

(collembola, dipterous larvæ, dytiscids, etc.). Interesting, however, was the occurrence of *Mesidothea entomon* in a deep pool in the outlet from the large lake here to the sea, as recorded in the report upon the Isopods collected during the expedition (Vol. VII, Part D, p. 21). Apparently these crustacea had reached the pool, which had fresh water, when it was connected temporarily with the sea at high tide. In this connection it is also of interest to observe, that the common marine littoral amphipod (*Gammarus locusta*) in the parts of the arctic coast investigated, as well as along the coasts of both the New and the Old World, at high tide often ascends to lagoons and outlets of rivers or brooks; and when left there by the sea receding, seems to thrive well, and thus may be termed a brackish water form, though not so typical a freshwater species as *Gammarus limnæus* and *Synurella johanseni*.

There is an extensive salt water bight, separated from the harbour by two sandbars and a very shallow (1-2 feet) entrance, at Collinson point in Camden bay. The water in this lagoon is, however, deep enough to permit of the existence in it of true marine fishes and invertebrates, some at least belonging to littoral and planktonic forms; that is to say individuals which happen to get in through the entrance, which is almost dry at low tide. I have observed many times how effective is the renewal of marine life in this lagoon bight; even large *Mesidothea* being whirled out or more often in at the changing of the tides. The maximum depth of this lagoon bight does not reach one fathom, and it begins to freeze over considerably earlier (middle of September, 1913), than the bay or ocean outside. It freezes solidly to the bottom during the winter, and melts again next June. No freshwater streams, apart from melting snow in May-June, enter this lagoon bight, and it contained no freshwater life.¹

No true lagoons are found at Collinson point proper, but several "beach ponds" occur. As is the case both east and west of this place a great amount of driftwood has been washed up on the beach (or former beaches), and together with the sand or gravel upon which it rests it bars the access of the sea or streams to these waterholes or ponds, which owe their origin mainly to snow accumulations and diffusion from the surrounding soil. Such a typical beach pond was investigated at Collinson point on June 22, 1914. The bottom was very uneven, owing to its being filled up with driftwood, which also surrounded it on all sides. Some parts of it were quite or nearly dried up; other parts were deeper, but I doubt if there is any water at all in it during the latter part of the summer (August). So it may perhaps better be termed a waterhole. The water in it was slightly brackish, and where exposed to the sun it had a temperature of 50° F. (air 41° F.), at 5.30 p.m. Vegetation (grass, mosses, etc.) was found in parts of the pond, but its sides and bottom were mostly made up of brown mud (organic detritus) and driftwood. On that day (June 22) this waterhole was swarming with thousands of young fairy-shrimps (*Branchinecta paludosa*) now in the metanauplii stages, and especially congregating in the muddy, sun baked parts of the pond. In addition a great number of *Chironomus* larvæ in their mud tubes were attached to the submerged driftwood or moved over the bottom; but otherwise the pond had little life. The same species of fairy-shrimps were also found to be numerous in a still smaller waterhole, the remnant of a dried up lagoon pond, near the beach and on the same level a little west of the beach pond described above, on July 11, when the temperature of the water in this small hole was 58° F. at 6 p.m.; This phyllopod was not found in other ponds or waterholes at Collinson point, and *Lepidurus arcticus* in none. Mr. Jenness brought me, however, a few specimens of both these species, *Lepidurus* collected on June 7, 1914, and *Branchinecta* July 17, 1914, in pools on Barter island, which may be said to form the eastern end of Camden bay, and is only a short distance from Martin point. In the middle of July the two waterholes at Collinson point mentioned

¹ See Plate V., on meridian of 144° 50' W. longitude.