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REPORT
OF THE
CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION
1913-18

Vol. VII: CRUSTACEA

PART A: DECAPOD CRUSTACEANS

By MARY J. RATHBURN.

SOUTHERN PARTY—1913-16

OTTAWA
J. de LABROQUERIE TACHE
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

Issued August 18, 1919
The Decapod Crustaceans of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-18.

By Mary J. Rathbun.

Associate in Zoology, United States National Museum.

The known range of several species is extended by the specimens obtained by the Canadian Arctic Expedition. Five of the species of *Spirotonocaris* are shown to have a more complete circumpolar distribution, while *Paralithodes camtschaticus* is recorded for the first time from the Arctic (occurrence possibly accidental), and *Pagurus brandti* can be reached a far north in Bering Sea as Norton sound. Attention is called to the distributional charts of von Hofsten (see bibliography) in some of which notable gaps are filled or reduced by the new data here published.

As nearly all of the species of shrimps collected by the Canadian Arctic Expedition were described and their synonymy worked out in the author's report on the decapod crustaceans of the Harriman Alaska expedition (see bibliography), a reference to that work is made under each of those species in the list below.

It may be noted that the care with which the specimens were obtained and preserved is due to Mr. Frits Johansen, naturalist of the expedition.

### List of the Species

**Order Decapoda.**

**Superorder Natantia.**

**Superfamily Pandalidae.**

**Family Pandalidae.**

**Genus Pandalus Leach.**

*Pandalus goniurus* Stimpson.

Rathbun, 1904, p. 38, pl. 1, fig. 3.)

Off point Lav. Alas. lat. 69° 35' N., long. 163° 27' W.; 11-12 fathoms; rock and mud, 23 specimens.

Distribution: Okhotsk sea and to 3,000 fathoms.

**Superfamily Hippolytidae.**

**Genus Spionontocaris Bate.**

*Spionontocaris* (?) delalandica (J. C. Fabricius).

West of Cockburn point, 15-20 fathoms; sandy mud, 193; three specimens.

Vol. vii-6454-14
Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; from stomach of *Ergnathus barbatulus*; October 22, 1915; station 12; three specimens.

**Distribution.** Arctic coast of America; Bering sea to Puget sound; Kamchatka; Okhotsk sea; Atlantic coast of America from East and West Greenland to Narraganset bay, Rhode island; Norway. 117 fathoms.

*Spirontocaris solin* (Sowerby).

(Rathbun, 1901, p. 61, pl. III, fig. 5.)

North of the Alaskan boundary; lat. 70° 13' N., long. 140° 50' W.; about 30 fathoms and; from stomach of *Phoca hispida*; April 4, 1914; station 299. One specimen and fragments of three others.

Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; from stomach of *Ergnathus barbatulus*; October 22, 1915; station 12; two specimens.


For table of distribution, see von Hofsten, 1916, fig. 1.

The two localities of the Canadian Arctic Expedition are at wide intervals between those previously recorded in Alaska and Arctic Canada.

*Spirontocaris arcuata* Rathbun.

(Rathbun, 1901, p. 64, pl. III, fig. 4.)

West of Cockburn point, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories 15-20 fathoms; sandy mud, with stones and alga; September 14, 1915; station 43c; one specimen.

**Distribution.** Hitherto known only from Alaskan islands, Bering sea to strait of Juan de Fuca. Its occurrence in Arctic Canada considerably extends the range.

*Spirontocaris philippi* (Krøyer).

(Rathbun, 1904, p. 70.)

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

Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; from stomach of *Ergnathus barbatulus*; October 22, 1915; station 42a; anterior half of one specimen.

**Distribution.** Arctic Alaska (west of point Franklin) southward to Plover bay, Siberia, and to the Shumagins, Alaska peninsula; Ellesmere Land and Jones sound to Eastern Greenland, southward via Labrador to cape Cop, Iceland, the Faeroes, and Spitzbergen, eastward to Kara strait and southward to Skagerak; Middle Arctic Siberia; shallow water to 200 fathoms.

For table of distribution, see von Hofsten, 1916, fig. 2.

The two localities of the Canadian Arctic Expedition are near together and remote from those on either side which have been previously recorded.

*Spirontocaris polaris* (Sabine).

(Rathbun, 1904, p. 73.)

Off point Lay, Arctic Alaska; lat. 69° 35' N., long. 163° 27' W.; 11-12 fathoms; rock and sand, with many alga; August 17, 1913; station 22; one specimen.
West of Cockburn point, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories; 15-20 fathoms; sandy mud, with stones and algae; September 14, 1915, station 43c; one specimen, with bodily parasite in left hemal chamber.

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

Outer harbour, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; about 3 fathoms; mud with a sea snail; July 28, 1915; station 41; three specimens (1 + 2 x). The male and one female have purplish antennal scales and purple dot-markings on antennae, eyes-talks, and legs; telson more orange, carapace flanmante.

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 Alcuitn islands and Kadiak 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 Skjegreak; 1-533 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.

**Spirostrongylus fabricii** (Kröyer).

(Rathbun, 1904, p. 86.)

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 z 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 Mass. Bay, low water to 100 fathoms.

**Spirostrongylus gaimardi belcheri** (Bell).

(Rathbun, 1904, p. 86, pl. 111, 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 z and fragments of one z, one z.

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

Distribution.—Nova Zembla, Kara sea, Arctic Siberia and Alaska, thence south to Suka, Dolphin and Union strait, Arctic Canada (see above); Western Greenland and Labrador; 32-37 fathoms.

The distribution of the species, S. gaimardi, 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 Fjel Bay.
Near Grantley harbour, Port Clarence, Alaska: 2 3 fathoms; mud, with many algae; August 4, 1913; station 20g; one specimen.

**Distribution.** Arctic coast of Alaska at Eschscholtz bay southward along the eastern shore of Bering sea to the Shumagins; east coast of North America from eastern Florida (Say) northward; shallow water to 435 fathoms (off Delaware).

**Genus Sclerocrangon** Sars.

*Sclerocrangon boreas* (Philpps).

(Reathun, 1901, p. 133.)

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; thirty-one specimens.

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 small specimen.

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

Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; from stomach of *Eriphonthus barbatus*; July 6-8, 1915; station 40a; fragments of one specimen.

Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; from stomach of big *Eriphonthus barbatus*; September 3, 1915; station 42c; fragments of three specimens.

Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; from stomach of *Eriphonthus barbatus*; August 24, 1914; station 37a; third abdominal somite of a very large specimen.

**Distribution.** Arctic Siberia near Bering strait, and Arctic Alaska, southward via Bering sea to Killisnoo, Alaska, and strait of Georgia, British Columbia (Lenz); Sakhalin island and vicinity, Eastern Siberia; islands of Arctic America southward to cape Cod; Greenland, Iceland, Northern Europe, eastward to Kara sea and southward to the Faeroe islands and to lat. 67° 15' N. on the coast of Norway; 0 to 200 fathoms.

For table of distribution, see von Hofsten, 1916, fig. 7.

**Genus Nectocrangon** Brandt.

*Nectocrangon lar* (Owen).

(Rathbun, 1904, p. 137, text-figs. 71 and 75.)

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 specimens.

Near Grantley harbour, port Clarence, Alaska; 2 3 fathoms; mud, with many algae; August 4, 1913; station 20g; one specimen.

**Distribution.** Arctic coast of Alaska and Siberia southward to Sitka and Kurile islands; Western and Eastern Greenland southward to Nova Scotia; 0 to 220 fathoms.
Decapods

Genus Sabinea Owen.

Sabinea septemcarinata Sabine.

(Hansen, 1908, p. 52.)

North of the Alaskan boundary; lat. 70° 13' N., long. 140° 50' W.; from stomach of Phoca fasciata; depth of water about 30 fathoms; mud; April 4, 1914; station 29; fragments of two specimens.

Off Stapyton bay, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories; 25 30 fathoms; sandy mud, with pebbles, no algae; September 14, 1915; station 43b; four small specimens.

Off Cockburn point, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories; about 50 fathoms; mud, with pebbles, but no algae; September 13, 1915; station 43a; five specimens.

Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; from stomach of Erigonathus barbatus; July 6, 1915; station 40a; one specimen.

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

Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; from stomach of Erigonathus barbatus; October 22, 1915; station 42a; anterior half of one specimen.

Distribution.—Arctic America from the Alaskan boundary eastward to the American islands, thence southward to Cape Cod; western and eastern Greenland, Iceland, Faeroes, northern Europe and Siberia, eastward to long. 170° 17' E., and southward to Saltfjord, Norway; 0 to 246 fathoms.

For table of distribution, see von Hofsten, 1916, fig. 8.

Suborder Reptantia.

Tribe AXOMURA.

Superfamily PAGURIDEA.

Family PAGURIDAE.

Genus Pagurus Fabricius.

Pagurus trigonocheirus (Stimpson).


Off icy cape, Arctic Alaska; lat. 70° 24' N., long. 161° 25' W.; 9-10 fathoms; mud, with pebbles, but no algae; August 19, 1915; station 23; one ovigerous, one young.

Distribution.—Arctic coast of Alaska and Siberia southward through Bering sea to Aleutian islands and Kamchatka; 3 to 100 fathoms.

Pagurus capillatus (Benedict).


Near Grantley harbour, port Clarence, Alaska; 2-3 fathoms; mud, with many algae; August 4, 1913; station 20a; one specimen.

Distribution.—Arctic ocean southward through Bering strait to Kamchatka and California (lat. 36° 35' N.); 3 to 240 fathoms.
Pagurus brandti (Benedict).


Norton sound, Alaska; lat. 63° 43' N., long. 165° 24' W.; surface; July 8, 1913; station 19; one right chela.

Distribution.—Bering sea southward to Oregon; 9 to 121 fathoms; hitherto the latitude of the Pribilof islands was the farthest north known for this species. The specimen from Norton sound, if the identification be correct, extends the range.

Pagurus splendescens Owen.

(Owen, in Zool. of Capt. Beechey's Voyage, 1825-28, London, 1839, p. 81, pl. XXV, figs. 1, 1a.)

Off Icy cape, Arctic Alaska; lat. 70° 24' N., long. 161° 25' W.; 9-10 fathoms; mud, with pebbles, but no algae; August 19, 1913; station 23; two small specimens.

Distribution.—Arctic coast of Alaska (point Barrow) westward through Bering sea to Kamchatka and Washington; below low water to 225 fathoms.

Pagurus sp. indet.

Off cape Lisburne, Arctic Alaska; lat. 68° 48' N., long. 165° 10' W.; surface; August 16, 1913; station 21d. e, f; two specimens of the megalops stage.

Family LITHODIDÆ.

Genus Paralithodes Brandt.

Paralithodes camtschaticus (Tilesius).


Point Barrow, Alaska; on sand spit; beach; August 22, 1913; station 24; propodus of left cheliped of a specimen of medium size.

Distribution.—Point Barrow, Arctic Alaska (see above); Bering sea (from Norton sound) to Aleutian islands to Oregon, Prince William sound; Skidegate, Queen Charlotte islands, British Columbia (Geological Survey of Canada); Kamchatka; Okhotsk sea; Japan; low tide to 49 fathoms.

Tribe BRACHYURA.

Subtribe BRACHYGNATHA.

Superfamily BRACHYRHYNCHI.

Family ATELECYCLIDÆ.

Genus Telmessus White.

Telmessus cheiragonus (Tilesius).

(Benedict, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. XV, 1892, p. 224, pl. XXV, pl. XXXI, figs. 2-4.)

Beach at Teller, Port Clarence, Alaska; July 31, 1913; station 20d; one ♂; two ♀, and five carapaces.

Beach at Nome, Alaska; July 12, 1913; station 20e; one ♀ and five carapaces.

Distribution.—Northeastern Siberia; Kamchatka; Kurile islands; Bering sea to California (Holmes); low water to 20 fathoms.
Decapods

Family CANCRID.E.

Genus Cancer Linnaeus.

Cancer magister Dana.


Reach at Orea (Cordova), Southeastern Alaska; September 5, 1916; station 60°C, one carapace.

Distribution.—Unalaska to Magdalena bay, Lower California; low water to 50 fathoms.

Superfamily OXYRYNCH.A.

Family INACHID.E.

Genus Hyas Leach.

Hyas coarctatus Leach.


Off Icy cape, Arctic Alaska; lat. 70° 24' N., long. 161° 25' W.; 9-10 fathoms; mud, with pebbles, but no algae; August 19, 1913; station 23; four ψ, four Φ.

Langton bay (East of Mackenzie river), Northwest Territories; October 26, 1910: Dr. R. M. Anderson; fifteen specimens (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.), two of which were taken in the net in 8 fathoms of water. A note accompanying the crabs states that they are known to the Kotzebue sound Eskimos as 'Puu-tu-rz-ak,' but are unknown to the people east of the Mackenzie.¹

Distribution (including Hyas coarctatus alutaceus Brandt).—Arctic Siberia to Langton bay; Bering sea to Alutian islands; Kamchatka; Okhotsk sea to Korea (lat. 37° 02' N.); Baffins bay and Eastern Greenland to Hudson strait and bay; and southward to off cape Hatteras, North Carolina; Iceland; Northern Europe southward to about lat. 49° 50'; (Dons); shallow water to 906 fathoms.²

Various larvae from the following stations have been referred to this species:

Off Cooper island, point Barrow, Alaska; surface; August 27, 1913; stations 25 b, c; three zoeae.

Off cape Lisbourne, Arctic Alaska; lat. 68° 48' N., long. 163° 10' W.; surface; August 16, 1913; stations 21 c, d, e, f; three specimens of zoeae, more than twenty-five specimens of megalopa, first form, with three-spined front, eight specimens of megalopa which may be a development from the preceding and from which the median or rostral spine has disappeared.

Off Nimmivak island. Bering sea; lat. 60° 09' N., long. 167° 38' W.; surface; July 6, 1913; about 50 zoeae.

South of Shumagin islands; lat. 54° 30' N., long. 159° 43' W.; surface; July 1, 1913; stations 13 a, b, c; three megalopa, second form.

The zoeae and first megalopæ resemble those of Hyas araneus “araneus” described and figured by Williamson, Fisheries Board, Scotland, Sci. Invest., 1909, I (Dec., 1910), pp. 15 16, pl. 1, figs. 1 and 2. Williamson considered that his megalopa moulted into the first crab stage. The rostrum of a similar megalopa, but with longer median spine, is figured as H. coarctatus by Bjørkev, Acta Reg. Soc. Physiol. Lundensis, n.f., vol. XXIV, 1913, p. 22, text-figs. 1 and 2.

¹These specimens have been identified by Dr. W. G. Van Name and the information communicated by Dr. Roy W. Miner, of the American Museum of Natural History.

²A station label indicating this great depth accompanies the specimen so recorded (see Hansen, Danish Ingolf-Expedition, III, 2, 1903, p. 16), but an error may, of course, have been made at the time of collection.
Genus *Chionoecetes* Kröyer.

**Chionoecetes opilio** (O. Fabricius).

(Rathbun, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. XVI, 1893, p. 74, pl. IV, figs. 5-7.)

Off Icy cape, Arctic Alaska; lat. 70° 24' N., long. 161° 25' W.; 9-10 fathoms; mud, with pebbles, but no algae; August 19, 1913: station 23; 2 young♂, one young♀.

According to Mr. Frits Johansen (in a letter) Dr. R. M. Anderson reports that several years ago one of the Eskimos caught a big "devil-crab" or "spider-crab" in a gill-net at Herschel island.

Dr. Roy W. Miner writes that there is in the American Museum of Natural History a specimen of *Chionoecetes opilio* collected at point Barrow, Alaska, by V. Stefansson in July or August, 1912.

**Distribution.**—From British Columbia northward to Bering strait, thence eastward to Greenland, thence southward to Casco bay, Maine; Kamchatka; Okhotsk sea (off Robben island); Nagasaki, Japan; littoral to 350 fathoms.

**List of Localities with the Decapods Found at Each.**

Station 13a, b, c. South of Shumagin islands; lat. 54° 30' N., long. 159° 42' W.; surface; July 1, 1913.

_Hyaena coarctatus_ Leach. Larvae.

Station 19. Norton sound, Alaska; lat. 63° 43' N., long. 165° 24' W.; surface; July 8, 1913.

_Pagurus brandti_ (Benedict).

Station 20d. Beach at Nome, Alaska; July 12, 1913.

_Telmessus cheiragonus_ (Tilesius).

Station 20g. Near Grantley harbour, port Clarence, Alaska; 2-3 fathoms; mud, with many algae; August 4, 1913.

_Crago septemspinus_ (Say).

_Necrocrangon lar_ (Owen).

_Pagurus capillatus_ (Benedict).

Station 20a. Beach at Nome, Alaska; July 12, 1913.

_Telmesse cheiragonus_ (Tilesius).

Station 21e. Off cape Lisburne, Arctic Alaska; lat. 68° 48' N., long. 165° 10' W.; surface; August 16, 1913.

_Hyaena coarctatus_ Leach. Larvae.

Station 21d, e, f. Off cape Lisburne, Arctic Alaska; lat. 68° 48' N.; 165° 10' W.; surface; August 16, 1913.

_Pagurus sp. indet._ Larvae.

_Hyaena coarctatus_ Leach. Larvae.

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

_Pandalus goniurus_ Stimpson.

_Spironocaris polaris_ (Sabine).

_Spironocaris fabricii_ (Kröyer).

_Sclerocrangon boreas_ (Phipps).

_Necrocrangon lar_ (Owen).

Station 23. Off Icy cape, Arctic Alaska; lat. 70° 24' N., long. 161° 25' W.; 9-10 fathoms; mud, with pebbles, but no algae; August 19, 1913.

_Spironocaris gaimardi belcheri_ (Bell).

_Sclerocrangon boreas_ (Phipps).

_Pagurus trimocheirus_ (Stimpson).

_Pagurus splendescens_ Owen.
Hyas couretatus Leach.
Chinamitodes opilii (O. Fabricius).
Station 24. Point Barrow, Alaska; on sand spit; beach; August 22, 1913.
Furadizede couretatus (Tilesius).
Stations 25b, c. Off Cooper island, point Barrow, Alaska; surface; August 27, 1913.

Hyas coureatus Leach. Larvae. 
Station 29f. North of Alaskan boundary; lat. 70° 13' N., long. 110° 50' W.; from stomach of Phoca hispida; about 30 fathoms; mud; April 1, 1914.
Spiroeeocaris spinus (Sowerby).
Sabina septemcarinata Sabine.
Station 37a. Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; from stomach of
Erignathus barbatus: August 21, 1914.
Scleroeeanaron bocca (Philips).
Station 40a. Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; from stomach of
Erignathus barbatus: July 6, 8, 1915.
Scleroeeanaron bocca (Philips).
Sabina septemcarinata Sabine.
Station 41. Outer harbour, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; about 5 fathoms; sandy mud, with algae; July 20, 1915.
Spiroeeocaris polaris (Sabine).
Station 41e. Outer harbour, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; about 5 fathoms; mud, with algae (mostly loose); July 28, 1915.
Spiroeeocaris polaris (Sabine).
Station 41f. Outer harbour, Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories, about 3 fathoms; mud, with brown algae; August 1, 1915.
Spiroeeocaris polaris (Sabine).
Station 42c. Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; from stomach of big x Erignathus barbatus: September 3, 1915.
Spiroeeocaris polaris (Sabine).
Scleroeeanaron bocca (Philips).
Sabina septemcarinata Sabine.
Station 42a. Bernard harbour, Northwest Territories; from stomach of
Erignathus barbatus: October 22, 1915.
Spiroeeocaris gracilis (J. C. Fabricius).
Spiroeeocaris spinus (Sowerby).
Spiroeeocaris phippsii (Kröyer).
Spiroeeocaris polaris (Sabine).
Sabina septemcarinata Sabine.
Station 43a. Off Cockburn point, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories; about 50 fathoms; mud, with pebbles, but no algae; September 13, 1915.
Sabina septemcarinata Sabine.
Station 43b. Off Stapyton bay, Dolphin and Union strait, North Territories; 25-30 fathoms; sandy mud, with pebbles; no algae; September 14, 1915.
Spiroeeocaris gaimardii bellii (Bell).
Sabina septemcarinata Sabine.
Station 45. West of Cockburn point, Dolphin and Union strait, Northwest Territories; 15-20 fathoms; sandy mud, with stones and algae; September 14, 1915.
Spiroeeocaris groenlandica (J. C. Fabricius).
Spiroeeocaris arcata Rathbun.
Spiroeeocaris phippsii (Kröyer).
Spiroeeocaris polaris (Sabine).
Spiroeeocaris fabricii (Kröyer).
Scleroeeanaron bocca (Philips).
Station 609. Beach at Orea (Cordova), Southeastern Alaska; September 5, 1916.
Cancer magister Dana.
Off Nunivak island, Bering sea; lat. 60° 09' N., long. 167° 38' W., surface; July 6, 1913.
Hyps conquetus Leach. Larvæ.

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Dons, Carl.

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Murdoch, John.

Ohlin, Axel.

Rathbun, Mary J.

Stappers, Louis.

Stephensen, K.

Stephensen, K.
Hitherto unpublished Records of Decapod Crustaceans
collected by other Canadian Expeditions and
Explorers.¹

By Mary J. Rathbun.

The material from which this list was made is in the Museum at Ottawa,
and was sent to the United States National Museum for identification.

*Spirontocaris granulatus* (J. C. Fabricius).

Port Burwell, Ungava. "Neptune" Expedition, 1903-4 ........... 12 specimens.


*Spirontocaris spinus* (Sowerby).

Port Burwell, Ungava. "Neptune" Expedition, 1903-4 .......... 1 specimen.

*Spirontocaris bilchergii* (Dana).seem.

Port Burwell, Ungava. "Neptune" Expedition, 1903-4 ......... 1 specimen.

*Spirontocaris phippsii* (Kroyer).


Near mouth of Povungnituk river, east side of Hudson bay, August, 1898. A. P. Low. ............... 23 specimens.


Near mouth of Povungnutuk river, east side of Hudson bay, August, 1898. A. P. Low. ............... 1 specimen.

*Spirontocaris polaris* (Saliehine).


Near mouth of Povungnutuk river, east side of Hudson bay, August, 1898. A. P. Low. ............... 1 specimen.

*Spirontocaris faberii* (Kroyer).


Near mouth of Povungnutuk river, east side of Hudson bay, August, 1898. A. P. Low. ............... 17 specimens.

*Spirontocaris spinatus* Milne Edwards, varying towards *S. g. balchieri* Bell.¹


Fullerton, west side of Hudson bay. "Neptune" Expedition, 1903-4 ....... 20 specimens.

*Schernecungan bocas* (Phipps).


"Neptune" Expedition, (?) 1903-4. 1 specimen.


¹For additional records already published, see Whiteaves, J. C., Catalogue of the Marine Invertebrates of Eastern Canada. Published by the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1901. Also various lists published in the "Nina" Expedition report and in the Geological Survey of Canada publications.
Pagurus kroyeri Stimpson.

Ungava Bay, Northwest Territories, August or September, 1897. Hudson Bay Expedition. "Diana" Expedition ........................................... 3 specimens.

Hyas conchelatus Leach.

Ungava Bay, Northwest Territories, August or September, 1897. Hudson Bay Expedition. "Diana" Expedition ........................................... 1 male.

Some of the Decapod-Crustacea collected by the "Neptune" Expedition, 1903-4, were sent in 1905 to Prof. G. O. Sars, Christiania, Norway, for identification; and are published in the report of the Canadian Fisheries Museum, Ottawa, for 1905 (Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada).

As these specimens are still in Christiania, they have not been examined in the U. S. National Museum, Washington, nor included in the list above.

Professor Sars's determinations follow:

\[ \text{Spiroboreus aculeata (Fabricius).} \] Fullerton, Northwest Territories.

\[ \text{Spiroboreus parvus (Kroyer).} \] 

\[ \text{Nectocrangon lar (Kroyer).} \] Port Burwell, Ungava.