

Specimens from this collection in the old Fisheries Museum in Ottawa were dried up when I found them, but they show the characteristics of the species. There are about a dozen of them, and both sexes are represented; they seem to have been about one centimeter long, when collected.

The slender terminal joint of the claspers (second antennae) of the males is much longer, more curved, but less tapering (more like *B. coloradensis*) than given in figures by authors. The serration ("teeth") on the basal joint of the claspers is distinct. A study of the specimens collected during the period of the Canadian Arctic Expedition makes me think, that as the males increase in size, the basal joint of the claspers becomes considerably longer, and gets the "telescopic" appearance as figured by Sars (Plates VI-VIII), and also shown on the largest (most mature) males I secured during the expedition. The terminal joint thus seems shorter in proportion, than with the younger males.

It is interesting to see, from Halkett's field notes, that fairy-shrimps were observed much later at Fullerton (in the fall of 1903), than I noticed during the Canadian Arctic Expedition. Females were thus collected on October 26 through a hole in the ice of a pond about 7 feet deep, and more also on the succeeding days up to the beginning of November. On October 30, the thickness of the ice was measured to be 12-14 inches, the air temperature being about zero, Fahrenheit, and that of the water at the freezing point. The male Phyllo-pods had apparently died out then, but even so late as November 2, a female was obtained. Cladocera and copepods, of course, occurred all through the winter. "By testing the water in these ponds, containing Entomostraea, with nitrate of silver, it manifested the slightest bluish tinge. This means a very slight saline element in the water, but an element in some way or other introduced, for the ponds were certainly formed of fresh water, through the melting of the snow, and the water was that used for drinking and cooking purposes" (A. Halkett). It is probably a case of lagoons or brackish ponds similar to those observed during the Canadian Arctic Expedition.

The record of six fairy-shrimps of this species (identification verified by Prof. A. S. Pearse) from a pond at Point St. Charles, near Montreal, P.Q., given on p. 16, is certainly most extraordinary. Prof. A. Willey, who sent the specimens, informs me that the species has not been observed there since. They are mature individuals, about 2 c.m. long, the two females having ripe eggs in the ovisac. They were collected in a pond cut off from the river, in May-June, about 20 years ago, by E. Ardley. Perhaps the (dried) eggs were brought with a ship returning from Labrador, and then hatched with the advent of spring (April) around Montreal, thus two months before it takes place on the arctic coast. I did not observe the species, nor any other Euphyllipoda, during my recent (1920) trip along the east side of James and Hudson bays, to beyond lat. 56° N., so the only other records of it on the Labrador peninsula are those given on page 16 (Hamilton inlet and Fort Chimo). The only other southern record of it on this continent is White Horse, Yukon Territory (see p. 16), while in Europe it has been found in the Scandinavian peninsula and Carpathian Mountains (p. 17).

LIFE HISTORY IN GREENLAND

Wesenberg-Lund gives (1894) some data concerning the species as it occurs on the southern part of the west coast of Greenland, saying that they become mature in July, at a size of 14 mm.; and that the same animals have double this size in November.¹ Vanhöffen (1897) says that the eggs develop there in May under the ice and secured young individuals at the end of May 1883. Wesenberg-Lund also says, that the ovisac appears at the same time as the

¹ I have seen as large specimens of *B. paludosa* from West Greenland as those I collected upon Herschel island (see p. 19).