

West of Cockburn point, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories; 15-20 fathoms; sandy mud, with stones and algae; September 11, 1915; station 43c; one specimen, with copepod parasite in left branchial chamber.

Outer harbour, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; about 5 fathoms; sandy mud, with algae; July 20, 1915; station 41; five specimens.

Outer harbour, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; about 5 fathoms; mud with algae (mostly loose); July 28, 1915; station 41c; three specimens (1 ♂ 2 ♀). The male and one female have purplish antennal scales and purple dot-markings on antennae, eye-stalks, and legs; telson more orange, carapace flammate.

Outer harbour, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; about 3 fathoms; mud with brown algae; August 1, 1915; station 41f, one ovigerous female, one young.

Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; from stomach of big ♂ *Erignathus barbatus*; September 3, 1915; station 42c; one specimen.

Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; from stomach of *Erignathus barbatus*; October 22, 1915; station 42a; one specimen.

DISTRIBUTION.—From Arctic ocean, north of Bering strait, southward to the Aleutian islands and Kodiak on the American side, and to Okhotsk sea on the Asiatic side; Arctic America from Melville island southward to Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and eastward via Greenland and Iceland to New Siberia islands; southward on the European coast to the Hebrides and Skagerrak; 1-553 fathoms.

For table of distribution, see von Hofsten, 1916, fig. 3.

The two general localities where this species was taken by the Canadian Expedition are intermediate between those previously recorded.

***Splrontocaris fabricii* (Kröyer).**

(Rathbun, 1904, p. 85.)

Off point Lay, Arctic Alaska; lat. 69° 35' N., long. 163° 27' W.; 11-12 fathoms; rock and sand, with many algae; August 17, 1913; station 22; two ♂ ovigerous.

West of Cockburn point, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories; 15-20 fathoms; sandy mud, with stones and algae; September 14, 1915; station 43c; twenty-three specimens.

DISTRIBUTION.—Arctic coast of Alaska southward through Bering sea to Okhotsk sea and Alaska (Cook inlet); Arctic Canada (see above); Atlantic coast of America from West Greenland southward to Massachusetts bay. Low water to 100 fathoms.

***Splrontocaris galmardii belcheri* (Bell).**

(Rathbun, 1904, p. 86, pl. III, figs. 3, 3a.)

Off Icy cape, Arctic Alaska; lat. 70° 24' N., long. 161° 25' W.; 9-10 fathoms; mud, with pebbles; August 19, 1913; station 23; one ovigerous ♀ and fragments of one ♂, one ♀.

Cape Stuytson bay, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories; 25-30 fathoms; sandy mud, with pebbles; September 14, 1915; station 43b; one ♂.

DISTRIBUTION.—Nova Zembla, Kara sea, Arctic Siberia and Alaska, thence south to Sitka; Dolphin and Union strait, Arctic Canada (see above); Western Greenland and Labrador; 3½-37 fathoms.

The distribution of the species, *S. galmardii*, with all its variations is much more extensive (see von Hofsten, 1916, fig. 4), including Eastern Greenland, Iceland and Northern Europe, thence southward to Scotland and Kiel bay.