

List of Species.

MYXOPHYCEAE.

COCCOGONEAE.

CHROOCOCCACEAE.

Chroococcus Näg.

Chroococcus limneticus Lemm.

This typical plankton organism was not common in any one particular collection although it occurred in samples from various localities. The cells were all a little below average size. It was found in material from a tundra pond, Collinson point, in the plankton of the big lake at Bernard harbour, on a gelatinous mass (an *Ophrydium* sp? Protozoa) from the lake at Bernard harbour, and amongst stones from the river bed at the same place.

Chroococcus macrococcus (Kütz.) Raben.

This was found along with *Nostoc commune* Vauch. and other algae from the bottom of a dried tundra pond near Bernard harbour, and in a tundra pond at Collinson point. Common.

Chroococcus pallidus Näg.

This alga has not been previously recorded from arctic waters and in North America has only been found in Lake Erie. A few small yellowish gelatinous masses of this species, each mass composed of 4 or 8 cells, were found in the bottle containing the *Ophrydium* from the lake at Bernard harbour.

Chroococcus turgidus (Kütz.) Näg.

This is perhaps the commonest species of this genus in arctic regions. It was found in the tundra collections, the bottom deposits, and the plankton at Bernard harbour. It occurred also at Herschel island, and in the brackish pond as well as the freshwater lake at Teller.

Gloeocapsa Kütz.

Gloeocapsa magma (Bréb.) Kütz.

Although this species occurs fairly frequently in arctic regions, I only found it in material from the lagoon lake at Teller. It was not so darkly coloured as usual, but this may have been due to long standing in alcohol after being collected.

Gloeocapsa rupestris Kütz.

This occurred in the dry tundra pond along with *Nostoc commune* at Bernard harbour, and in the lagoon lake at Teller.

Aphanocapsa Näg.

Aphanocapsa elachista W. and G. S. West

This plant is identical with some plants taken from Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, and from the Lake of the Woods, Ontario; and it was identified by the late Professor G. S. West as this species. It has not been previously recorded in arctic regions and is not common in North America. It occurred in small quantity in some mud from Bernard harbour and in one sample of plankton (September 26, 1916) from the big lake at Bernard harbour.