

**Diaschiza forficata** (Ehrenberg).

*Diaschiza cacca* DIXON-NUTTALL and FREEMAN, Journ. Royal Micr. Soc., 1903, p. 134, pl. 4, fig. 11.

Abundant in a collection made by Johansen from a pond on the ridge at Bernard harbour, on July 3, 1916.

**Diaschiza gracilis** (Ehrenberg).

Common among algae growing on stones in river bed at Bernard harbour, August 16, 1915; abundant in ponds on the ridge at Bernard harbour, July 3, 1916. Both collections were made by Johansen.

**Diaschiza gibba** (Ehrenberg).

In a collection made by Johansen from ponds on the ridge at Bernard harbour, July 3, 1916, rare. In Jessup's collections from a muskeg lake, 28 miles north of New Rampart House, June 25, 1911, rare; lakes on Old Crow river flats, 40 miles north of New Rampart House, July 3, 1911, few; lakes along the International Boundary, 48 miles north of New Rampart House, July 7, 1911, few; pools at Fort Yukon, May 24, 1912, rare.

**Dicranophorus forcipatus** (Müller).

*Diglena forcipata* HUDSON and GOSSE, Rotifera, 1886, vol. 2, p. 50, pl. 19, fig. 2.

Collected by Johansen among algae growing on stones in the river bed at Bernard harbour, August 16, 1915, few; by Jessup from lakes on Old Crow river flats, 40 miles north of New Rampart House, July 3, 1911, few. The trophi of these Arctic specimens have only five large, relatively blunt, teeth in each ramus, while the typical form has eleven or twelve. It is possible that they may represent an undescribed species; the partly contracted material was not in such a condition as to make this clear.

**Encentrum aligente**, new species.

Plate I, figs. 1, 2.

The body is elongate and very slender, almost vermiform; the integument is soft and flexible and the animal highly contractile.

The head is small and cylindric, its diameter somewhat less than that of the abdomen, from which it is separated by a slight constriction at the level of the gastric glands. The abdomen is cylindric nearly its entire length; posteriorly it is slightly reduced at its junction with the foot, which has two joints of nearly equal length. The toes are short, about one twentieth of the entire length, blade-shaped and slightly decurved, with slender, acute points.

The corona is terminal; the lateral, marginal cilia are somewhat longer than the rest and form rudimentary auricles. The dorsal antenna is a small, ciliated pit in the normal position; the lateral antennae are on the posterior fourth of the abdomen.

The trophi are forcipate and of a rather unusual type. The rami are of the normal lyrate form, terminating in a strong, pointed tooth; on the inner edge, about mid-length, there is an additional fairly large, pointed tooth. The fulcrum is unusually well developed, its length being fully equal to the length of the rami. The unci are aberrant; a single, short and robust tooth, hinged to the ramus at mid-length on a knob-like epiphysis, appears to represent the uncus proper; it is connected to the manubrium through a rather slender bar, enlarged at the posterior end, and nearly as long as the tooth itself. The