infested with
	" " "	April, 1916	<i>E. salvelini</i> .
<i>Salvelinus malma</i>	Creek at Bernard harbour	July 13, 1915	<i>E. salvelini</i> also.
	" " "	June 28, 1916	<i>E. coregoni</i> only.
<i>S. aquassa marstoni</i>	Lake at Bernard harbour.	December, 1915	<i>E. coregoni</i> only.
	" " "	October 1 and 2, 1915	<i>E. coregoni</i> only

In this species the nuclei of the subcuticula are very numerous and are distributed almost uniformly over the extent of the body wall. Each mass of nuclear material is surrounded by a comparatively distinct clear region, many of which have the appearance of belonging to the lacunar system (fig. 11). The writer has found the individuals of this species from arctic hosts to be considerably larger than individuals from the region of The Great Lakes.