

and north of the New Siberian islands (Schimkewitsch, 1907a) add it to the Siberian arctic area. The present record, from what may be called the American Arctic area¹ completes the circle, making this a truly circumpolar species.

2. *Nymphon longitarse* Kröyer.

One specimen, adult.

The known distribution of *N. longitarse* is even more extensive than that of the preceding species. Norman (1908) has collected records from:

- a. British area.
- b. Scandinavian—Norway, South and West.
- c. East Arctic.
- d. High Arctic.
- e. West Greenland².
- f. North-east American to lat. 35° N. (Cape Hatteras).

The American records for this species range from the region of Smith sound (Ortmann, 1901), Baffin bay and Davis Strait (Meinert, 1899; Vanhöffen, 1907), to extreme south Greenland (Stephensen, 1913, 1916), and according to Wilson (1878, 1880) it extends as far south along the east coast of North America as Massachusetts bay. The present record form a link to the westward with that from point Barrow (Murdoch, 1885). Schimkewitsch (1907 b) reported it from the Okhotsk sea,³ but it does not appear to have been taken by the Russian Polar Expedition, though its otherwise circumpolar distribution would lead to the presumption that it occurs also in the Siberian Arctic.

3. *Chaetonymphon hirtipes* (Bell).

One adult male; one adult female; one immature.

The present record extends the range of this well-known species to the westward. Norman (1908) lists it from:

- a. British Area.
- b. Scandinavian.
- c. East Arctic.
- d. High Arctic.
- e. Faroe Channel.
- f. West Arctic.
- g. West Greenland.²
- h. North-East American

It has been found widely distributed on the East and West coast of Greenland (see Stephensen, 1913 and 1916, for detailed localities) and according to Wilson (1878, 1880), like *Nymphon longitarse* extends south to Massachusetts bay on the American coast. Carpenter (1898) has said of this form: "*C. hirtipes* is one of the most familiar Arctic pycnogons; and from the numerous localities from which it has been dredged, it would appear to have a complete circumpolar range." It should be noted, however, that in this last respect it does not yet equal either of the foregoing species as it does not appear up to this time to have been found between Dolphin and Union strait and the Kara sea.

The Canadian Arctic Expedition specimens had a number of Foraminifera attached to them, identified by Dr. J. A. Cushman of Boston as *Truncatulina lobatula* (Walker and Jacob). See Report of Canad. Arct. Exped., Vol. IX, Part M, p. 9M.

¹This term is suggested, rather than Canadian Arctic, to include the whole Arctic area adjacent to the North American continent from Baffin bay to Bering strait. Should there be reason for doing so it can be subdivided into the Canadian Arctic and Alaskan Arctic, the division point being practically Mackenzie bay, at the mouth of the Mackenzie river. These two sub-areas differ strikingly in that one is composed of the straits and sounds among the islands of the Arctic Archipelago, while the other is an open coast.

²See also footnote 2, p. 3r.

³Schimkewitsch (1913) has later described a new variety (*N. longitarse* var. *minus*) from this region, which he says is only about half the size of the European form.