

Krøyer was the next to present a "Conspectus Crustaceorum Groenlandiarum", in the *Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift*, vol. 2, 1838-39, p. 249. This portion did not include any copepods, but the second and third portions published in *Danske Vidensk. Selskab. Natur. og Math. Afhandl.*, vol. 7, 1839, included both free swimming and parasitic forms, but only a few species.

In 1857 H. Rink published in Copenhagen a volume entitled "Grønland geographisk og statistisk beskrevet," to which various authors contributed. The Natural History supplement contained (p. 28-49) a list of Greenland Crustacea, Annelids and Worms by J. Th. Reinhardt.

In 1875 T. R. Jones published in London a similar "Manual of the Natural History, Geology and Physics of Greenland and the Neighbouring Regions." In the Appendix, p. 146-165, appeared a list of the Crustacea of Greenland by Chr. Lütken, which embraced both free swimming and parasitic forms. And finally, in 1913, K. Stephensen presented in the *Meddelelser om Grønland*, vol. 22, a "Conspectus Crustaceorum et Pycnogonidorum Grœlandiæ," which included all that had previously appeared and added many new species.

These publications were concerned with the fauna of a single country which had been studied far more often and in greater detail than any other portion of the polar regions. But there have also been the reports of numerous expeditions sent by the various nations of the world either to the North or the South Polar regions. Great Britain, the United States, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany have all taken part in these polar explorations and each has contributed its quota to our knowledge of their fauna and flora.

And there have been a few reports on collections made by private individuals or by various museums. From all of these the following list has been compiled. Probably it could be augmented by some of the species found in northern Norway and Sweden, if their geographical distribution were sufficiently known. The Kara Sea and the Murman Coast also suggest promising possibilities, but while the Russian author, Birula, has written several papers upon the Decapod Crustacea from those localities and from Spitzbergen, practically no attention at all has been given to the parasitic copepods.

As here given the list includes 28 Lerneopodoida, 20 Monstrilloida, 18 Caligoida, 11 Notodelphyoida and 2 Harpacticoida, all the groups which possess any parasitic forms being represented.

There are also two species which cannot be referred to any of the groups with certainty or even probability.

The name Lerneopodoida has been substituted for the group designated as Lerneoida by Sars in 1901, in accordance with a suggestion made by Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing in his General Catalogue of South African Crustacea, published in the *Annals of the South African Museum*, vol. 6, 1910, p. 561.

The life history of the genus *Lernæa* as given by the present author in *Bulletin U.S. Bureau of Fisheries*, vol. 35, 1917, p. 165-198; pl. 6-15, shows conclusively that this genus and the family Lerneidae belong to the Caligoida. Hence the name cannot be used to designate another of the groups or divisions.

PARASITIC COPEPODS FROM POLAR REGIONS.

COPEPODA LERNEOPODOIDA.

Chondracanthus cornutus (Müller).

Lernæa cornuta, MÜLLER, O. F. "Zoologia Danica Prodrromus," 1776, p. 227.

Chondracanthus cornutus, LÜTKEN, CH. "The Crustacea of Greenland."

T. R. Jones' Manual of Greenland, 1875, Appendix, p. 162.

Found on the gills of various flounders on the coasts of Greenland and Labrador.