was not observed in the locality in question from September to May inclusive. The growth of *Branchinecta paludosa* from the nauplins to the mature male or female is sufficiently rapid (about a month) to allow the species to deposit the fertilized eggs before the complete drying up of the pond in which it is found, and long before its freezing up later in the fall.

While the shallow ponds at Bernard harbour are very similar to the others occurring all along the arctic coast the small, brackish pond on the south side of the ontlet of the large creek just west of the station presents some peculiar and interesting features. The pond is situated on gravel and said flats at only a few feet elevation and surrounded by vegetation composed almost exclusively of a minute Carex (C. subspathacea). When the snow is melting rapidly it receives some additional freshwater from the slopes behind, and the overflow has excavated a fairly deep and wide channel between the pond and the beach nearby. During the summer and until the snow falls the outline of the pond is however well defined (see Plate H). The pond consists of a deeper (m) to one fathom) hole in the module, bottonged with a thick layer of black, stinking mud, and very shallow (a few inches deep) marginal water, extensive in the early summer, but rapidly drying up under the influence of the sun later. It contains a rich animal life, composed of Entomostraca (Branchinecta paludosa, Daphnia pulex and copepods), aquatic insects, etc., more or less restricted to the masses of green filamentous algae found in the water. The bottom of the marginal water area of the pond is covered with light brown detritus mud.¹

It has been mentioned above, that the brackish nature of the water in this pond had little influence upon its content of invertebrates; this is further emphasized by my finding the same Entomostraca, etc. (except *Daphnia pulex*), in a nucle smaller, shallow, brackish pool near the coast a little further west and earth in the middle of July, 1916. The saline nature of the water in this latter pool was shown by its taste and the presence of certain marine algae (Fam. Ulvaceae), besides the common green filamentons algae, typical of freshwater. In this case the distance from the beach was so insignificant, and the pool so small and shallow, that its formation is to be attributed to a slight, and fairly recent, raising of the sea shore.

The three larger lakes situated west and south of our winter quarters at Bernard harbour have already been referred to. The two most westerly ones of these are the biggest, though only their cast ends are shown on the detail map. The most northerly is situated about 35 feet above sea level some distance inland, and has an outlet to the sea through the large creek already mentioned. Another creek flows into the south side of the lake, carrying the overflow from the lakes and ponds situated indand there, and probably also from the west end of the large lake described just below. The large lake in question may be considered merely a widening of the creek coming into and out from it, and is almost entirely surrounded by swampy tundra, thus resting in an extensive valley, bounded here and there by low ridges. In the beginning of October, 1915, I took a number of soundings from the 9-10 inches thick fall ice across the middle of the lake, from the big boulder near its south shore to a grassy point opposite, on the north shore. The result is given in the following table (maximum depth in italies):—

(1)	131 inches water.							Bottom brown sand	
(2)	20^{1}_{2}	6.6	6.6					**	66
(3)	24°	6.6	**					••	••
(\mathbf{l})	21^{-1}	**	4.4					*4	4.4
(5)	20°	•	46 .					4.6	* 6
(6)	18	**	••					**	64
(7)	19	2.6	4.6					4.6	66

See Part A. Vol. 1V of these reports.