

been recorded from the real cold deep sea area of Davis strait as defined by him. Those species reported from the warm area of Davis strait, whose affinities in the light of present records appear to be boreal and sub-boreal, are not included in the present paper. For consideration of these, refer to H. J. Hansen, The Danish Ingolf Expedition, Crustacea, Malacostraca, Vol. 3, Pt. 5, 1916. Likewise the many species from boreal Alaska are omitted, since these have been exhaustively discussed by Harriet Richardson, Bull. 54, U. S. National Museum, 1905, Isopods of North America.

The table here given indicates the general extent of the distribution of the Isopoda of Arctic North America. No attempt has been made to represent the detailed distribution of the species since this has been given in the text, nor to discuss the intricacies of the overlapping boreal faunas. All doubtful species are omitted, only representatives of the well established Arctic fauna being tabulated.

The following areas are represented in the successive columns of the table:

East Asia—This column indicates those species known to also inhabit Plover island, eastern Arctic Siberia, Kamchatka, the Commander islands, and northern coast of Japan.

Bering Sea—This column cites those species reported from the Bering Sea. The extensive explorations in this area by the United States Government have enriched our Arctic fauna by several new species, and also secured a vast mass of evidence sufficient to correlate the Asiatic and West American faunas.

West Coast North America—This column indicates what seems to be the general meridional distribution of the true polar species along the great stretch of coast line beginning just south of the winter line of floating ice on the Alaskan shore, embracing the Aleutian chain, the coast of southeastern Alaska, the Canadian coast and associated islands, and that of the United States as far south as Monterey bay, California.

Arctic Alaska—This includes the Alaskan west coast north of Hagemester island, and the entire Arctic coast.

Arctic Canada—This vast area includes the entire Arctic coast of the Canadian mainland,—also the large northern archipelago, eastward including Grantland, Ellesmereland, and Baffinland, southward to the mouth of Ungava bay.

Baffin Bay—Davis straits—This column indicates those species definitely recorded either from the Baffin bay or the real cold deep sea area of Davis straits.

East Coast North America—This column is similar to that of "West Coast North America" and indicates the general meridional distribution of the polar species along the eastern coast of Labrador, Newfoundland, southeastern Canada, and the United States as far south as New Jersey.

West Greenland—It has seemed desirable to indicate the fauna of West Greenland separately from that of East Greenland, though it is interesting to note that many of the Arctic Isopoda occur on both shores; however, we find seven species recorded from West Greenland which are not known from East Greenland, likewise we find one species, *Pleuropsion frigidum* Hansen, known only from the type locality in eastern Greenland.

Iceland and the Faeroes.—This region includes the Arctic species recorded from the harbors of Iceland and the Faeroes and the adjacent seas. The comprehensive explorations by the Danish government have contributed a very thorough knowledge of this area.

Europe—This includes the entire arctic coast of Europe, also the boreal area of the Scandinavian coast, and that of the British Isles from which Arctic species have been recorded.

West Siberia—This column lists those species recorded from the eastern Kara sea and adjacent Siberian coast.