

Isotomurus palustris var. *prasina* Axelson, 1905a, 1906. — Waldgren, 1907. — (Axelson) Linnaniemi, 1907, 1911, 1912.

Yellowish green or pale yellowish, varying sometimes into yellowish red or brownish; unicolorous, or with a trace of the median dorsal stripe. Length as great as 1.5 mm.

The specimens collected by the Expedition are uniform olive green in colour, with paler furcula. In some specimens the median dorsal stripe is represented, varying from a mere trace to a well-developed line, on head and body. In some instances the posterior borders of the body segments are edged narrowly with blackish. Maximum length, 3 mm.

These specimens, which I feel obliged to refer to the species *palustris*, differ from typical European and North American examples of the species in having more slender unguis, relatively shorter mucrones, unidentate unguituli, and particularly in lacking the characteristic long fringed sensory setae. Furthermore, some of the largest of the curving body-setae are feebly denticulate. In other respects the specimens agree with *palustris*, as is evident from my figs. 53-57.

The variety *prasina* has been recorded from northern and middle Europe, Bismarck archipelago, Siberia, Nova Zembla, and Ellesmere land.

Many specimens: on ponds at Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, May 25, 1916, June 16, 18, 25, July 9, 1915; under driftwood, Demarcation point, Alaska, May 16, 1911. F. Johansen.

Entomobrya comparata, n. sp.

Plate 7, figs. 58-63.

This form, like most other species of its genus, varies greatly in colouration. Though the colour varieties intergrade, I have placed them in the following three groups for the purposes of description:

(1) Pale lemon yellow, including antennae and legs; furcula white. Eye-spots black; also basal antennal ring and a transverse band connecting the eye-spots and the bases of the antennae.

(2) Lemon yellow, with black antennal rings and interocular band, and black median subrescenscent spot behind the eyes (fig. 58). Anal segment black dorsally. Antennae purplish distally. Legs and furcula yellow. This is the commonest form in the collection.

(3) General colour brownish yellow, faintly and minutely mottled with pigment. Segments bordered narrowly with black, as well as the posterior border of the fourth abdominal segment, as in fig. 59. Anal and genital segments black dorsally. Fourth and fifth abdominal segments with a variable amount of pigment ventrally. First antennal segment blackish apically; remaining segments blackish. Femora and tibio-tarsi pigmented distally, and the manubrium dorsally.

Eyes 8 + 8, unequal (fig. 60). Antennae a little more than twice as long as the head, with segments in relative lengths about as 1:10:9:12. Abdominal segments in relative lengths as 13:19:11:10:6:1. Fourth abdominal segment therefore about three times as long as the third. Unguis (fig. 61) with a pair of lateral teeth and with inner margin tridentate in profile; all three teeth being actually doubled, however. Unguitulus extending a little beyond the middle of the unguis, broadly lanceolate, simple. One clavate tenent hair. Dentes one third longer than manubrium. Mucrones half as long as hind unguituli, of the usual form (fig. 62). Rami of tenaculum quadridentate; corpus with one stout curving seta (fig. 63). General clothing of dense short curving fringed setae. Dorsum of head and body with dense clavate fringed setae, less abundant on the last three abdominal segments. Antennae and legs densely setaceous. A few long fringed sensory setae occur as usual. Length, 1.7 mm.