

the members of the expedition made their headquarters for a considerable period. One lot of specimens was obtained from fish specimens taken by Dr. R. M. Anderson on the east shore of Banks peninsula, Bathurst inlet, Northwest Territories. The collection comprises nine lots of specimens from six host species, each lot including from a few to numerous individuals and representing, in some instances, several host individuals. Three species of fresh-water fishes, two marine fishes, and one bird constitute the entire list of acanthocephalan hosts recorded by the expedition. In all, these harboured four species of Acanthocephala. *Echinorhynchus salvelini* and *E. coregoni* are characteristic species from North American fresh-water fishes, though the present records greatly extend the known geographical range of both. *Echinorhynchus gadi*, the only species found in marine fishes by the expedition, is a species common to marine hosts of both Europe and America. A new species of the genus *Filicollis* from the King Eider stands intermediate between the European and the North American species of this genus, but in some respects shows much closer relationship with the previously described American species. Data concerning these four species are given in the following paragraphs.

***Filicollis arcticus*, n. sp.**

(Plate I, Figs. 1 to 5)

Color: orange (Johansen's notes).

SPECIFIC DIAGNOSIS. With the characters of the genus as emended by Van Cleave, 1916. Body of fully mature individuals preserved in alcohol, large, thick, approximately cylindrical in cross section, much folded or wrinkled, especially in posterior region, due to contraction; about 20 mm. long and 5 mm. in maximum diameter. Anterior portion of body wall covered with delicate cuticular spines, visible only in cleared portions of the body-wall. Proboscis ovoid, 0.77 mm. long, and 0.73 mm. in diameter, armed with twenty-two longitudinal rows of seven or eight hooks each. Four or five hooks nearest base of each row more delicate than those anterior to them and supplied with less prominent roots. Anterior hooks provided with prominent posteriorly projecting roots longer than the hook proper. Hooks range in length from 89 to 118 μ . Heavier hooks of anterior proboscis region are 35 μ thick at point of emergence from proboscis wall, while those of posterior region range from 18 to 24 μ thick. Neck approximately cylindrical, 1.2 mm. long by 0.44 mm. in diameter. Proboscis receptacle inserted at base of proboscis and extending through neck and into body cavity, entire length 2.5 mm. Embryos within body cavity of gravid female 126 to 155 μ long by 30 to 41 μ in diameter, most frequent size about 150 by 41 μ .

Type host, King Eider, *Somateria spectabilis* (Linnaeus), in intestine.

Type locality, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, Canada.

Collected by Mr. F. Johansen, June 16, 1916.

Cotypes are deposited in the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada, and in the collection of the writer at Urbana, Illinois.

The above species description is based upon the examination of four specimens. In all of these the proboscis was completely retracted within the body. The data concerning the proboscis and its associated structures such as the hooks and the proboscis receptacle are from a single fully mature female from which the writer dissected out the proboscis. This dissection was stained and cleared in the usual manner and mounted as a permanent mount in damar. Portions of the body wall of this same individual were in like manner cleared and mounted to permit of a study of the body spines which are unrecognizable in surface view of alcoholic specimens. These spines recall those previously described by the writer for *Filicollis botulus* in that in the gravid female they are very poorly developed, appearing as very slight elevations of the cuticula in which spines are observable only through close observation (see fig. 3).