MEDDELELSER OM GRØNLAND
UDGIVNE AF
KOMMISSIONEN FOR VIDENSKABELIGE UNDERSØGELSER I GRØNLAND
BD. 122 · NR. 3

THE ZOOLOGY OF EAST GREENLAND

POLYCHAETA

BY

ELISE WESENBERG-LUND

WITH 8 FIGURES IN THE TEXT
AND 27 CHARTS

KØBENHAVN
C. A. REITZELS FORLAG
BIANCO LUNOS BOGTRYKKERI
1953

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The present paper deals with the Polychaete fauna from the whole east coast of Greenland, i. e. from about 77° N. Lat., the area where the Danmark Expedition carried out collecting work, to Kap Farvel, 60° N. Lat.; and furthermore with that of the island of Jan Mayen (about 70° N. Lat. 10° E. Long.). By far the greater part of the collections originate from investigations in the two largest fjord complexes of the world, viz. the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord area and the Scoresbysund area, carried out by a number of young Danish scientists on expeditions under the leadership of Dr. LAUGE KOCH in the years 1931—34 (Treaarsexpeditionen til Christian X's Land). The Polychaetes from these collections have not been systematically worked up until now, and this also holds good of the collections made by POUL M. HANSEN in Lindenows Fjord 1932; by BERTELSEN in the same area 1935, and in the Angmagssalik and the Kangerdlugssuaq districts (1933); by LÖPPENTHIN in Moskusoksefjord 1930, etc. Besides these collections, the whole material in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, dating from private collectors, and samples of a rather casual character, have been considered, and, finally, as far as possible also the literature on the subject.—This paper, therefore, is intended to be a survey of all hitherto known Polychaetes from East Greenland waters. It mainly comprises the fauna of the coastal waters out to the limit of the shelf—a few hundred metres —but now and then it was considered convenient to include finds from more abyssal regions and a few pelagic hauls in the open sea. For more detailed information about the abyssal and the pelagic Polychaete fauna of the waters east of Greenland the reader is referred to ARM. HANSEN (1882) and E. WESENBERG-LUND (1950a and 1935).

As will be seen from the chart on p. 7, it is justifiable to say that the East Greenland waters have been rather thoroughly investigated. More than 90 per cent of the stations date from the last twenty years, and a very large number of them are from the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord and the Scoresbysund areas and were taken on the Three-Year Expedition 1931—34. It also appears from the chart that hitherto rather little biological work has been done along the southeast coast and the

Blosseville Kyst. If we compare the intervals of the stations in West and East Greenland, we shall see that the two coasts of Greenland, the largest island in the world, are rather equally densely covered, but it should be borne in mind that in West Greenland many of the localities have been investigated during a great many years and at different seasons of the year, whereas the East Greenland localities have supplied material only once or a few times. In East Greenland we know practically nothing about qualitative or quantitative variations in the composition of the fauna due to climatological, hydrographical, and physiological conditions.

The literature dealing with the East Greenland Polychaetes is rather sparse, much sparser, indeed, than that from West Greenland. This is, of course, mainly due to the great inhospitability of the east coast, one of the most unapproachable coasts in the world. Actually it was not until Dr. LAUGE KOCH's expeditions in 1931—34 that systematical exploration and collecting were carried out on a large scale in these areas. Various expeditions have, it is true, visited the areas before, but it was not their main object to carry out marine-biological investigations.

The first record of East Greenland Polychaetes was published by MÖBIUS (1874), who worked up the collections of invertebrates from "Die zweite deutsche Nordpolarfahrt in den Jahren 1869 und 1870". He mentions the following 12 species[1]), mainly from the surroundings of Sabine Ø (about $74^1/_2°$ N. Lat.):

Gattyana cirrosa,
Harmothoë imbricata,
Nereis diversicolor,
N. pelagica,
Polydora coeca,
Scoloplos armiger,
Travisia forbesi,
Scalibregma inflatum,
Thelepus cincinnatus,
Protula tubularia,
Spirorbis spirorbis,
Chone infundibuliformis.

In the years 1906—08 the "Danmark Expedition" made collections at the northeast coast of Greenland, mainly along the south coast of Germania Land (about 77° N. Lat.), and the Polychaetes from this expedition were published by DITLEVSEN (1911). He adds the following 41 species, one of which, *Harmothoë capitulifera*, was new to science:

Gattyana cirrosa,
Harmothoë aspera,
H. imbricata,
H. sarsi,
H. nodosa,
Scalibregma inflatum,
Brada inhabilis,
Flabelligera affinis,
Diplocirrus hirsutus,
Capitella capitata,

[1]) The nomenclature in this and in the following lists is that used in the present paper.

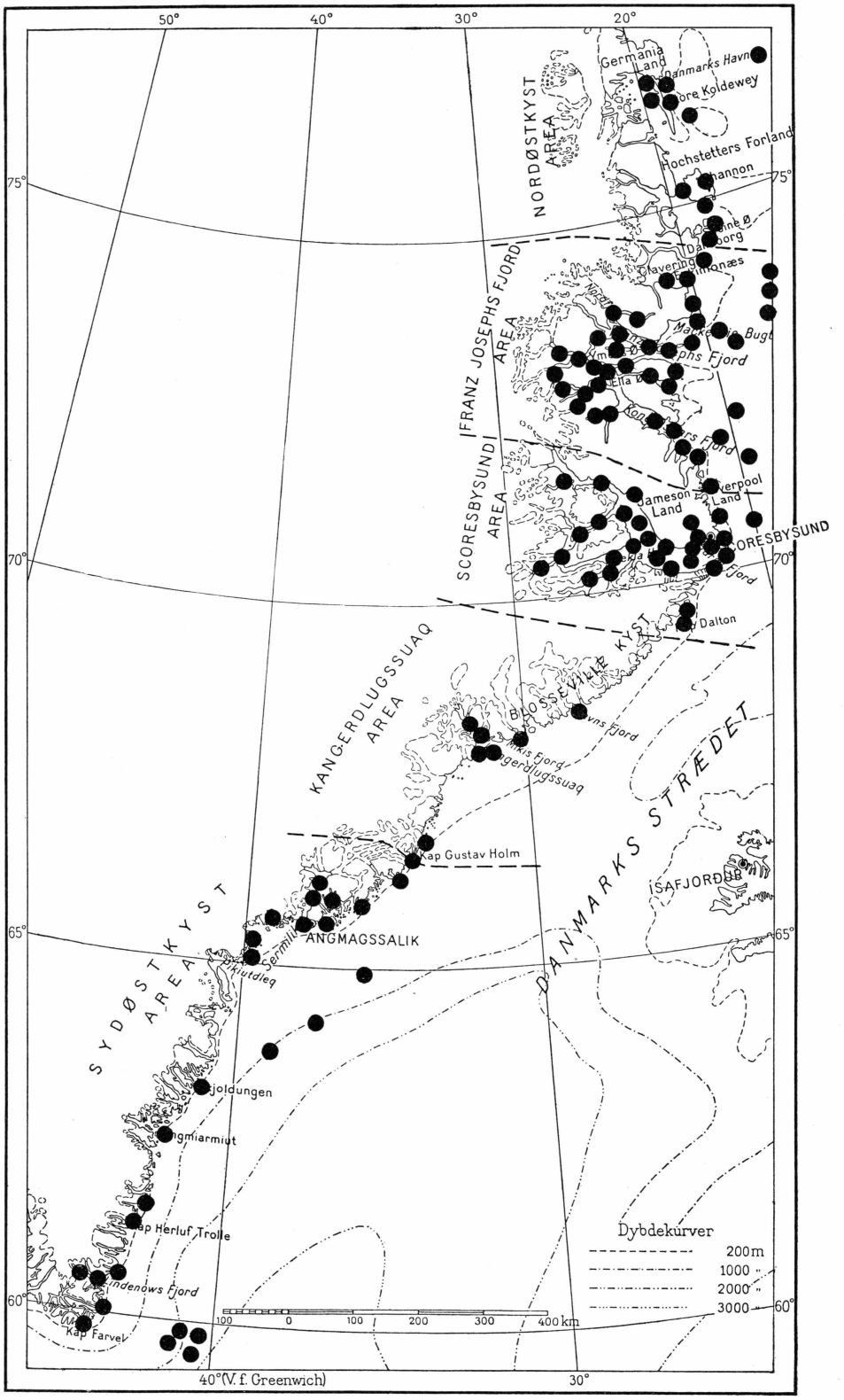


Fig. 1. Chart showing all the localities along the East Greenland coast and in the fjords in which Polychaetes have been collected.

H. villosa,
H. capitulifera,
Lagisca extenuata,
Pholoë minuta,
Eteone longa,
E. flava,
Nephthys malmgreni,
Glycera capitata,
Onuphis conchylega,
Nereis zonata,
Castalia punctata,
Syllis cornuta,
S. fasciata,
Spio filicornis,
Aricia cuvieri,
Scoloplos armiger,
Praxillella prætermissa,
Cistenides hyperborea,
Ampharete goësi,
Pista maculata,
Terebellides strömi,
Thelepus cincinnatus,
Amphitrite cirrata,
Laphania boecki,
Dasychone infarcta,
Apomatus globifer,
Serpula vermicularis,
Pomatoceros triqueter,
Spirorbis spirillum,
S. verruca,
Hydroides norvegica.

DITLEVSEN (1914) in "Conspectus Faunae Groenlandicae" adds 8 species to this list, all of them, however, taken from foreign literature: The Phyllodocid from REIBISH (1895), and all the Maldanids from ARWIDSSON (1906):

Phalacrophorus borealis,
Notoproctus ocullatus var. *arctica*,
Nicomache lumbricalis,
N. quadrispinata,
Petaloproctus tenuis,
Leiochone polaris,
Praxillella prætermissa,
Maldane sarsi.

From the "Ingolf" Expeditions 1895 and 1896, the Polychaetes were worked up partly by DITLEVSEN (1917) and by E. WESENBERG-LUND (1935 and 1950a), and the following 12 species were added to the lists; one of them, *Harmothoë vesiculosus* DITL., was new to science:

Harmothoë globifera,
H. impar,
H. longisetis,
H. badia,
H. vesiculosus,
Macellicephala violacea,
Melaenis lovéni,
Eulalia bilineata,
Ephesia peripatus,
Lumbriconereis impatiens,
Aricidea suecica,
Ampharete acutifrons.

In the decade 1930—1940 a number of Danish expeditions made fishery investigations and quantitative bottom investigations and all kind of exploratory work in different parts of East Greenland, both along the open coast and in the fjords. By far the most comprehensive of these expeditions was the expedition to Kong Christian den X's Land 1931—1934, and the studies of the animal communities of the investi-

gated areas have given rise to papers by THORSON (1933), SPÄRCK (1933), THORSON & USSING (1934), and MADSEN (1936); these papers, not dealing with systematics, added only 6 species to the East Greenland Polychaete fauna (THORSON 1933), although these collections have supplied by far the greatest number of new species in the present material. The six species are:

Phyllodoce groenlandica,
Ammotrypane aulogaster,
Asychis biceps,
Cistenides granulata,
Lanice conchylega,
Pista flexuosa.

In the summer of 1932 dredgings were made along the coast of Kong Christian den IX's Land from Kap Dalton in the North (about 70° N. Lat.) to Angmagssalik in the South (about 65° N. Lat.) by "The 2nd East Greenland Expedition of the Scoresbysund Committee". Collections were made especially in the fjords, viz. Mikis Fjord and Kangerdlugssuaq; only very little work could be done along the inaccessible Blosseville Kyst. The Polychaetes were worked up by the present author (1934), and of the 36 species the following 7 were new to East Greenland:

Euphrosyne borealis,
Ephesia gracilis,
Chætozone setosa,
Brada villosa,
Amphicteis gunneri,
Chone duneri,
Euchone papillosa.

In the summer of 1933 BERTELSEN made quantitative bottom investigations in Southeast Greenland: the Angmagssalik area and the Kangerdlugssuaq area (Mikis Fjord and Uttentals Sund). The object of his paper (1937) was to compare the composition of the animal communities at the smaller depths in these southern fjords with that of the communities of the deep northern fjords (SPÄRCK and THORSON op. cit.). A large number of the smaller Polychaetes were therefore not determined to species until now, consequently BERTELSEN only mentions two new species, viz.:

Arenicola marina,
Polycirrus medusa.

E. WESENBERG-LUND (1947) records these two Syllids:

Autolytus prismaticus,
A. prolifer.

Finally, the following 24 species are recorded in the literature, on the basis of foreign expeditions or collections in foreign museums:

ARWIDSSON (1906):

Praxillura longissima,
Praxillella gracilis,
Lumbriclymene minor.

FAUVEL (1913):

Lumbriconereis fragilis, *Spirorbis granulatus.*

HESSLE (1917):

Amphitrite affinis, *Nicolea venustula.*
Polycirrus albicans,

SÖDERSTRÖM (1920):

Laonice cirrata.

JOHANSSON (1927):

Sabella penicillus, *Potamilla neglecta.*

REMY (1928):

Anaitis wahlbergi, *Brada villosa.*
Nephthys ciliata,

BRATTSTRÖM & THORSON (1941):

Miroserpula inflata.

STÖP-BOWITZ (1945 and 1948):

Stylarioides plumosa, *Pseudoscalibregma* (according to FURREG),
Diplocirrus longisetosus, *Ammotrypane cylindricaudatus*,
Scalibregma wiréni (according to FURREG), *Ophelina groenlandica*,
Ophelina abranchiata.

FAUVEL (1946):

Eteone picta, *Syllis armillaris.*

In the present paper the following 43 species are recorded from East Greenland for the first time:

Nephthys coeca var. *ciliata*, *Glyphanostomum palescens*,
N. paradoxa, *Amphicteis sundevalli*,
Dysponetus pygmæus, *Sabellides octocirrata*,
Lumbriconereis minuta, *S. borealis*,
Prionospio steenstrupi, *Amage auricula*,
Paraonis gracilis, *Lysippe labiata*,
Spiochaetopterus typicus, *Melinna cristata*,
Cirratulus cirratus, *Amphitrite groenlandica*,
Flabelligera infundibularis, *A. johnstoni*,
Diplocirrus glaucus, *Proclea graffi*,
Eumenia crassa, *Leæna abranchiata*,
Heteromastus filiformis, *Lanassa nordenskiöldi*,
Notomastus latericeus, *L. venusta*,
Rhodine gracilior, *Streblosoma intestinalis*,

Nicomache trispinata,
Leiochone borealis,
Axiothella catenata,
Maldane glebifex,
Myriochele heeri,
Sternaspis scutata,
Ampharete finmarchica,
Polycirrus norvegicus,
Arctacama proboscidea,
Jasmineira schaudini,
Euchone analis,
Myxicola infundibulum,
Protula arctica,
Spirorbis vitreus,
S. cancellatus.

The following 13 species have not hitherto been found in East Greenland, but are known from Jan Mayen:

Harmothoë globifera,
Eulalia bilineata,
Eteone picta,
Castalia punctata,
Eusyllis blomstrandi,
Ephesia peripatus,
Sphærodorum minutum,
Lumbriconereis impatiens,
Paracticus littoralis,
Nainereis quadricuspida,
Prionospio cirrifera,
Spiophanes krøyeri,
Praxillella prætermissa var. *minor*.

Finally, the following four species have been taken in the open sea, but rather close to the East Greenland coast:

Euphrosyne cirrata,
Phalacrophorus borealis,
Tomopteris septentrionalis.

The total number of species of Polychaetes now known from East Greenland thus amounts to 162.

It will be seen from this last list of species new to the areas under consideration that only four of them belong to the errant Polychaetes, the rest belong to the sedentary group. This is quite natural; for by far the greater number of the Polychaetes secured originate from bottom samples taken by means of the $^1/_{10}$ sq.m. Petersen grab, which was used—and even used on a large scale—for the first time in the East Greenland fjords by the members of the Three-year Expedition 1931—34 and by Bertelsen in South-East Greenland. Especially by means of this apparatus we have now acquired a fairly good idea of the constitution of the animal communities of the sea-bottom, just as, for the same reason, is the case with the bottom communities in the seas around Iceland. As regards the constitution of the East Greenland animal communities of the sea bottom the reader is referred to the papers by Thorson (1933 and 1934), Spärck (1933), Madsen (1936), and Bertelsen (1937). It should, however, be borne in mind that the Petersen bottom sampler is nearly the most unsuitable apparatus for securing Polychaetes imbedded in the sea-bottom and the identification

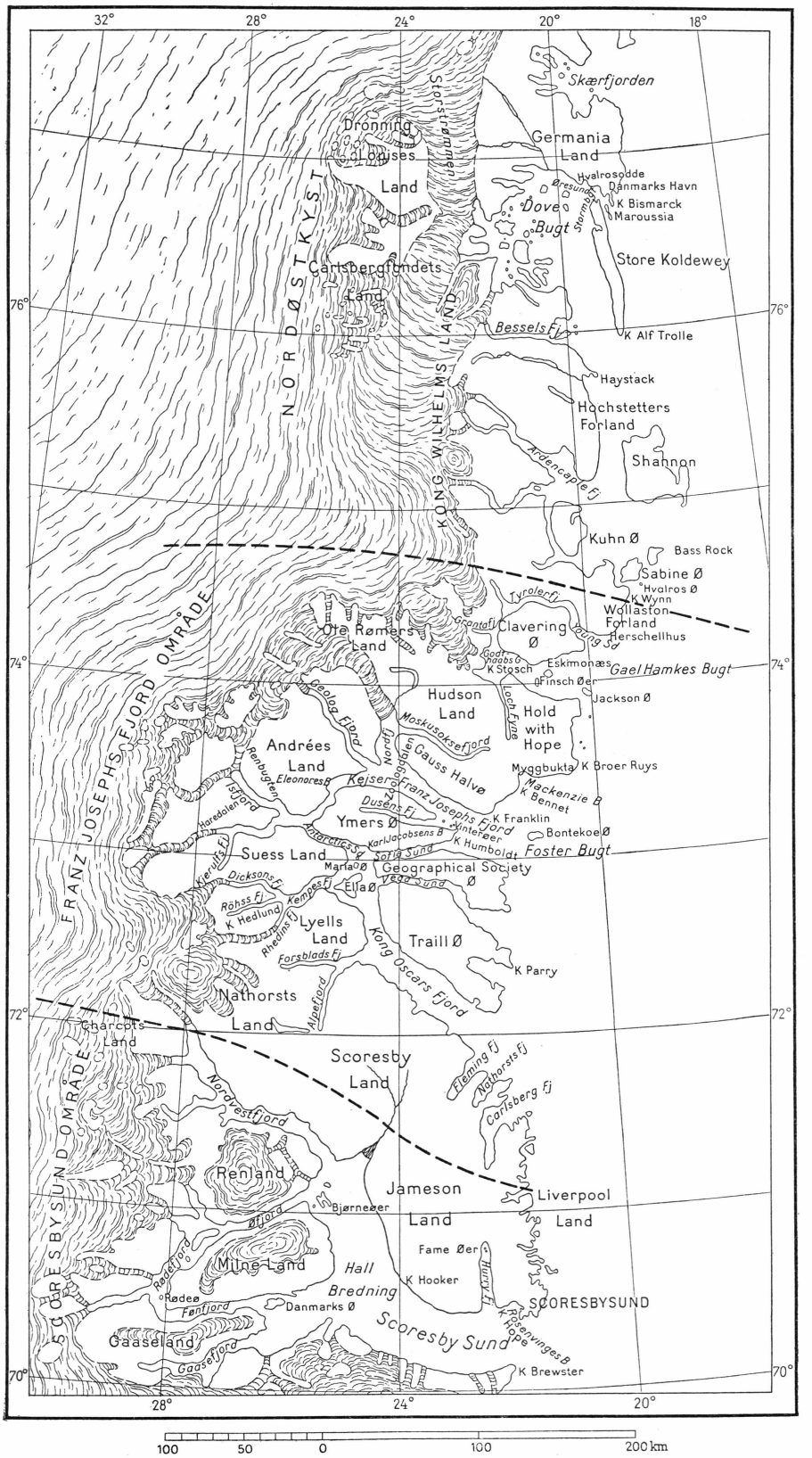


Fig. 2. Chart of the large fjord areas.

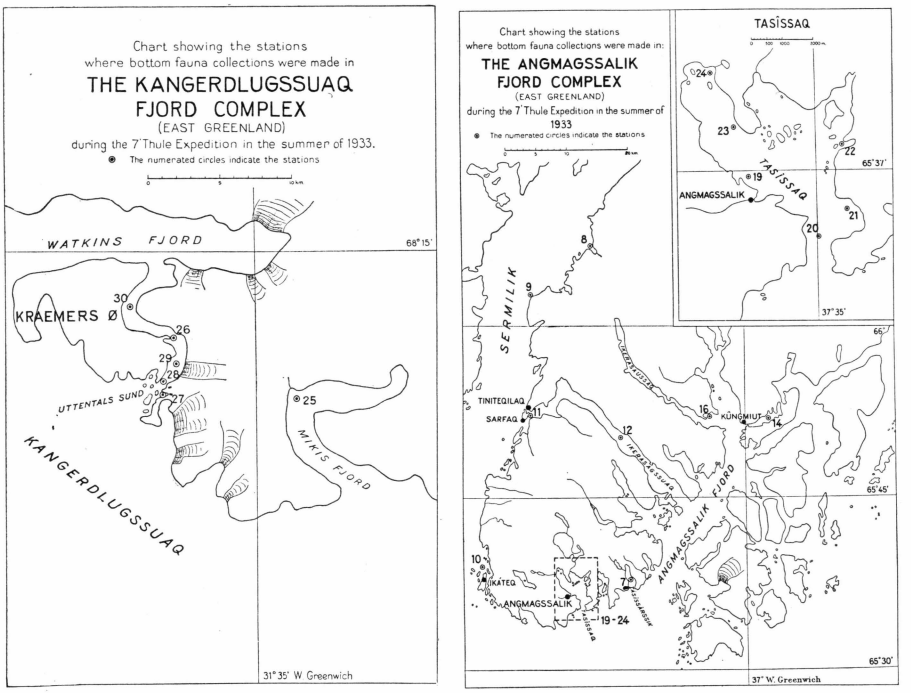


Fig. 3. Charts of the Kangerdlugssuaq and Angmagssalik areas.

of many of the specimens in the material treated here presented great difficulties on account of their poor state of preservation or their fragmentary condition; and a very great part of the tubicolous species were decomposed inside their tubes; indeed, the determination was often impossible, especially of the Maldanids, Ampharetids, Terebellids, and Sabellids.

As will be seen from the synopsis and the charts, the East Greenland coast is divided into six areas, as done by previous authors, viz.: 1) Nordøstkyst Area, 2) Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area, 3) Scoresbysund Area, 4) Kangerdlugssuaq Area, 5) Angmagssalik Area, and 6) Sydøstkyst Area (cf. chart fig. 1); furthermore, a special chart of the large fjord areas is given (fig. 2), and two charts are copied from BERTELSEN's paper (1937), of the Angmagssalik Fjord complex and the Kangerdlugssuaq Fjord complex (figs. 3 and 4). The spelling of the geographical names in the present paper is in accordance with the charts. Localities originating from older literature are, however, quoted as the authors of the papers in question have spelled them, even if the spelling is not in accordance with the authoritative spelling. Danish geographical terms mean translated into English: Bugt = bay; Fjord = fjord; Sund = sound; Kyst = coast; Bredning = broad or flat; Ø = island; Halvø = peninsula; Havn = harbour; Kap = cape; Pynt = point; Dal = valley.

In accordance with the procedure in my papers on Polychaetes from West Greenland, the North Atlantic basins, and Iceland (E. W.-L. 1950, 1951a and 1951b resp.), the localities of each species have been marked on a chart, and in order to obtain conformity with these three papers, the classification and nomenclature of FAUVEL in his "Polychètes" in "Faune de France" has been followed.

The compilation of Table II, which contains 613 species, is mainly based on the following papers: CHAMBERLIN (1920): Arctic America; HARTMANN (1944): New England; DITLEVSEN (1929): the Faroes; E. WESENBERG-LUND (1950): West Greenland; BIDENKAP (1894): Norway; AUGENER (1913 and 1928): Spitsbergen; THÉEL (1879), WIRÉN (1883), LEVINSEN (1886), MARENZELLER (1890 and 1892): Arctic Eurasia.

The whole material worked up here belongs to, and is kept in, the Zoological Museum of the University of Copenhagen.

I am indebted to the Carlsberg Foundation for granting me financial support for the drawing of the charts. For this aid I wish to express my sincerest thanks.

Elise Wesenberg-Lund,

1953, January.

THE ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

A. Polychaeta Errantia.

Family **Aphroditidae** Savigny.

Subfamily **Polynoinae** Grube.

1. *Gattyana cirrosa* (Pallas) 1766.

Gattyana cirrosa Fauvel 1923, p. 50, figs. 17 a—f.

East Greenland records:

Polynoë cirrosa Møbius 1874, p. 253.
Gattyana cirrosa Ditlevsen 1911, p. 412.
Gattyana cirrosa Ditlevsen 1914, p. 682.
Gattyana cirrosa Ditlevsen 1917, p. 40.
Gattyana cirrosa Ditlevsen 1927, p. 6.
Gattyana cirrosa Spärck 1933, table 3.
Gattyana cirrosa Thorson 1933, p. 20, 24, 26, 30, 34.
Gattyana cirrosa Thorson 1934, p. 20, 34.
Gattyana cirrosa Ditlevsen 1937, p. 15.
Gattyana cirrosa E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 5.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 1): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Danmarks Havn, 8 m, 6—12 m, 15—20 m (Ditlevsen); Stormbugt, 10—20 m, 30 m (Ditlevsen); Sabine Ø (Möbius). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Eskimonæs, 14—10 m, sandy, black, faetid clay, 3 spec.; Eleonore Bugt, east of the harbour, coarse gravel with algae, 2 spec.; same place, 8.5—17 m, clay with algae, 10 spec.; the entrance of Duséns Fjord, opposite Kap Graah, 11—30 m, clay with stones and algae; same fjord, at the anchoring place, 20—25 m, loose clay, *Desmarestia*, 1 spec.; the inner broad, 4—20 m, soft clay, *Laminaria*, *Fucus*; the innermost part of Duséns Fjord, several stations, 5—18 m, clay and algae, and rocky bottom, about 20 species; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 5—48 m, clay with stones and shells, algae, about 50 spec.; Kempes Fjord, 9—18 m, clay, stones, algae, about 30 spec.; Kap Hedlund, 7—26 m, clay, shells, algae, 15 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* West side of Jameson Land, off Bjørneøer, 20—30 m, sandy clay, 3 spec.; Hurry Fjord, 11—0 m, 3 spec.; same fjord, off the mouth, 145 m, clay, 2 spec.; $^1/_4$ mile inside the mouth, 15 m, sand, 1 spec.; near Fame Øer, several localities,

12—24 m, soft clay, tough clay, clay with algae, about 15 spec.; off Kap Hope, 5—13 m, sand, 9 spec.; S-E side of Danmarks Ø, 10—17 m, soft clay with gravel, 3 spec.; Kap Dalton, 20—15 m, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tasiusak, 65°35′ N., 55—95 m (DITLEVSEN); Sursak, 16 m, 2 spec.; Angmagssalik, off the harbour, 45 m, 3 spec. (DITLEVSEN); Kutdlek, 30 m, sand with a little mud, 2 spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 50 m, sand, dead Bryozoans, 2 spec.; 8 stations in Lindenows Fjord, 25—80 m, clay, sand, algae, gravel, mud, rocks, 1 spec. at each locality.

Distribution: Widely distributed in arctic, boreal, and Lusitanian waters. West and East Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark, the Faroes, Great Britain, France, North America, northern Pacific.

Remarks: The species seems to be rather common along the whole coast in littoral water, and in fairly deep water in the fjords, too. In the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area it rarely spreads beyond the 23 m line; in the Scoresbysund Area it is mainly found in the outer parts; at Danmarks Ø, however, in a locality with constantly negative temperatures.

2. *Harmothoë globifera* (G. O. SARS) 1872.

Polynoë globifera ARM. HANSEN 1882, p. 4, pl. II figs. 1—9.

East Greenland records:

Harmothoë globifera DITLEVSEN 1917, p. 9.
Harmothoë globifera DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 6.
Harmothoë globifera E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 6.
Harmothoë globifera E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 10.

Occurrence at East Greenland: *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°32′ N. 8°10′ W., 884 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN).

Distribution: West and East Greenland, Norwegian Sea, South of Iceland, west coast of Norway; mainly arctic, boreo-arctic, and mainly abyssal; rarely found inside the skerries, and if so, in deep water (West Greenland: Inglefield Bredning and Umanak district).

Remarks: It is rather peculiar that the species does not occur in the deeper parts of the fjords, as it is found in high-arctic waters inside the skerries in West Greenland (875 m). — The locality at Jan Mayen is not surprising.

3. *Harmothoë* (*Eunoë*) *nodosa* (M. SARS) 1860.

Eunoë nodosa FAUVEL 1923, p. 51, figs. 18a—e.

East Greenland records:

Polynoë arctica ARM. HANSEN 1882, p. 27.
Eunoë scabra MARENZELLER 1886, p. 19.

Harmothoë nodosa DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 416.
Harmothoë nodosa DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 680.
Harmothoë nodosa DITLEVSEN 1917, p. 6.
Harmothoë nodosa E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 18.
Harmothoë nodosa DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 11.
Eunoë nodosa FAUVEL 1946, p. 397.
Harmothoë nodosa E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 11.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 1): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°54′ N. 8°24′ W., 128 m, black sand and mud (KOREN & DANIELSEN); 70°51′ N. 8°20′ W., 174 m, black sand and clay (KOREN & DANIELSEN); Jan Mayen, about 100 m (DITLEVSEN), 100—140 m (MARENZELLER). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* Stormbugt, 10—20 m, "some fragments of rather large specimens" (DITLEVSEN). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 72°27′ N. 19°56′ W., 200 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN); 72°25′ N. 19°33′ W., 250 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN); Moskusoksefjord, off Mt. Ankerdalen, in the Moskusoksefjord, 17—21 m, red clay with large stones, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off the mouth of Rosenvinges Bugt, 300 m, stones, 2 spec.; Scoresby Sund (FAUVEL); $^1/_4$ mile from the mouth of Hurry Fjord, 35—38 m, sand with a few large stones, 1 spec.; off Henry Land, 40 m, stones, 1 spec.; Turner Sund (E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934). — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Kangerdlugssuaq, 15 m, 1 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tasiusak, 36 m, 5 spec. (DITLEVSEN); Angmagssalik, 2 spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 75—90 m, gravel, 1 spec.

Distribution: Common in West Greenland waters and fjords; Finmarken, the Bering Sea, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Murman Coast, Arctic Norway. It extends, however, into the boreal area: Iceland (except along the south coast), the Faroes, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Shetlands, Scotland, even into the Channel; thus it is mainly arctic and boreo-arctic. Rather common in shallow water and on the shelf, everywhere in the arctic part of the Atlantic Ocean.

Remarks: A highly variable species with a wide geographical range, and with many distinct local variations, which have often given rise to systematic confusion. In the present specimens the papillæ of the elytræ vary highly in shape, size, and arrangement; especially in the young specimens the papillæ are much smaller and more delicate. *H. vittata* Trautsch is thus a juvenile form of *H. nodosa.*

4. *Harmothoë imbricata* (LINNÉ) 1767.

Harmothoë imbricata FAUVEL 1923, p. 55, figs. 18f—l.

East Greenland records:

Polynoë cirrata MÖBIUS 1874, p. 253.
Harmothoë imbricata DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 415.
Harmothoë imbricata DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 678.

Harmothoë imbricata DITLEVSEN 1917, p. 10.
Harmothoë imbricata SPÄRCK 1933, table 3.
Harmothoë imbricata THORSON 1933, p. 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 26, 51, 57, 66.
Harmothoë imbricata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 18.
Harmothoë imbricata BERTELSEN 1937, p. 35, 36, 38, 40, 45.
Harmothoë imbricata DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 12.
Harmothoë imbricata FAUVEL 1946, p. 397.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 2): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°21′ N. 8°25′ W., 300 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* Ingolfs Fjord, rock, 7 spec.; Danmarks Havn, 12 finds, 0—20 m, ∞ spec. (DITLEVSEN); Stormbugt, 3 finds, 10—30 m, 5 spec. (DITLEVSEN); off Kap Bismarck, 40—60 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN); Sabine Ø, 4 spec. (DITLEVSEN) and (MÖBIUS). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 12 finds round Eskimonæs, 3.5—64 m, algae, gravel, sandy clay, ooze, ∞ spec.; Kap Stosch, Gael Hamkes Bugt, 15 m, 3 spec.; Duséns Fjord, southern side of the anchoring place, 10 m, clay, 3 spec.; same fjord, the inner broad, 15—20 m, *Laminaria*, *Fucus*, 20 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, about 20 finds, 3—30 m, clay with algae, mixed with sand, *Desmarestia*, *Laminaria*, *Fucus*, 1—2 spec. in each locality; off Kap Oswald, 4 finds, 3—15 m, the transitional zone between *Desmarestia* and *Fucus*, about 30 spec.; Isfjord, off Haredalen, 2—19 m, algae, clay, 9 spec.; Kong Oscars Fjord, Aakerbloms Ø, 20 m, stones, 6 spec.; Kap Hedlund, Kempes Fjord, 6 finds, 4—23 m, sand with algae, about 40 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Scoresby Sund (FAUVEL); Hurry Fjord, at Fame Øer, 6—24 m, very soft clay, *Laminaria*, 10 spec.; at Constable Pynt, 7—10 m, 4 spec.; the east side of the fjord, near the entrance, 25—75 m, sand with algae, a little clay with stones, 14 spec.; $^1/_4$ mile inside the entrance, 6—35 m, sand, stone, *Laminaria*, 4 spec.; off Hurry Fjord, 30 m, stone, sand, 2 spec.; Amdrups Havn, Hvalrosbugt, 3—4 m, *Fucus*, other algae, 2 spec.; Rosenvinges Bugt, 8—10 m, stones with algae; 70°10′ N. 22°20′ W., 25 m, 4 spec.; off Kap Hope, 6—13 m, sand, stones, *Laminaria*, 12 spec.; Heklas Havn, 7—8 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN). All round Danmarks Ø, 20—30 m, soft clay, about 30 spec.; the bay opposite Rødeö in Rødefjord, 4—35 m, soft clay with gravel, many big stones, 18 spec.; W.-side of Jameson Land, off Bjørneøer, 10 m, loose, sandy clay, 1 spec.; Kap Tobin, 17—31 m, 1 spec.; Turner Sund, 6 m, 4 spec. (DITLEVSEN); Henry Island, 40 m, 3 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 3.5—4 m, clay (BERTELSEN, E. WESENBERG-LUND); Uttentals Sund, 24 finds, 1—40 m (most frequently 4—10 m), on an average 1—2 spec. in each locality (BERTELSEN, E. WESENBERG-LUND); Tasiusak, 6 finds, 0—30 m, sand, clay, mud, *Desmarestia*, *Fucus*, 8 spec.; Kangerdlugssuaq, numerous finds, 5—100 m, stones, gravel, ∞ spec. (BERTELSEN, E. WESENBERG-LUND); Solo Fjord, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* 65°52′ N. 36°54′ W., 10—15 m, 10 spec.;

fjord inside Kungmiut, 5—15 m, algae, mud, clay, 10 spec.; Tasissarssik, 3—30 m, *Laminaria*, *Fucus*, stones, 15 spec.; Smalsund, 1 spec. (Ditlevsen); Angmagssalik, several finds (Ditlevsen, Bertelsen, E. Wesenberg-Lund); Sermilik, 12—44 m, sandy clay with plant débris, 6 spec.; Kutdlek, 13 m, rocks, *Laminaria*; 2 spec.; Kap Tordenskjold, 4—11 m, algae, oozy clay, decayed algae, 5 spec.; Qeqertarssuaq, 35—60 m, sand, Bryozoa, gravel, 4 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, north side, several localities 10—75 m, about 20 spec.; Ikerasagssuaq, 10—0 m, algae, 2 spec.

Distribution: *Harmothoë imbricata* is one of the commonest Polychaetes at all in the northern hemisphere; it is the commonest Polynoid at West Greenland, Iceland, and Spitsbergen; it has been found as far northwards as explorations have been made; it is circumpolar. To the south it reaches the Lusitanian area, where it is replaced by the closely allied *H. spinifera* Ehl. It is common in the boreo-arctic and boreal areas, too (Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain). Everywhere within its area of distribution it is mainly restricted to the littoral zone, but it may enter the deep-sea, although its occurrence in abyssal regions may be regarded as rather accidental.

Remarks: *Harmothoë imbricata* is known from the farthest north to Kap Farvel; it penetrates far into the great fjord complexes. It varies much in colour and pattern of the scales according to its surroundings, and in the arrangement, size, and shape of the papillæ of the scales. The material examined by me includes quite dark specimens and light, nearly greyish-white specimens and every kind of transition between these two extremes. Besides the great variability in aspect, the species possesses an extensive physiological variability corresponding to variations in the physical conditions of its habitats, e. g. bathymetrical range, salinity, temperature (thus in the Scoresbysund Area it is found where the temperature is constantly negative), bottom conditions, etc., a fact which is distinctly shown by the present material. The scales of the specimens from 70°10′ N. 22°20′ W. (the outer part of Scoresby Sund) were densely covered with numerous specimens of *Loxosoma singulare* Kef., especially at their hindmost border, but also at their surface. It was found in large numbers on the setæ, too. They seemed to thrive well, most of them carrying three of four buds.

5. *Harmothoë impar* Johnston 1840.

Harmothoë impar Fauvel 1923, p. 59, figs. 21 a—f.

East Greenland records:

Evarne impar Marenzeller 1886, p. 19.
Harmothoë impar Ditlevsen 1937, p. 13.

Harmothoë impar E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 6.
Harmothoë impar E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 14.

Occurrence at Iceland (Chart 2): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 140—230 m (MARENZELLER). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Eskimonæs, the eastern harbour, 47—45 m, clayey, coarse gravel with algae, 2 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 10 m, algae, sand, stones, clay, 2 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* East side of Hurry Fjord, just inside the entrance, 14—15 m, *Laminaria*, 2 spec.

Distribution: Mainly arctic, boreo-arctic, and boreal. Spitsbergen, Franz Josefs Land, Novaya Zemlya, Finmarken. In West Greenland from Inglefield Land to the ridge between Kap Walsingham and Holsteinsborg; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark, the Shetlands, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean; thus it is widely distributed, but not so common as the preceding species. In eastern North America from C. Cod to St. Lawrence.

Mainly restricted to shallow water.

Remarks: As was to be expected, the present specimens are smaller than those of *H. imbricata*, for *H. impar* does not seem to reach the same size in arctic regions as it does in the boreal and, especially, the Lusitanian areas. Generally it does not occur in company with *H. imbricata.* According to MARENZELLER it is the commonest Polynoid at Jan Mayen, whereas he does not record *H. imbricata* from this island.

The species very much resembles *H. imbricata*, but may be distinguished from this latter by means of the position of the eyes; in *H. imbricata* the anterior pair of eyes is situated partly or wholly on the ventral side of the prostomium, whereas in *H. impar* both pairs are visible from the dorsal side. Furthermore, in *H. impar* the papillæ of the scales project less distinctly from the surface.

6. *Harmothoë longisetis* (GRUBE) 1863.

Harmothoë longisetis FAUVEL 1923, p. 66, figs. 24a—g.

East Greenland records:

Harmothoë longisetis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p, 7.
Harmothoë longisetis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 15.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 1): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Off Haredalen, Isfjord, 15—9 m, loose, brown, greenish clay, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off Kap Hope, 5—7 and 9—12 m, sand, algae, 1 and 3 spec. resp.; the N.E.-side of Danmarks Ø, 22 m, soft clay with algae, 1 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Uttentals Sund, 20—25 m, *Rhodophyceae*, 3 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 13 m, gravel and *Laminaria*, 1 spec.

Distribution: Common in West Greenland waters from Inglefield Bugt to Kap Farvel; Iceland; Spitsbergen; of rather sporadic but widespread occurrence in arctic and boreo-arctic regions; Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; extends southwards into the Lusitanian area to Golfe di Gascogne and the western part of the Mediterranean.

Mainly littoral.

7. *Harmothoë badia* Théel 1879.

Harmothoë badia Théel 1879, p. 18, pl. I figs. 9—12.

East Greenland records:

Harmothoë badia Ditlevsen 1917, p. 22.
Harmothoë badia E. Wesenberg-Lund 1934, p. 16.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 3): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°05′ N. 8°26′ W., 700 m (Ditlevsen). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Eskimonæs, 6—4 m, gravel with algae, 1 spec.; Gael Hamkes Bugt, Kap Stosch, 1 spec.; Nordfjord, off the Danish house, 205 m, fine, loose, grey clay, 1 spec.; Moskusoksefjord, 15 m, 2 spec.; Eleonores Bugt, 15—20 m, clay with *Laminaria*, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 18 finds, 15—52 m, 1 or 2 spec. at each station; inner part of Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, off Engdalen, 34—37 m, brown, loose clay, 1 spec.; same place, 45—50 m, loose, brown clay, 2 spec.; Duséns Fjord, 15—20 m, *Laminaria*, 1 spec.; same fjord, west side of the broad, 24 m, tough clay, 2 spec.; Isfjord, off Haredal, 35—30 m, loose, brown clay, 1 spec.; Forsblads Fjord, 20 m, 2 spec. (Ditlevsen). — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off Kap Hope, 12—13 m, sand, 1 spec.; Turner Sund, 20 m, 6 spec.; off the entrance of Hurry Fjord, 55 m, clay, sand, 1 spec.; $^1/_4$ mile inside the entrance, 13 m, sand, 1 spec.; at Fame Øer, 15—22 m, soft clay, algae, 2 spec.; west coast of Jameson Land, off Bjørneøer, 51 m, 1 spec.; south coast of Danmarks Ø, 27—30 m, soft clay, gravel, 1 spec.; Nordbugt, at Nordvestfjord, 10—18 m, very tough, light-greyish clay, 1 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 3.5—8 m, clay, 5 spec.; Kangerdlugssuaq, 100 m, stone, 1 spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund); Uttentals Sund, 10—45 m, clay, *Rhodophyceae*, 5 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Kûngmiut, 15 m, 2 spec.; Ikerasagssuaq, 235 m, clay, mud, 1 spec.; Angmagssalik, 17 m, 3 spec.; Sermilik, 50 m, 1 spec.; Tasiussaq, 25—30 m, clay, *Rhodophyceae*, 2 spec.; Napasorssuaq, 35 m, grey clay, 2 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 58—150 m, grey clay, 2 spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 50 m, sand, dead *Bryozoa*, 1 spec.

Distribution: Mainly arctic, probably circumpolar; wide-spread in abyssal regions in the Norwegian Sea; West Greenland, abyssal, as well as on the shelf; Iceland, especially in the North and Northeast; Spitsbergen; boreo-arctic; in the boreal area it extends as far southwards

as to the Skagerrak. In the Arctic mainly in shallow and low-abyssal water (e. g. at Spitsbergen).

Remarks: *H. badia* does not seem to occur beyond 74° N. Lat. in East Greenland. It penetrates rather far into the fjords, where it is fairly common. The rather large material originates for the greater part from the Three-Year Expedition 1931—34.

8. *Harmothoë aspera* (ARM. HANSEN) 1878.

Harmothoë aspera ARM. HANSEN 1882, p. 5, pl. II figs. 10—15.

East Greenland records:

Harmothoë multisetosum DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 412.
Harmothoë multisetosum DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 682.
Harmothoë aspera E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 8.
Harmothoë aspera E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 17.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 3): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 76°06′ N. 13°26′ W., east of Danmarks Havn, 200—250 m, clay and gravel, 2 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Eleonores Bugt, 27—15 m, clay with algae, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, off the entrance, 30 m, stones, sand, *Laminaria*, *Rhodophyceae*, 1 spec.; same fjord, the east side, 2 miles inside the entrance, 50—75 m, stones algae, 1 spec.

Distribution: Mainly or exclusively an arctic species, and mainly restricted to habitats with negative bottom temperatures. Arctic Norway, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea; West Greenland; North Iceland; Pacific coast of North America. Thus it is widely distributed in the Arctic, though nowhere common; according to AUGENER 1928, it is rather rare at Spitsbergen. Mainly littoral and low-abyssal.

9. *Harmothoë villosa* (MALMGREN) 1865.

Eucranta villosa MALMGREN 1865, p. 80, pl. X, figs. 9A—D.

East Greenland records:

Harmothoë villosa DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 416.
Harmothoë villosa DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 681.
Harmothoë villosa DITLEVSEN 1917, p. 36.
Harmothoë villosa E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 16.
Harmothoë villosa DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 13.
Harmothoë villosa E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 8.
Harmothoë villosa E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 17.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 1): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 76°35′ N. 18°26′ W., off Store Koldewey, 150 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN); south-east of Sabine Ø, 200 m, 5 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Kejser*

Franz Josephs Fjord Area: 72°25′ N. 19°33′ W., 160 m, 1 spec.; Kap Biot at the entrance to Kong Oscars Fjord, 115 m, clay with gravel, and a few big stones, 1 spec.; Duséns Fjord, the west side of the broad, 24 m, tough clay, 2 spec.; Antarctics Sund, 54 m, fat, grey clay, with big stones, 2 spec.; N. of Kap Hedlund, 150 m, loose, grey clay with sand, 2 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off Kap Hooker, 220 m, 1 spec.; Hurry Fjord, off the entrance, two stations, 150 and 140 m, clay, 1 spec. at each station; west coast of Jameson Land, off Bjørneøer, 148 m, 3 spec.; two stations in a section between Kap Stevenson and Kap Leslie, 120 m, clay, 1 spec., and 193 m, red clay, 1 spec.; one station in a section between Kap Leslie and Jameson Land, 179 m, tough clay, 2 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Kangerdlugssuaq (E. Wesenberg-Lund).

Distribution: West Greenland, fairly common in the deeper regions of the fjords; widely distributed in the Norwegian Sea; Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya, the Barents Sea; South of Iceland, Skagerrack, Scandinavia. Arctic, boreal; scattered and sparse everywhere; a markedly arctic species with few outposts in the boreal area.

Remarks: In East Greenland littoral and low abyssal, often found where the temperature is constantly negative.

10. *Harmothoë sarsi* Kinberg 1862 m. s.

Harmothoë sarsi Malmgren 1865, p. 75, pl. IX, figs. A—E.

East Greenland records:

Antinoë sarsi Marenzeller 1886, p. 20.
Harmothoë sarsi Ditlevsen 1911, p. 415.
Harmothoë sarsi Ditlevsen 1914, p. 678.
Harmothoë sarsi Ditlevsen 1917, p. 23.
Harmothoë sarsi Ditlevsen 1929, p. 5.
Harmothoë sarsi Ditlevsen 1937, p. 14.
Antinoë sarsi Fauvel 1946, p. 398.
Harmothoë sarsi E. Wesenberg-Lund 1951, p. 18.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 1): *Jan Mayen Area:* Off Jan Mayen, 100 m, ∞ spec. (Ditlevsen); Jan Mayen, 40 m, 1 spec. (Marenzeller); Jan Mayen, Drivtømmer Bugt (Fauvel). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* Danmarks Havn, sand, ooze, algae, 1 spec. (Ditlevsen). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Eskimonæs, 41—38 m, gravelly clay with algae, 1 spec.; Nordfjord, off the Danish house, 8 m, fine, grey, clay, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 43—44 m, stony bottom, 1 spec.; Forsblads Fjord, 170—80 m, 1 spec. (Ditlevsen). — *Scoresbysund Area:* West side of Jameson Land, off Bjørneøer, 20—30 m, loose clay mixed

with sand, 1 spec.; Hurry Fjord, off the entrance, 15—0 m, 1 spec.; at Constable Pynt, 18—22 m, very soft clay, 1 spec.; at Fame Øer, 4—6 m, gravel, algae, 3 spec.; Kap Dalton, 20—18 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN); Turner Sund, 5 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN).

Distribution: West and East Greenland; in West Greenland in the open sea as well as in coastal water from the high arctic region to Kap Farvel; north of Iceland, Norway to Vadsø, Spitsbergen (north and east coasts at negative bottom-temperatures), the Bering Sea, the Kara Sea; mainly arctic, but found in boreo-arctic and boreal regions, too: the Faroes, Great Britain, Denmark, Ireland; nowhere in the deep-sea and nowhere common. The species is an arctic survivor in the Baltic, where it is very common; it extends eastward as far as the Gulf of Finland, Åland and Gotland.

Remarks: The specimen from Danmarks Havn according to DITLEVSEN is a "defective, badly preserved" one. It is noteworthy that the species has not been found south of 69° N. Lat. in East Greenland waters, where it seems on the whole to be rather scarce.

11. *Harmothoë capitulifera* DITLEVSEN 1911.

Harmothoë capitulifera DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 416, pl. XXXI, figs. 25—29.

East Greenland records:

Harmothoë capitulifera DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 416.
Harmothoë capitulifera DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 680.
Harmothoë capitulifera DITLEVSEN 1917, p. 8.
Harmothoë capitulifera E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 8.
Harmothoë capitulifera E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950b, p. 25.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 3): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 77°00′ N. 17°30′ W., 304—275 m (DITLEVSEN; see "Remarks").

Distribution: Two localities in the middle part of Davisstrædet, one specimen at each. Hitherto only known from these two localities and the above-mentioned one.

Remarks: In neither of the collections from West Greenland and Iceland, studied by me, was this species represented, nor is it recorded from the deeper parts of the North Atlantic. It was established by DITLEVSEN in his paper from the Danmark Expedition, but curiously enough he gives no locality at all, and the locality of the type specimen has never been published. From the label of the type specimen it appears, however, that the species was taken at St. 93a, and according to the journal of the Danmark Expedition, the situation of this station is that mentioned above. The species is rather easily recognisable by the cluster of large, warty papillæ on the posterior part of the scales and a row of

similarly shaped papillæ along the whole exterior margin, diminishing gradually towards the anterior border.

12. *Harmothoë vesiculosa* Ditlevsen 1917.

Harmothoë vesiculosa Ditlevsen 1917, p. 34, pl. 1, figs. 10—11, textfigs. 16—17.

East Greenland records:

Harmothoë vesiculosa Ditlevsen 1917, p. 34.
Harmothoë vesiculosa E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 8.
Harmothoë vesiculosa E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950b, p. 22.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 1): *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 20—30 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: Store Hellefiskebanke, West Greenland; S.W. of Ireland, 1180 m.

Remarks: This species was erected by Ditlevsen (1917) on the basis of specimens from deep water S.W. of Ireland, and was found by me in material from West Greenland from shallow water and now from 20—30 m in Lindenows Fjord; the type specimen is very poorly preserved. In my paper from the "Ingolf" expedition (1950a) I regarded the species as a modified *Harmothoë imbricata*, presuming that the peculiar translucent vesicles at the outer margin of the scales were due to the poor preservation, and that actually they were the normal large papillæ of the species, which had been puffed out on account of the high pressure to which the specimens had been exposed at the great depth from whence they were secured. Later on I found a specimen from shallow water in the Davisstrædet, and in the present material another one from 20—30 m, in which the papillæ are as described by Ditlevsen; I must therefore now correct my former view and grant that Ditlevsen is right in regarding the species as a valid one.

As just mentioned, the scales of the specimen at hand closely resemble those described and figured by Ditlevsen, especially those from the central part of the body; the vesicles, which are arranged in a row along the posterior and exterior border af the scales, are largest in the middle and diminish towards both sides; furthermore there are a few short fringes.

13. *Lagisca extenuata* Grube 1840.

Lagisca extenuata Fauvel 1923, p. 76, figs. a—k.

East Greenland records:

Harmothoë rarispina Ditlevsen 1911, p. 415.
Harmothoë rarispina Ditlevsen 1914, p. 678.
Harmothoë rarispina Ditlevsen 1917, p. 13.

Harmothoë rarispina DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 11.
Harmothoë rarispina E. WESENBERG-LUND 1937, p. 17.
Lagisca rarispina FAUVEL 1946, p. 398.;

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 3): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°21′ N. 8°25′ W., 300 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* Danmarks Havn, 10—20 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN); Stormbugt, 10—20 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN); Sabine Ø, 10—6 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN, E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* West of Kap Mary, Clavering Ø, 21 m, stones, 1 spec.; Eskimonæs, East Harbour, 25 m, 1 spec.; Moskusoksefjord, off Ankerbjergdal, 17—21 m, red clay, 3 spec.; and 15 m, stone, 1 spec.; Isfjord off Haredalen, 35—50 m, loose, brown clay, 3 spec.; Ella Ø, 13—14 m, clay, shells, sand, gravel, algae; Kap Hedlund, Kempes Fjord, 14—23 m, clay, algae, 3 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Scoresby Sund (FAUVEL); 1 mile inside the entrance of Scoresby Sund, 12—13 m, sand and many stones, 2 spec.; Amdrups Havn, at the entrance of Scoresby Sund, 3—26 m, 2 spec.; the east coast of Hurry Fjord, close to the entrance, 25 m, sand with algae, 6 spec.; Hurry Fjord, at Fame Øer, 15—18 m, soft clay, algae, 8 spec.; Kap Hope, 13—13 m, *Laminaria*, 2 spec.; 3 miles west of Kap Hooker, 12 m, sand mixed with clay, 1 spec.; 8 miles west of Kap Hooker, 1 spec.; west side of Jameson Land, off Bjørneøer, 20—30 m, clay mixed with sand, 2 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* 3 finds at Kangerdlugssuaq, 10—50 m, muddy clay, 2 spec. at each station; numerous finds in Uttentals Sund, 3—100 m, clay at greater depths, stones, gravel in more shallow water, > 25 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tasîssaq, 45—100 m, algae, gravel, stones, 5 spec.; Sermilik, 44 m, stones, *Laminaria*, 1 spec.; Kap Tordenskjold, 11 m, rocks, *Laminaria*, 1 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 30—150 m, sand, gravel, algae, 5 spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 60—90 m, sand, gravel, stones, 3 spec.

Distribution: Widely spread in the arctic area, most likely circumpolar; West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, Iceland; extends, however, through the boreal into the Lusitanian area (Great Britain, the Channel, France); the Mediterranean. Mainly littoral.

Remarks: The genus was separated from *Harmothoë* by MALMGREN (1865) on account of its larger number of scales. Later authors unite it again with *Harmothoë* (AUGENER, DITLEVSEN and others); I prefer to keep the two genera apart, in agreement with FAUVEL (e. g. 1923).

In DITLEVSEN's material from the "Danmark Expedition" a fairly large specimen is at hand (60 mm); all the specimens examined by me were considerably smaller, and the greater number of them were fragmentary. In one of the specimens from Hurry Fjord, 22—24 m, collected

by LØPPENTHIN 16.8.1933, a parasitic Copepod was attached to one of the anterior segments.

The species is found along the whole coast, mostly in the fjords; here, as everywhere, it shows great adaptability as regards bathymetrical range as well as salinity, ɔ: it occurs from tidal pools to depths more than 1000 m.

14. *Macellicephala violacea* (LEVINSEN) 1886.

Oligolepis violacea LEVINSEN 1886, p. 4, pl. XXV, figs. 1—4.

East Greenland records:

Macellicephala violacea DITLEVSEN 1917, p. 39.
Macellicephala violacea E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 9.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 2): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°32′ N. 8°10′ W., 880 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN, E. WESENBERG-LUND); 70°05′ N. 8°26′ W., 699 m, 5 spec. (DITLEVSEN, E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Southwest of Kap Franklin, 320 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: A rather rare species with a very wide distribution; north of Iceland, the Faroes, the Pacific, New-Zealand; originally described from the Kara Sea. No doubt the distribution is insufficiently known.

Remarks: The finds published here are of great interest, because they considerably widen the area of distribution of the species in the arctic part of the northern hemisphere. The specimen from Kap Franklin is rather poorly preserved; the greater number of the notosetæ have been lost; it measures about 35 mm, the protruded pharynx included; this latter is 10 mm long.

15. *Melænis lovéni* MALMGREN 1865.

Melænis lovéni MALMGREN 1865, p. 78, tab. X, fig. 10.

East Greenland record:

Melænis lovéni DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 16.
Melænis lovéni E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 9.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 2): *Scoresbysund Area:* Amdrups Havn, Hvalrosbugt, 20—35 m, 1 spec.; Moskusoksefjord, off Ankerbjerg, 95 m, fat clay, big stones, 1 spec.; off Ankerbjerg valley, 19—23 m, clay with a few big stones, 1 spec.; off Haredalen in Isfjord, 15—9 m, clay, 1 spec.

Distribution: This species has a very wide range in the arctic seas; its occurrence seems, however, to be rather sporadic, and it is

nowhere numerous. Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, the Bering Sea; North America. Most frequent in shallow water; but in Exeter Sound (N.W. Greenland) low abyssal.

Remarks: The few high-arctic finds in East Greenland closely agree with the exclusively arctic occurrence of the species, and they connect quite naturally the single high-arctic find in West Greenland with the finds from the more easterly areas.

Subfamily **Sigalioninae** GRUBE.

16. *Pholoë minuta* (O. FABRICIUS) 1780.

Pholoë minuta FAUVEL 1923, p. 119, figs. 44 a—h.

East Greenland records:

Pholoë minuta MARENZELLER 1886, p. 20.
Pholoë minuta DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 418.
Pholoë minuta DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 684.
Pholoë minuta DITLEVSEN 1917, p. 49.
Pholoë minuta DITLEVSEN 1927, p. 8.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 4): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 230—400 m, 2 spec. (MARENZELLER) 70°50′ N. 8°29′ W., 162 m, 5 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* Four finds in Danmarks Havn, 0—12 m, 6 spec. (DITLEVSEN); Stormbugt, 20—30 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Eskimonæs, East Harbour, 6—10 m, clayey gravel with algae, 1 spec.; Eskimonæs, S.E. of "Knolden", 14—10 m, sandy, black, putrid clay, 3 spec.; Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, two finds, 20 and 9 m, clay with algae, 3 and 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 7 stations, 5—39 m, clay with algae, shells, stones, 1—2 spec. at each station. — *Scoresbysund Area:* West coast of Jameson Land, opposite Kap Leslie, 22 m, sandy, micaceous clay, 2 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tiningnekelak, 65° N. 37°40′ W., 2 m, ∞ spec. (DITLEVSEN); Angmagssalik, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN); five stations in Lindenows Fjord, 11—30 m, gravel, *Laminaria*, a few specimens at each station; Qeqertatsiaq, 50 m, sand with *Bryozoa*, 1 spec.

Distribution: The species is exceptionally widely distributed in arctic, boreal, and Lusitanian areas. West Greenland; Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, Spitsbergen; Iceland, the Faroes, Denmark, Scandinavia, the Shetlands, Great Britain, the Channel, France; North America as far north as Smith Sound. Mainly a coastal or a low-littoral form, often found among all kinds of sea-weeds.

Remarks: The East Greenland finds are scattered all over the immense coast; the finds are most probably rather accidental, and most

likely the species is much commoner than shown by the chart; on account of its small size and its habitats among algae the species has, no doubt, often been overlooked.

Family **Amphinomidae** Savigny.

17. *Euphrosyne borealis* Ørsted 1843.

Euphrosyne borealis Ørsted 1843, p. 170, figs. 25—27.

East Greenland records:

Euphrosyne borealis E. Wesenberg-Lund 1934, p. 24.
Euphrosyne borealis E. Wesenberg-Lund 1951, p. 24.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 4): *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Kangerdlugssuaq, 70 m, stones, 3 spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund); Uttentals Sund, 50 m, clay, 1 spec.

Distribution: Mainly arctic and widely distributed in this area. West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Norway; Denmark, Iceland, the Faroes, Great Britain; North America; deep-littoral in the Arctic, and low-abyssal in the boreo-arctic region.

Remarks: It is peculiar that only two finds are present; no doubt the species is much commoner than these finds indicate; most likely the small species is often overlooked.

[*Euphrosyne cirrata* M. Sars 1861.

Euphrosyne cirrata M. Sars 1861, p. 56, no figure. E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, pl. II, fig. 8.

East Greenland record:

Euphrosyne cirrata E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 11.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 4): *Sydøstkyst Area:* 64°56′ N. 36°19′ W., 384 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: The west coast of Norway, the Davisstrædet; the North Atlantic.

Remarks: *Euphrosyne cirrata* cannot be regarded as belonging to the East Greenland fauna sens. str. In the North Atlantic Area it inhabits the deep-sea basins south of Iceland, and the find from deep-littoral waters here published is, no doubt, an accidental northern outpost.]

Family **Phyllodocidae** GRUBE.

18. *Anaitis wahlbergi* MALMGREN 1865.

Anaitis wahlbergi MALMGREN 1865, p. 94, tab. XIV, fig. 31.

East Greenland records:

Anaitis wahlbergi DITLEVSEN 1917, p. 61.
Anaitis wahlbergi REMY 1928, p. 215.
Anaitis wahlbergi E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 10.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 4): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 103 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Duséns Fjord, at the anchorage, 26 m, tough clay, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Rosenvinges Bugt, 70°38′ N. 21°58′ W., 28—30 m, gneiss, 3 spec. (REMY); Hurry Fjord, at Fame Øer, 22—24 m, clay, 2 spec.; off Kap Hooker, Jameson Land, about 150 m, stones, clay, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 40—50 m, clay, 1 spec.

Distribution: A pronouncedly arctic species, most probably circumpolar; West Greenland, the Kara Sea, Sibiria, the Bering Sea; Iceland, Scandinavia; much scarcer in the boreal area. Mainly deep-littoral.

Remarks: It is rather peculiar that this arctic species occurs so sporadically in East Greenland; With the exception of the find at the head of Duséns Fjord, it only occurs at the outer coasts. The specimen from Kap Hooker was a fragment, infested with two parasitic Copepods.

19. *Phyllodoce groenlandica* ØRSTED 1843.

Phyllodoce groenlandica FAUVEL 1923, p. 153, figs. 54f—i.

East Greenland records:

Phyllodoce groenlandica THORSON 1933, p. 10, 20.
Phyllodoce groenlandica E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 19.
Phyllodoce groenlandica DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 17.
Phyllodoce groenlandica FAUVEL 1946, p. 398.
Phyllodoce groenlandica E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 26.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 4): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen (FAUVEL). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Moskusoksefjord, 15 m, 1 spec., 95 m, stones, 1 spec.; Duséns Fjord, at the anchorage, 26 m, tough clay, 1 spec., 150 m, stiff clay, 1 spec.; Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 6—20 m, clay, 3 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 12—35 m, numerous finds, clay, algae, shells, stones, ∞ spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Rosenvinges Bugt, 1 spec.; Turner Sund, 600 m, 2 spec. (DITLEVSEN); off Kap Hooker, 60—65 m, sand mixed with clay, 2 spec.; Hurry Fjord, 1 mile off the entrance, 14 m, sand, 1 spec.; same fjord at Constable Pynt, 23—24 m, clay, 3 spec.; same place, 18—22 m, 1 spec.; at Fame

Øer, 15 m, tough clay, 1 spec.; same place, 15—18 m, soft clay, 1 spec.; off Kap Hope, 9—12 m, sand, 4 spec.; 8 miles west of Kap Hooker, 13—14 m, sand mixed with clay, 2 spec.; the west coast of Jameson Land, off Bjørneøer, 30 m, sandy, micaceous clay, 1 spec.; same place, 30—34 m, tough clay, 2 spec.; off Kap Leslie, 22 m, sandy, micaceous clay, 1 spec.; Kap Leslie, 59—62 m, clay, 3 spec.; Nordbugt in Nordvestfjord, 29 m, soft clay, 1 spec.; Gaasefjord, N. of the peninsula, 20—18 m, 1 spec.; Hekla Havn, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN and E. WESENBERG-LUND); S.E. of Danmarks Ø, 10—17 m, clay with gravel, 1 spec.; the bay opposite Rødefjord, 13—37 m, clay, 2 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Kap Dan, 2 spec. (DITLEVSEN); Qeqertatsiaq, 50 m, sand, 1 spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 60—40 m, sand, gravel, 1 spec.; numerous finds in Lindenows Fjord, clay, ∞ spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Finmarken, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, the Bering Sea, Franz Joseph Land, Siberia, Eurasia, Novaya Zemlya. Especially common in arctic regions, but widely distributed in boreal and Lusitanian areas, also: Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, the Channel, France. — Mainly littoral, also extensively distributed in deeper waters, bathymetrical range: from shallow water to about 1500 m. The species also has a great adaptability to changes in the salinity.

Remarks: It is rather peculiar that this otherwise so arctically marked species has not been found in the northernmost area at East Greenland. It extends so far into the large fjord complexes as explorations have been carried out.

[*Phalacrophorus borealis* REIBISCH 1895.

Phalacrophorus borealis REIBISCH 1895, p. 12, pl. I, figs. 8—9, pl. VI.

East Greenland records:

Phalacrophorus borealis REIBISCH 1895, p. 12.
Phalacrophorus borealis DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 690.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 4): *Sydøstkyst Area:* About 60° N. 42° W.

Distribution: The cold area of the boreal parts of the Atlantic Ocean, viz. the Irminger Sea and the Labrador Current.

Remarks: This tiny and rather rare Phyllodocid, secured by the German plankton expedition, has been dredged in the Irminger Sea, the westernmost dredges fairly close to the southernmost parts of East Greenland. Yet I do not think it justifiable to enumerate it among the true East Greenland species, and it is only mentioned here to call attention to possible future finds.]

20. *Eulalia bilineata* JOHNSTON 1840.

Eulalia bilineata MALMGREN 1865, p. 99, table XIII, fig. 26.

East Greenland record:

Eulalia bilineata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 10.

Occurrence at East Greenland: *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, about 100 m (E. WESENBERG-LUND).

Distribution: In West Greenland not north of 73° N. Lat. Spitsbergen; sporadically distributed in the Arctic, and everywhere rare; otherwise boreal and Lusitanian.

Remarks: The find published here agrees with the high-arctic finds of the species. — *Eulalia problema* Mlmgr. is most likely identical with *E. bilineata* (cf. e. g. AUGENER 1928, p. 707), and the present specimen from Jan Mayen may be regarded as *Eulalia bilineata* Johnst. forma *problema* (Mlmgr.).

21. *Eteone longa* (O. FABRICIUS) 1780.

Eteone longa FAUVEL 1923, p. 172, figs. 62a—d.

East Greenland records:

Eteone longa MALMGREN 1867, p. 27.
Eteone arctica DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 418.
Eteone longa BERGSTRØM 1914, p. 193.
Eteone arctica DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 689.
Eteone longa DITLEVSEN 1917, p. 63.
Eteone longa DITLEVSEN 1929, p. 14.
Eteone longa DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 18.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 5): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Danmarks Havn, 2 finds, 0—10 m, 2 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Duséns Fjord, at the anchoring place, 27 m, tough clay, 1 spec.; Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 6—16 m, clay, 2 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, three finds, 6—16 m, 3 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off Kap Hope, three finds, 3.5—9 m, stones, clayey sand, 3 spec.; off the entrance of Hurry Fjord, 55 m, clayey sand, 1 spec.; one mile inside the entrance, 88 m, sand, 1 spec.; off Constable Pynt, 24—44 m, clay, 1 spec.; 8 miles west of Kap Hooker, 12 m, sand mixed with clay, 1 spec.; Jameson Land, off Bjørneøer, 22—23 m, sandy, micaceous clay, 5 spec.; and off Kap Leslie, sandy, micaceous clay, 1 spec.; N.E. coast of Danmarks Ø, 19 m, soft clay, 1 spec.; Rødefjord, the bay opposite Rødeø, 39 m, sand, stones, 1 spec. Turner Sund, 5.5 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Uttentals Sund, 12—15 m, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tiniteqqilaq, the shore, among *Phæophyceae*, 3 spec.; Smalsund (MALMGREN); Tasîssaq, 6—8 m, mud, algae, 1 spec.; Íkáteq,

25 m, mud, 1 spec.; Sermilik, II Østfjord, 25 m, clay, 1 spec.; numerous finds in Lindenows Fjord, 10—275 m, gravel, sand, clay, mixed bottom, ∞ spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Finmarken, Spitsbergen, Franz Joseph Land, Novaya Zemlya, Siberia. A decidedly arctic species, most probably circumpolar, but with outposts in the boreal and Lusitanian areas, too: Iceland, the Faroes, Norway, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, the Channel, Holland, France, Ireland. Mainly littoral.

Remarks: It is noteworthy that the species enters far into the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord complex, while in the Scoresbysund Area it is only found in the outer parts.

22. *Eteone flava* (O. Fabricius) 1780.

Eteone flava Fauvel 1923, p. 173, figs. 62e—f.

East Greenland records:

Eteone flava Ditlevsen 1911, p. 418.
Eteone flava Bergstrøm 1914, p. 197.
Eteone flava Ditlevsen 1914, p. 688.
Eteone flava Ditlevsen 1917, p. 65.
Eteone flava Ditlevsen 1937, p. 18.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 5): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Danmarks Havn, 0—10 m, 1 spec. (Ditlevsen). — *Scoresbysund Area:* Turner Sund, 5.5 m (Ditlevsen); N.E. coast of Danmarks Ø, 23 m, clay, 1 spec.; west coast of Jameson Land, off Bjørneøer, 34 m, light clay, 1 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 7—8 m, 1 spec.; Uttentals Sund, several finds, 6—50 m, 15 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 20 m, gravel, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland, where it is more arctically marked than the preceding species. Spitsbergen, the Bering Sea; wide range in arctic waters, most likely circumpolar; boreo-arctic, and boreal and Lusitanian, too: Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, common in Danish waters, Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, France, the Channel. Mainly littoral.

Remarks: The species seems to be much rarer than the preceding one, and everywhere in East Greenland it has only been found rather near the outer coast.

23. *Eteone picta* Quatrefages 1865.

Eteone picta Fauvel 1923, p. 176, figs. 64a—g.

East Greenland record:

Eteone picta Fauvel 1946, p. 398.

Occurrence at East Greenland: *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen (FAUVEL).

Distribution: The Channel, France, Great Britain; the Mediterranean.

Remarks: It is rather peculiar that this pronouncedly Lusitanian species has been found at the arctic coasts of Jan Mayen. It was not present in my material.

[Family **Tomopteridae** GRUBE.

Tomopteris septentrionalis QUATREFAGES 1865.

Tomopteris septentrionalis FAUVEL 1923, p. 224, fig. 84d.

East Greenland record:

Tomopteris septentrionalis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1935, p. 9.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 3): *Sydøstkyst Area:* 64°12′ N. 38°12′ W., 65 m.w., ∞ spec.; 63°27′ N. 39°38′ W., 250 m.w., ∞ spec.

Distribution: Widespread in the boreo-arctic area; in West Greenland waters it penetrates northward to the Melville Bugt, and is found in the fjords and close to the open coast.

Remarks: The species has not hitherto been found in the East Greenland fjords, or near the shore, only rather far out in the open sea; and it is therefore not listed in this survey as an East Greenland species sens. str.]

Family **Hesionidae** GRUBE.

24. *Castalia aphroditoides* (O. FABRICIUS) 1780.

Castalia arctica Mc'INTOSH 1908, p. 125, pl. LVIII, fig. 18.

East Greenland records:

Castalia fabricii DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 422.
Castalia fabricii DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 698.
Castalia fabricii DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 22.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 5): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Danmarks Havn, 4 finds, 0—12 m, several spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Eskimonæs, eastern harbour, 6—9 m, algae, 1 spec.; S.E. of "Knolden", 14—10 m, black, fetid clay, 2 spec.; the head of Duséns Fjord, 2.5—1 m, clay, *Fucus*, 10 spec.; Narhvalsund, off Polhems Dal, 500 m, sand, 1 spec.; Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 3 m, clay with algae, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, numerous finds, 3—15 m, clay with algae, ∞ spec.; off Kap Oswald, 3—15 m, clay with

algae, 5 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off Kap Hope, 4—11 m, sand, 2 spec.; Rosenvinges Bugt, 1 spec.; Hurry Fjord, east coast, 25—25 m, sand, algae, 5 spec.; at Fame Øer, 6—7 m, soft clay with gravel, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Íkáteq, 25 m, mud, 1 spec.; Sermilik, II Østfjord, 25 m, clay with *Laminaria*, 1 spec.; Napassorssuaq, 9 m, rocks, *Laminaria*, 1 spec.; same place, 26 m, sand, 6 spec.; Kap Tordenskjold, 4 m, fetid ooze, 1 spec.; numerous finds in Lindenows Fjord, 7—55 m, clay, sand, gravel, about 20 spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 60 m, gravel, 1 spec.; same place, 50 m, sand, dead algae, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, the Bering Sea, Siberia; North America. Mainly a littoral, now and then even a coastal form.

Remarks: In East Greenland from Danmarks Havn to Lindenows Fjord, but everywhere scarce; entering into the central part of the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord complex, in the Scoresbysund area only found in the outer parts.

25. *Castalia punctata* (O. Fr. Müller) 1788.

Castalia punctata Fauvel 1923, p. 240, figs. 89f—k.

East Greenland record:

Castalia punctata Marenzeller 1886, p. 20.

Occurrence at East Greenland: *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 230—400 m, 1 spec. (Marenzeller).

Distribution: The Norwegian coast to Finmarken; Iceland, the Faroes, Denmark, Great Britain, France. Mainly a boreal and Atlantic species and mainly littoral.

Remarks: The find at Jan Mayen must be regarded with some skepticism.

Family **Syllidae** Grube.

Subfamily **Syllinae.**

26. *Syllis cornuta* Rathke 1843.

Syllis (Ehlersia) cornuta Fauvel 1923, p. 267, figs. 100g—i.

East Greenland records:

Syllis fabricii Ditlevsen 1911, p. 422.
Syllis fabricii Ditlevsen 1914, p. 699.
Syllis cornuta E. Wesenberg-Lund 1947, p. 6.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 6): *Jan Mayen Areat* Jan Mayen, about 100 m, 1 spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund). — *Nordøstkys Area:* Stormbugt, 2—12 m, 1 spec. (Ditlevsen, E. Wesenberg-Lund);

the sound between Kap Bismarck and "Maatten", 25 m (E. WESENBERG-LUND); S.E. of Sabine Ø, about 200 m (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Knudshoved, Karlshavn, 8—10 m; Eskimonæs, S.E. of "Knolden", 14—10 m; the head af Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, 630 m; Renbugten, 2 spec.; Central part of Antarctics Sund, 543 m; Ymers Ø, E. of Zoologdalen, 180 m and 55 m, 1 spec. at each locality; nine finds at Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 5—31 m, 1 spec. at each locality. — *Scoresbysund Area:* W. coast of Jameson Land, off Bjørneøer, 68 m, sandy, micaceous clay; between Kap Stevenson and Kap Leslie, 106 m, tough clay; Danmarks Ø, 10—11 m, soft clay with gravel; Hekla Havn; four finds in Nordbugt in Nordvestfjord, 59—163 m, loose clay, 1 spec., at each station. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Angmagssalik, off the camp, about 20 m; Qeqertarssuaq, 60 m, sand, 2 spec.; Kap Tordenskjold, 11 m, rocks; three finds in Lindenows Fjord, 100—150 m, 20—30 m, 18—21 m, respectively. (All finds previously published by E. WESENBERG-LUND 1947).

Distribution: West Greenland; the arctic coasts of Iceland, the cold areas of the Norwegian Sea, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, the Bering Sea, Siberia; North America; southwards it extends into the Lusitanian area; the Channel, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean. — Both in littoral and abyssal regions, but seldom below a depth of 1000 m, and most frequent in the littoral and low abyssal area.

Remarks: At each locality only one or two specimens were secured, most likely owing to the small size and delicate constitution of the species, which may be much commoner than indicated by the material. It is, however, the commonest Syllid in East Greenland. It penetrates far into the fjords, just as it does in West Greenland, too (e. g. in Bredefjord). The specimens from the East Greenland fjords were all atokous; from the open coastal areas both atokous and epitokous specimens were present.

I have examined DITLEVSEN's specimens from the "Danmark" Expedition, and am able to state that they really belonged to the species here under consideration, a fact which lends support to AUGENER's conjecture that *S. fabricii* Mlmgr. is identical with *S. cornuta* Rathke.

The species is distinguished from the other two *Syllis*-species by the number of segments in the dorsal cirri, viz. 22—30.

27. *Syllis armillaris* (O. FR. MÜLLER) 1776.

Syllis (*Typosyllis*) *armillaris* FAUVEL 1923, p. 264, figs. 99a—f.

East Greenland records:

Syllis armillaris FAUVEL 1946, p. 398.
Syllis (*Typosyllis*) *armillaris* E. WESENBERG-LUND 1947, p. 5.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 6): *Jan Mayen Area:* S.E. coast of Jan Mayen (FAUVEL). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 5 miles S. of Bontekoe Ø, 245 m, tough clay (E. WESENBERG-LUND); six finds at Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 10—40 m (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Scoresbysund Area:* The entrance of Hurry Fjord, 140 mc, lay (E. WESENBERG-LUND); at Bjørneøer, 306 m, stones, gravel, *Rhodophyceae* (E. WESENBERG-LUND); the bay opposite Rødeø in Rødefjord, 39 m, sand, stones (E. WESENBERG-LUND).

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Bering Sea; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark; Great Britain, France; Madeira; the Mediterranean. Neither so common, nor so widely distributed in the Arctic as *S. cornuta*; mainly in fairly shallow water.

Remarks: All the specimens were atokous; in the collections from Spitsbergen AUGENER (1928), too, found only atokous individuals; most likely this species, which is less arctically marked than the other two *Syllis*-species, propagates only asexually in arctic regions.

S. armillaris is easily diagnosticated by the short, spindle-shaped dorsal cirri (only about 8—11 segments).

28. *Syllis fasciata* MALMGREN 1867.

Syllis fasciata MALMGREN 1867, p. 43, pl. VII, fig. 47; pl. VIII, fig. 52.

East Greenland records:

Typosyllis fasciata MARENZELLER 1886, p. 20.
Syllis incisa DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 422.
Syllis incisa DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 699.
Syllis (Typosyllis) fasciata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 20,
Syllis fasciata BERTELSEN 1937, p. 31 and 33.
Syllis fasciata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1947, p. 10.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 6): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 20—400 m, 1 spec. (MARENZELLER), and about 20 m, 2 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* Stormbugt, 3 spec.; Danmarks Havn, 16—20 m (DITLEVSEN, E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Scoresbysund Area:* Between the entrance of Hurry Fjord and the south coast of Scoresby Sund, 245 m, soft clay (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Four finds at Kangerdlugssuaq, 40—50 m, gravel, 6 spec.; and 7—100 m. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tasîssarssik, 100 m; Sermilik, settlement Ikáteq, 125 m; Tasiussaq, 25 m; same place, the exterior, eastern creek, 100 m. (All published by E. WESENBERG-LUND 1947).

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, the Bering Sea; eastern North America; most probably circumpolar; Iceland, the Faroes. A pronouncedly arctic species, which

extends southwards only to the Faroes. In West Greenland it extends considerably farther northward than the other two species, and on the whole it is the commonest species of the genus *Syllis* in the Arctic.— Both in shallow, littoral, and low-abyssal regions.

Remarks: The species is easily identified by the large number of segments in the dorsal cirri (about 40).

It is peculiar that this pronouncedly arctic Syllid is rather sparse in East Greenland waters. It does not enter any of the large fjord complexes, and it is not found south of Angmagssalik. — Only atokous specimens are present in the material examined by me.

On examining the specimens labelled *S. incisa* from the "Danmark", Expedition (DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 422), I found that they were identical with *S. fasciata*, and hence DITLEVSEN's specimens are listed here among the synonyms of this species. Still it is an open question whether *S. incisa* is a valid species; according to several authors, the only difference between the two closely related species seems to be the viviparity of *S. incisa*. The material examined by me did not offer any answer to the question.

29. *Eusyllis blomstrandi* MALMGREN 1867.

Eusyllis blomstrandi FAUVEL 1923, p. 293, figs. 112h—m.

East Greenland record:

Eusyllis monilicornis MARENZELLER 1886, p. 21.

Occurrence at East Greenland: *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 20—400 m, several spec. (MARENZELLER).

Distribution: West Greenland, in the open sea, as well as in coastal waters and far into the fjords (E. WESENBERG-LUND 1947, p. 11): Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark; St. Lawrence Gulf; mainly arctic and boreal, but reported from the Channel and the Mediterranean, too; Madeira.

Remarks: This species was not present in my material, and as far as I can see, the only reference to East Greenland habitats is that of MARENZELLER, but considering the distribution of the species in general, the occurrence at Jan Mayen seems quite probable.

Subfamily **Autolytinae.**

30. *Autolytus prismaticus* (O. FABRICIUS) 1780.

Autolytus longisetosus MALMGREN 1867, p. 34, pl. VII, fig. 38.

East Greenland record:

Autolytus prismaticus E. WESENBERG-LUND 1947, p. 24.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 6): *Scoresbysund Area:* Storeø in Rødefjord, 1 spec. ♂ (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Angmagssalik Fjord, 3 spec. ♂♂ (E. WESENBERG-LUND).

Distribution: Fairly common in West Greenland waters, mostly in shallow water, where epitokous as well as atokous specimens have been secured, in the open sea as well as in the fjords and harbours; the sexual phases, however, were most frequently found at the surface of the open sea with 75—100 m wire out. Furthermore: Spitsbergen (common at the west, sparse at the east coast). N.W. Iceland; North America, Alaska; thus mainly an arctic species.

Remarks: The few East Greenland finds must be regarded as casual; most probably the species is far commoner than suggested by the present material; both finds have previously been published, and all the four specimens considered here are epitokous males.

31. *Autolytus prolifer* (O. FR. MÜLLER) 1788.

Autolytus prolifer FAUVEL 1923, p. 311, figs. 119a—f.

East Greenland record:

Autolytus prolifer E. WESENBERG-LUND 1947, p. 19.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 6): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Three miles N.E. of Kap Bismarck, 3 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND).

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea; Scandinavia, Denmark; the Lusitanian area; Mediterranean.

Remarks: The specimens were found on a colony of the Hydroid *Lafoëina maxima* Levins., where they lived in translucent, parchment-like tubes, as described and figured by me in 1947 p. 23 fig. 9, and they were, of course, alle atokous. They are described as follows: The tubes were never twisted round the colonies, but lay slightly undulating along their one side. The interior end is constantly slit open. It is well known that *A. prolifer* is often found in tubes among stones and shells in shallow water between the tide marks, and often entangled between roots of algae, sea-weed, and the like.

The find published here originates from the "Danmark" Expedition and was not published by DITLEVSEN in 1911, most likely because the Hydroid-material had not been worked up, when he published his report, and it was not till many years later that the Polychaete attached to the Hydroid was discovered.

Family **Nereidae** QUATREFAGES.

32. *Nereis pelagica* LINNÉ 1758.

Nereis pelagica FAUVEL 1923, p. 336, figs. 130a—f.

East Greenland records:

Nereis pelagica MÖBIUS 1874, p. 254.
Nereis pelagica ARM. HANSEN 1882, p. 12.
Nereis pelagica DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 697.
Nereis pelagica DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 24.
Nereis pelagica E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 20.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 7): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen (ARM. HANSEN). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* Stormbugt, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic North America, Finmarken, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, the Bering Sea; Iceland, one of the commonest Polychaetes at the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, the British Isles, France; widely distributed outside the Arctic and the Atlantic areas; most likely cosmopolitan.

Remarks: MÖBIUS (op. cit.) writes that the species was secured by the 2nd German North Polar Expedition, but he gives no further information about the locality.

DITLEVSEN (1937) writes that *N. pelagica* "is rather frequent both at the west coast and the east coast" of Greenland. I have not been able to find out whence this author derives his information as regards East Greenland; in the old collections in the Zoological Museum there are no specimens labelled East Greenland, and in the rich arctic collections studied by me, only the single specimen from the Stormbugt, published here, is at hand. I am therefore inclined to regard the species as absolutely rare at East Greenland, and I am almost certain that DITLEVSEN's statement, "rather frequent at the east coast", is due to a slip of mind.

33. *Nereis zonata* MALMGREN 1867.

Nereis zonata FAUVEL 1923, p. 338, figs. 130g—n.

East Greenland records:

Nereis zonata DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 419.
Nereis zonata DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 697.
Nereis zonata REMY 1928, p. 215.
Nereis zonata THORSON 1933, p. 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 32, 34, 57, 66.
Nereis zonata THORSON 1934, p. 21, 24, 30, 36, 37, tables 17 and 18.
Nereis zonata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 20.
Nereis zonata BERTELSEN 1937, p. 36.
Nereis zonata DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 23.
Nereis zonata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 20.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 7): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°21′ N. 8°25′ W., about 300 m, 3 spec. — *Nordøstkyst Area:* Three finds at Danmarks Havn, 6—30 m, about 10 spec. (DITLEVSEN); three finds in Stormbugt, 10—30 m, 15 spec. (DITLEVSEN); off Kap Bismarck, 15—20 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN); at Baadskær, 1 spec.; Hvalrosodden, 1 spec.; S.E. of Sabine Ø, 200 m, 2 spec. — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 74°05′ N. 17°47′ W., N.E. of Jackson Ø, 205 m, tough clay with sand, gravel, and stones, glacial deposits, 1 spec.; 73°58′ N. 18°25′ W., S.E. of Jackson Ø, very tough, stiff clay with small pebbles, 1 spec.; 73°50′ N. 18°38′ W., E. of Jackson Ø, among the floating ice, glacial deposits with erratic gravel, 170 m, 2 spec.; four miles E. of Holland Ø, 130 m, clay with pebbles and stones, 1 spec.; 72°27′ N. 19°36′ W., 200 m, 2 spec.; two miles N. of Kap Wardlaw, 250 m, tough clay with stones and pebbles, 2 spec.; W. of Kap Graah, at the entrance of Duséns Fjord, 150 m, tough, brownish clay, 1 spec.; Moskusoksefjord, 15 m, 2 spec.; four finds at the head of Duséns Fjord, 5—36 m, mainly clay with *Desmarestia*, about 20 spec.; Duséns Fjord, 10—25 m, several finds, about 20 spec.; Isfjord, off Haredalen, 35—30 m, loose, brown clay, 2 spec.; Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, $3^1/_2$—4 m, about 15 spec.; numerous finds at Kap Hedlund, Kempes Fjord, ∞ spec.; between Maria Ø and Ella Ø, 250 m, brownish clay with stones, 5 spec.; between Kap Elizabeth and Ella Ø, 250 m, clay with big stones, 6 spec.; Solitærbugt, off Kap Oswald, 3—10 m, 1 spec.; 41 samples in Solitærbugt, Ella Ø, ∞ spec.; Forsblads Fjord, 100—180 m, 4 spec.; Aakerbloms Ø, Kong Oscars Fjord, hard bottom, many stones, 20 m, 3 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* East coast of Liverpool Land, off Raffles Ø, 235 m, sand, gravel, stones, 1 spec.; Amdrups Havn at the entrance of Scoresby Sund, 33—33 m, algae, 2 spec., and 10—15 m, 1 spec.; Rosenvinges Bugt, 3—10 m, stones, 9 spec.; 70°38′ N. 21°58′ W., 28—30 m, gneiss, 3 spec. (REMY); Hurry Fjord, 100 m, 1 spec.; six finds at the entrance of Hurry Fjord, 200—245 m, ∞ spec.; off Kap Hope, 10—11 m, sand, stones, algae, 2 spec.; Hurry Fjord, at Fame Øer, 130 m, very tough clay, 3 spec.; off Kap Hooker, 150 m, sand with a little clay, 6 spec.; 8 miles west of Kap Hooker, 14 m, clay, sand, 1 spec.; between Kap Leslie and Jameson Land, 179 m, tough clay, 1 spec.; Kap Leslie, 54 m. micaceous clay, 1 spec.; west coast of Jameson Land, opposite Bjørneøer, 10—10 m, loose, sandy clay, 2 spec.; Bjørneøer, 18—28 m, stones, gravel, *Rhodophyceae*, 3 spec.; north coast of Danmarks Ø, 20 m, soft clay, *Desmarestia*, 1 spec.; S.E. coast of same, 10—17 m, soft clay with gravel, 3 spec.; Hekla Havn, 4 spec.; Nordvestfjord, Nordbugt, 325 m. loose clay, 3 spec.; Rødefjord, the bay opposite Rødeø, 18—26 m, soft clay with ooze and gravel, 6 spec.; Turner Sund, 6 m, 1 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Kangerdlugssuaq, 80—100 m, stones, 1 spec. (E. WE-

SENBERG-LUND); same fjord, 20—25 m, muddy clay, 2 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND); Mikis Fjord, 175 m, mud, 3 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND); Uttentals Sund, 29—30 m, algae, stones, clay, Bryozoans, 15 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, 125 m, stones, *Laminaria*, 1 spec.; Tasiussaq, the outer, eastern creek, 10 m, 1 spec.; same place, the west side of the point, 15—20 m, 10 spec.; Kap Tordenskjold, rocks, 1 spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 60—70 m, sand, gravel, 6 spec.; eight finds in Lindenows Fjord, 11—100 m, sand, clay, gravel, algae, 15 spec.

Distribution: Very widely distributed in the Arctic, most probably circumpolar. North America, Canada; West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Franz Joseph Land, Finmarken, the Murman Coast, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya, the Bering Sea, Siberia; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark; Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean. — The species is much commoner in the Arctic than *N. pelagica*; it is mainly found in shallow water near the coasts, but may descend into the deep, e. g. in the North Atlantic and in the Norwegian Sea.

Remarks: *N. zonata* is one of the commonest Polychaetes at all in both the large fjord complexes; and occurred as far into them as collections were secured; the largest specimen (from Kangerdlugssuaq) measures 145 mm. The greater number of the numerous specimens are beautifully coloured; each segment has dorsally a broad, violet, transverse band, alternating with a narrowed white band. Several specimens from various localities (Scoresby Sund, Danmarks Ø, Kangerdlugssuaq. Uttentals Sund, and Lindenows Fjord) were epitokous, some of them were taken at the surface between the ice floes; others on the shore. All of them were secured in the months of July and August.

34. *Nereis diversicolor* O. FR. MÜLLER 1771.

Nereis diversicolor FAUVEL 1923, p. 344, figs. 133a—f.

East Greenland records:

Nereis diversicolor MÖBIUS 1874, p. 253.
Nereis diversicolor DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 696.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 7): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Sabine Ø (MARENZELLER).

Distribution: Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Iceland, the British Isles; the Mediterranean; North America. The species is not arctic; thus, in Icelandic waters, it is not found at the arctically marked coasts; it is mainly boreal and Lusitanian.

Remarks: Considering the further distribution of the species, the single find at Shannon is of great interest. Already DITLEVSEN (op. cit.),

however, assumed that MÖBIUS's record of this arctic occurrence was erroneous, and I am not disinclined to agree with him. The find is so isolated and so far beyond the limits of the general distribution of the species that it naturally arouses suspicion.

Family **Nephthydidae** GRUBE.

35. *Nephthys coeca* var. *ciliata* MC'INTOSH 1908.

Nephthys coeca var. *ciliata* FAUVEL 1923, p. 366, fig. 142e.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 8): *Sydøstkyst Area:* Nanûseq, 30 m, gravel, clay, 1 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 50 m, fine sand, 1 spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 60—70 m, gravel, sand, 1 spec.; Ikerasagssuaq, 235 m, mud, clay, 1 spec.

Distribution: Scotland, Plymouth, the North Sea, the Faroes.

Remarks: All the specimens originate from E. BERTELSEN's collections in the Lindenows Fjord Area in the summer of 1935. The variety is probably the epitokous form of *N. coeca*, a species which, however, has not so far been found in East Greenland. The variety is distinguished from the main species by the very long posterior bristles, the two unequally developed dorsal lobes, and a short, posterior dorsal lip. The present author (1950b) reported this variety from several stations in the Nordre Strømfjord in the southern part of West Greenland, and the finds published here from the southernmost fjords in East Greenland are therefore not very surprising. These Greenlandic finds considerably widen the hitherto known area of distribution of the otherwise boreal and Lusitanian variety. It was originally described from Scotland.

36. *Nephthys ciliata* O. FR. MÜLLER 1789.

Nephthys ciliata FAUVEL 1923, p. 371, figs. 145a—b.

East Greenland records:

Nephthys ciliata REMY 1928, p. 217.
Nephthys ciliata THORSON 1933, p. 20, 38, 40.
Nephthys ciliata SPÄRCK 1933, table 3.
Nephthys ciliata THORSON 1934, p. 20, 28, 40, 48, 49, table 17 and 18 (p. 51), 61.
Nephthys ciliata BERTELSEN 1937, p. 26.
Nephthys ciliata DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 12.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 8): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ymers Ø, off Zoologdal, 410 m, sand mixed with clay, 1 spec.; Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 19 m, 1 spec.; Kempes Fjord, Kap Hed-

lund, 33—38 m, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 18—40 m, stones and gravel, ∞ spec.; Forsblads Fjord, 40 m, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* 70°38′45″ N. 21°58′ W., 28—30 m, gneiss, 1 spec. (REMY); the mouth of Scoresby Sund, Amdrups Havn, 10—25 m, 1 spec.; Hvalrosbugt. 20—25 m, 1 spec.; the mouth of Rosenvinges Bugt, 30 m, 1 spec.; Hurry Fjord, 18 m, 1 spec.; at Constable Pynt, 23 m, soft, but tough clay, 3 spec.; at Fame Øer, 19 m, very tough clay, 3 spec.; off Kap Hooker, 69 m, clay with much sand, 69 m, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Ikáteq. 200 m, 1 spec.; numerous finds in Lindenows Fjord, 3—60 m, ∞ spec.

Distribution: W. Greenland from the farthest North to Kap Farvel; N. America; Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya, the Bering Sea, Siberia; most probably circumpolar; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; it enters the Baltic as far as the east coast of Bornholm, thus being fairly euryhaline. Widely distributed and often abundant in arctic, boreal, and Lusitanian areas. Mainly in shallow water less than 150—200 m deep.

Remarks: It is worth mentioning that the species spreads rather far into Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, whereas it is only found in the outer parts of the Scoresbysund complex.

37. *Nephthys paradoxa* MALM 1874.

Nephthys paradoxa FAUVEL 1923, p. 375, figs. 146 f—i.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 8): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Gauss Halvø, off the Norwegian house, 65 m, tough grey clay with gravel and stones, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 10—18 m, clay, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* The entrance of Hurry Fjord, 57 m, brown clay and gravel, 1 spec.; off Kap Hooker, 67 m, clay and algae, 2 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Ikáteq, 200 m, stones, 1 spec.; Epilalaq, 5—7 m, *Fucus*, clay, 2 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 90 m, clay, 1 spec.

Distribution: W. Greenland, northwards to 76° N. Lat.; common in the Southwest Greenland fjords; North America, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea; Scandinavia; rare in Danish waters, where it does not enter the Sound and the Belts; Iceland, the Faroes, Great Britain. Mostly an abyssal species on soft bottom.

Remarks: The occurrence at East Greenland of this species, so widely distributed in the Arctic, is quite natural; it is only surprising that it has not been reported until now. It has not been found so far in the inner ramifications of the large fjord complexes.

38. *Nephthys malmgreni* Théel 1879.

Nephthys malmgreni Fauvel 1923, p. 371, fig. 145k.

East Greenland records:

Nephthys malmgreni Ditlevsen 1911, p. 419.
Nephthys malmgreni E. Wesenberg-Lund 1934, p. 19.
Nephthys malmgreni Ditlevsen 1937, p. 19.
Nephthys malmgreni E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 22.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 8): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 77°00′ N. 18½ W., 275—300 m (Ditlevsen). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 73°39′ N. 18°14′ W., S.E. of Jackson Ø, 202 m, tough glacial clay, 1 spec.; E. of Store Finsch, 160 m, tough clay, 1 spec.; 5 miles S. of Bontekoe Ø, 245 m, clay, 1 spec.; Duséns Fjord, W. of Kap Graah, 15 m, stiff, brown clay, 1 spec.; Ymers Ø, off Zoologdalen, 160 m, sandy clay, 1 spec.; four finds at the head of Duséns Fjord, near the anchoring place, 20—57 m, clay, 10 spec.; same fjord, west side of the broad, 246 m, tough clay, 1 spec.; Moskusoksefjord, 15 m, 1 spec.; off Ankerbjerg, three finds, 35—45 m, tough, reddish clay with gravel and stones, 4 spec.; between the two glaciers at the head of Isfjord, 350 m, fine clay, 1 spec.; off the bend of Dickson Fjord, 640 m, loose clay and sand, 1 spec.; Sofia Sund; 2 miles E. of Botanikerdal, Ymer Ø, 270 m, clay with stones, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, off Solitærbugt, 200 m, clay, 10 spec.; Solitærbugt, 75—85 m, stones and gravel, 1 spec.; Forsblads Fjord, 20—100 m, 3 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Between the entrance of Hurry Fjord and the south coast of Scoresby Sund, 245 m, sand, 1 spec.; between Kap Tobin and Kap Brewster, 340—391 m, clay, 2 spec.; Hurry Fjord, at Constable Pynt, 7—10 m, very soft clay, 6 spec.; at Fame Øer, three finds, 15—25 m, very tough clay, ∞ spec.; two finds off Kap Hooker, 62 and 220 m, clay and gravel, 2 spec.; between Kap Leslie and Jameson Land, 182 m, clay, 1 spec.; off Kap Leslie, 240 m, loose, sandy clay, 1 spec.; between Kap Stevenson and Kap Leslie, 152 m, clay, stones, 1 spec.; Hall Bredning, 496 m, clay with gravel, 1 spec.; two finds at the west coast of Jameson Land, off Bjørneøer, 30 m and 56 m, sand and tough clay, 1 spec. at each station; at Bjørneøer, 306 m, tough clay, 1 spec.; Nordvestfjord, the Nordbugt, 111 m, soft clay, 1 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Ravns Fjord, 2 spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Four finds in Lindenows Fjord, 50—425 m, 15 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland as far northwards as 80° N. Lat.; Finmarken, Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, very common in the Kara Sea, the Bering Sea; North America; Scandinavia, Denmark; southwards to the coast of Portugal; the Mediterranean; by far commonest

in the arctic region. — Wide bathymetrical range, e. g. in the Davisstrædet from 75 m to 2700 m.

Remarks: The species is very common in the two large fjord areas, spreading almost to the innermost ramifications, where it is often found at fairly great depths; it seems, however, to occur sparsely south of 70° N. Lat.

[*Nephthys rubella* MICHAELSEN 1896.

Nephthys rubella FAUVEL 1923, p. 373, figs. 145 h—i.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 8): *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Ravns Fjord, 2 spec.(?)

Distribution: The Faroes; the North Sea, Kattegat; France; the Mediterranean.

Remarks: On the index card of *N. rubella* from the collections of the Zoological Museum two specimens from Ravns Fjord are entered; the specimens themselves are not present any longer, and thus it has been impossible to verify the identification. I am, however, inclined to regard the determination as erroneous, on account of the further distribution of this rare species, which has never been found in the Arctic; actually I believe that the specimens were *N. malmgreni*, mainly because this species is known from Ravns Fjord; the misidentification may be due to the fact that in both these species the gill is turned inward.]

Family **Sphærodoridae** MALMGREN.

39. *Ephesia gracilis* RATHKE 1843.

Ephesia gracilis FAUVEL 1923, p. 377, figs. 148 a—f.

East Greenland records:

Ephesia gracilis MARENZELLER 1886, p. 22.
Ephesia gracilis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 21.
Ephesia gracilis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950 a, p. 22.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 7): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 140—400 m, several spec. (MARENZELLER). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Eskimonæs, the eastern harbour, 55—50 m, 2 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, several finds, soft bottom, 6 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, Fame Øer, 15—18 m, clay, gravel, *Laminaria*, 2 spec.; off Kap Hooker, 60 m, clayey sand, 2 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 175 m, mud, 1 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tasiussaq, 40—60 m, 1 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 16 m, grey clay, 2 spec.

Distribution: North America; West Greenland; Finmarken, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya, the Bering Sea, Siberia; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean. Widely distributed, especially in arctic and boreal areas.

Remarks: The specimen from Mikis Fjord measures 12 mm, the number of segments amounts to about 80 (E. WESENBERG-LUND).

40. *Ephesia peripatus* CLAPARÉDE 1863.

Ephesia peripatus FAUVEL 1923, p. 379, figs. 148g—k.

East Greenland record:

Ephesia peripatus E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 22.

Occurrence at East Greenland: *Jan Mayen Area:* South of Jan Mayen, 70°32′ N. 8°10′ W., 770 m, 1 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND).

Distribution: West Greenland; the Kara Sea; the Channel; the Atlantic; the Mediterranean.

Remarks: Hitherto only a few finds in the Arctic; therefore the finds at both coasts of Greenland (West Greenland, DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 21) are of great interest.

41. *Sphærodorum minutum* (WEBSTER & BENEDICT) 1887.

Sphærodorum minutum FAUVEL 1923, p. 380, figs. 149a—c.

East Greenland record:

Sphærodorum minutum E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 23.

Occurrence at East Greenland: *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 75—112 m, about 20 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND); 70°50′ N. 8°29′ W., 162 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: Spitsbergen, rather rare in arctic and boreo-arctic areas, but most probably frequently overlooked on account of its diminutive size; otherwise mainly boreal and Lusitanian: Faroes, Ireland; U.S.A.; Alaska.

Family **Chrysopetalidae** EHLERS.

42. *Dysponetus pygmæus* LEVINSEN 1879.

Dysponetus pygmæus LEVINSEN 1879, p. 9, tab. 1, figs. 1—6.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 7): *Sydøstkyst Area:* 65°54′ N. 37°40′ W.

Distribution: West Greenland (Egedesminde).

Remarks: Only known from Greenland and Spitsbergen, originally described from Egedesminde. The present specimens were collected by KRUUSE on July 5, 1902, and most probably determined by LEVINSEN himself. They have not been published before. DITLEVSEN (1914, p. 701) writes: Unknown from East Greenland.

Family **Glyceridae** GRUBE.

43. *Glycera capitata* ØRSTED 1843.

Glycera capitata FAUVEL 1923, p. 385, figs. 151 a—e.

East Greenland records:

Glycera capitata DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 419.
Glycera capitata DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 694.
Glycera capitata DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 25.
Glycera capitata STÖP-BOWITZ 1948, p. 6.
Glycera capitata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 23.

Occurred at East Greenland (Chart 6): *Nordøstkyst Area:* $76^3/_4°$ N. 18°00′ W., off Maroussia, 160—178 m, hard bottom (DITLEVSEN). — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off Kap Tobin, 124 m, gravel and stones with a little clay, 1 spec.; eight miles west of Kap Hooker, 14 m, sandy clay, 1 spec.

Distribution: East coast of North America; West Greenland; Spitsbergen (not common), the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya, most probably circumpolar; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean. Although the species has a fairly wide distribution in arctic regions, it is nowhere common. Wide bathymetrical range; from the southern entrance of the Davisstræde MC'INTOSH reports it from 3500 m.

Remarks: It is peculiar that *Glycera capitata* has only been found in high-arctic areas, not in more southern regions. It seems to be rather rare in East Greenland waters, whereas it is very common in West Greenland along the whole coast from about 77° N. Lat. to Julianehaab, both in the open sea and in coastal waters. Neither in West nor in East Greenland does this species enter the fjords.

Family **Eunicidae** Grube.

Subfamily **Onuphidinae** Levinsen.

44. *Onuphis conchylega* M. Sars 1835.

Onuphis conchylega Fauvel 1923, p. 415, figs. 164 a—m.

East Greenland records:

Onuphis conchylega Arm. Hansen 1882, p. 20.
Onuphis conchylega Arwidsson 1907, p. 543.
Onuphis conchylega Ditlevsen 1911, p. 419.
Onuphis conchylega Fauvel 1913, p. 85.
Onuphis conchylega Thorson 1933, p. 30, 38, 40, 45.
Onuphis conchylega Thorson 1934, table 17 and 18 (p. 51).
Onuphis conchylega Bertelsen 1937, p. 26, 33.
Onuphis conchylega Ditlevsen 1937, p. 27.
Onuphis conchylega Fauvel 1946, p. 400.
Onuphis conchylega E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 26.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 9): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°50′ N. 10°35′ W., south of Jan Mayen, 180 m, grey, volcanic mud (Fauvel); 70°50′ N. 8°29′ W., 162 m, 13 spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund); 70°05′ N. 8°26′ W., 699 m, ∞ spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund); 70°58′ N. 8°40′ W., 357 m, sandy clay (Arm. Hansen); 70°54′ N. 8°24′ W., 128 m, black sand with clay (Arm. Hansen). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* 77°31′ N. 18°24′ W., 275 m (Arwidsson); 77°00′ N. 18°30′ W., 300 m, 1 spec. (Ditlevsen); 76°08′ N. 18°26′ W., 10 m, 1 spec. (Ditlevsen); 76°06′ N. 13°26′ W., 200—250 m, 1 spec. (Ditlevsen); 74°17′ N. 15°20′ W., 250 m, 2 spec. — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 72°53′ N. 20°36′ W., 180 m, 10 spec.; 72°24′ N. 19°42′ W., 180 m, 2 spec.; 5 miles S. of Bontekoe Ø, 245 m, very tough clay with gravel and stones, 1 spec.; Eskimonæs, 55—53 m, 3 spec.; Eskimonæs, eastern harbour, 55—50 m, 10 spec.; same place, 14—10 m, 1 spec.; four stations round Jackson Ø, viz.: 74°05′ N. 17°47′ W., 205 m, tough clay, glacial deposits, 2 spec.; 73°50′ N. 18°38′ W., 190 m, glacial clay with glaciated stones, 2 spec.; 73°58′ N. 18°23′ W., 400 m, very tough, stiff clay with a few stones, 2 spec.; 73°39′ N. 18°14′ W., tough glacial clay with big stones, 2 spec.; Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord off Kap Franklin, 325 m, 1 spec.; between Kap Weber and Ymers Ø, 450 m, clay with a few big stones, ∞ spec.; Geologfjord, off Agardhs Bjerg, 375 m, fine, grey clay with fine gravel, 1 spec.; Eleonores Bugt, 130 m, tough clay with pebbles, 1 spec.; Duséns Fjord, 1 spec.; same fjord, east coast of the broad, 370 m, rather tough, brownish clay, ∞ spec.; off Kap Graah, 150 m, 10 spec.; numerous stations at the west coast of the broad, ∞ spec.; Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, off Isfjord, 760 m, fine, grey, loose clay with gravel, 2 spec.; off Engdalen, 230 m, grey clay with stones, 2 spec.; off Kjerulfs Fjord,

630 m, fine, grey, loose clay with a few big stones, 1 spec.; Kempes Fjord off Kap Oswald, 410 m, greyish-brown, tough clay with gravel, 10 spec.; between Maria Ø and Ella Ø, 250 m, clay with big stones, 1 spec.; numerous stations in Solitærbugt, Ella Ø, ∞ spec.; N. of Kap Hedlund, 150 m, loose, grey, sandy clay, 2 spec.; off Kap Biot, 115 m, stiff clay with gravel and stones, 2 spec.; 2 miles W. of Kap Wardlaw, 250 m, tough clay with stones and gravel, ∞ spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Raffles Ø off Liverpool Land, 235 m, sand, gravel, stones, 10 spec.; the entrance of Rosenvinges Bugt, 300 m, ∞ spec.; numerous stations in Hurry Fjord, ∞ spec.; off the entrance of Hurry Fjord, numerous finds, ∞ spec.; off Kap Hooker, 140 m, sand with some clay, 10 spec.; same place, 150 m, ∞ spec., between Kap Leslie and Jameson Land, 397 m, sandy, micaceous clay, ∞ spec.; between Kap Stevenson and Kap Leslie, 143 m, soft clay, 5 spec.; Nordbugt in Nordvestfjord, 160 m, loose clay, 2 spec.; same fjord, Solvig in Nordbugt, 37—30 m, very loose, light-grey clay, 2 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 175 m, 2 spec.; Kangerdlugssuaq, 75—100 m, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Angmagssalik, off the harbour, 45 m, 3 spec.; same place, 55 m, 1 spec.; Sermilik, settlement Ikáteq, 200 m, ∞ spec.; same place, II eastern fjord, 50 m, 3 spec.; same place, off the bird cliff, 200 m, ∞ spec.; Tasiussaq, 60—90 m, 3 spec.; same place, 45—50 m, 10 spec.; Nanûseq, 3 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, numerous finds, ∞ spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 100 m, ∞ spec.

Distribution: Widely distributed and often very abundant in arctic and boreal areas. West Greenland, where it penetrates to the very heads of the fjords; North America; the Murman Coast, Spitsbergen, the Bering Sea, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean. The species prefers sandy and gravelly bottoms and occurs mainly in shallow water but may be dredged from depths about 1700 m.

Remarks: DITLEVSEN (1911, p. 419) writes about one of the specimens from the "Danmark" Expedition that its tube was covered "—instead of the ordinary stones—with a species of conical Foraminifer; here and there is a single stone and at one place there is a branch of a Bryozoa colony, which is so long that it reaches outside the tube to both sides". The tubes of the present specimens were mainly covered with fragments of shells of various molluscs, many with small, flat stones, tests of Foraminifera (though none with the rusty-red tubes of *Hyperamina subnodosa* Brady, as was so often the case with the specimens from West Greenland), spicules of Spongiae, spines and shell-fragments of Echinoids, *Pectinaria* tubes, etc.

The species is one of the Polychaetes that are most frequently found in the large fjord complexes, where it penetrates to the very heads of the many ramifications of Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord; in the Scoresbysund area it has not been found in the innermost parts; thus not in Rødefjord, Gaasefjord, and Fønfjord, and it seems to be a little rarer in this area. In the more southern areas it is also very common; practically it has been dredged — often even in great abundance — wherever explorations have been carried out.

Subfamily **Lumbriconereinae** Grube.

45. *Lumbriconereis fragilis* (O. Fr. Müller) 1776.

Lumbriconereis fragilis Fauvel 1923, p. 430, figs. 171k—l.

East Greenland records:

Lumbrinereis fragilis Arm. Hansen 1882, p. 20.
Lumbrinereis fragilis Marenzeller 1886, p. 21.
Lumbriconereis fragilis Fauvel 1913, p. 86.
Lumbriconereis fragilis Spärck 1933, table 3 and 4.
Lumbriconereis fragilis E. Wesenberg-Lund 1934, p. 20.
Lumbriconereis fragilis Fauvel 1946, p. 399.
Lumbriconereis fragilis E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 27.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 10): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°50′ N. 10°33′ W., 180 m, grey, volcanic mud, 1 spec. (Fauvel); Jan Mayen, 20 m, 1 spec. (fragment) (Marenzeller); 70°54′ N. 8°24′ W., 128 m, black sand and clay (Arm. Hansen); 70°15′ N. 8°20′ W., 174 m, black sand and clay (Arm. Hansen); 70°58′ N. 8°04′ W., 357 m, clay and sand (Arm. Hansen); 70°50′ N. 8°29′ W., 162 m, 1 spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* East of Finsch Ø, 160 m, tough clay, 1 spec.; Moskusoksefjord, off Ankerbjerg, 95 m, rather tough, reddish clay with stones and gravel, 10 spec.; same place, 15 m, 1 spec.; Nordfjord, off the Danish house, 8 m, very fine, loose, grey clay, 1 spec.; Duséns Fjord at the anchoring place, 35 m, rather tough, greyish-brown clay with pebbles, 4 spec.; 6 miles S.E. of Franklins Ø, 210 m, tough clay with gravel, 3 spec.; numerous finds in Solitærbugt, Ella Ø, ∞ spec.; central part of Antarctics Sund, 540 m, very tough, grey clay with big stones, 1 spec.; Kap Hedlund, 28—18 m, 1 spec.; Forsblads Fjord, 100 m, ∞ spec.; Fleming Fjord, 230 m, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* 70°16′ N. 20°10′ W., 200 m, 1 spec.; Hurry Fjord, 100 m, 1 spec.; same fjord, near the entrance, 55 m, sandy clay with débris of algae, 1 spec.; off the entrance, 145 m, brown clay with gravel, 1 spec.; off Constable Pynt, 21—24 m, ∞ spec.; west coast of the fjord, 91 m, clay, ∞ spec.; off Fame Øer, 15—18 m, soft clay with *Laminaria* and *Rhodophyceae*, 2 spec.; west coast of Jameson Land, off Kap Leslie,

123 m, clay with stones, 1 spec.; near Danmarks Ø, 22 m, clay, 5 spec.; N.E. of same island, 20 m, soft clay, 2 spec.; off Kap Leslie, 82 m, micaceous clay, 1 spec.; Nordvestfjord, the Nordbugt, 28 m, loose clay, 1 spec.; four miles from the mouth of Schucherts Flod, 29 m, 2 spec.; Turner Sund, 6 m, 1 spec.; Kap Dalton, 20 m, 1 spec.; same place, 30 m, stony clay (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 150 m (E. WESENBERG-LUND); Kangerdlugssuaq, 4—5 m, 1 spec.; same place, 12—15 m, 5 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, II eastern fjord, 50 m, 3 spec.; settlement Ikáteq, 200 m, 1 spec.; Napasorssuaq, 10 spec.; numerous finds in Lindenows Fjord, ∞ spec.

Distribution: Very common in West Greenland, mainly inside the 1000 m contour; it enters the fjords almost to their heads; Spitsbergen, Franz Joseph Land, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, the Bering Sea; Iceland, the Faroes, Skandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, the Shetlands, France; the Mediterranean. In the Atlantic Ocean it extends southwards to Madeira. — Mostly in shallow water, but may descend to considerable depths (in the Davisstrædet 3389 m, DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 28).

Remarks: The species has not been taken in the northernmost East Greenland waters, but it is common in the fjord areas, where it enters rather far into the ramifications of Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord. The finds south of Kap Dalton are rather few.

46. *Lumbriconereis minuta* THÉEL 1879.

Lumbriconereis minuta THÉEL 1879, p. 42, no figure.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 10): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Sabine Ø, 10—6 m, 1 spec. — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 4 miles south of Holland Ø, 130 m, clay and gravel and big stones, 1 spec.; two miles S.W. of Bontekoe Ø, 240 m, tough clay, gravel, and stones, 1 spec.; two miles N. of Kap Wardlaw, 250 m, tough clay, gravel, and stones, 1 spec.; the entrance of Fleming Fjord, 215 m, stony clay, 3 spec.; Kong Oscars Fjord, south of Archers Øer, 280 m, tough clay, 10 spec.; 72°33′ N. 25°36′ W., 180 m, 1 spec., Moskusoksefjord, off Ankerbjerg, 95 m, rather tough, reddish clay with gravel and stones, 3 spec.; off Högboms Bjerg, 200 m, stiff clay, 1 spec.; Nordfjord, off Waltershausen glacier, 120 m, very fine, grey clay, 5 spec.; Geologfjord, off Agardhs Bjerg, 375 m, fine grey clay with fine gravel, 1 spec.; Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, off the Norwegian house, Gauss Halvø, 65 m, tough grey clay with gravel and stones, 3 spec.; Duséns Fjord, two miles off the anchoring place, 45 m, 2 spec.; entrance of the fjord, off Kap Graah,

150 m, stiff, brown clay, 2 spec.; Ymers Ø, off Zoologdalen, 160 m, grey, sandy clay; Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 5 spec.; Eleonores Bugt, 130 m, tough clay with pebbles, 1 spec.; between Eleonores Bugt and Ymers Ø, 460 m, tough, grey clay with reddish sand, ∞ spec.; Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, off Isfjord, 760 m, fine grey, rather loose clay with gravel, 2 spec.; off the entrance of Kjerulfs Fjord, 630 m, fine, grey, loose clay with a few stones, 4 spec.; off Engdalen, 230 m, grey clay with pebbles, 6 spec.; between the two glaciers at the head of Isfjord, 350 m, fine, loose, grey clay, 2 spec.; Isfjord, the Renbugt, 216 m, sandy gravel, 7 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, ∞ spec.; Narhvalsund, off Polhems Dal, 500 m, very tough, brown clay, 5 spec.; N.W. corner of Maria Ø, 200 m, partly tough, brown clay with pebbles, ∞ spec.; off Blomsterbugten, 575 m, tough, fine, grey clay with stones, 10 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Raffles Ø, off Liverpool Land, 234 m, sand, gravel, stones, 2 spec.; Hurry Fjord, Fame Øer, 15—18 m, *Laminaria*, *Desmarestia*, 10 spec.; off Constable Pynt, 24 m, clay, ∞ spec.; eight miles inside Kap Hooker, 13 m, clayey sand, 3 spec.; Hall Bredning, off Noa Creek, Milne Land, 500 m, clay, gravel, 1 spec.; Jameson Land, off the Bjørneøer, 34 m, tough clay, 1 spec.; Hall Bredning, off Kap Leslie, 410 m, soft clay, 1 spec.; between Kap Leslie and Jameson Land, 179 m, tough clay, 5 spec.; between Kap Leslie and Kap Stevenson, 162 m, tough clay with stones, 5 spec.; at the Bjørneøer, 360 m, stones, 1 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area*: Mikis Fjord, 7—8 m, clay, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, II eastern fjord, clay with stones, 1 spec.; Ikerasagssuaq, 235 m, clay, mud, 1 spec.; Napassorssuaq, 36 m, 2 spec.; numerous finds in Lindenows Fjord, ∞ spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; the Murman Coast, Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya; Iceland. Most probably much more widely distributed in the Arctic than hitherto known; furthermore boreal and Lusitanian.

Remarks: It is peculiar that the species had not been found previously in East Greenland waters, and its frequency in these areas now demonstrated might be expected. It penetrates much farther into Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord than into Scoresby Sund, and it is found in the deepest parts of this first-mentioned region.

47. *Lumbriconereis impatiens* Claparède 1868.

Lumbriconereis impatiens Fauvel 1923, p. 429, figs. 171 a—i.

East Greenland record:

Lumbriconereis impatiens E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 27.

Occurrence at East Greenland: *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°50′ N. 8°29′ W., 162 m, 1 spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund).

Distribution: Iceland, north of the Shetlands, Great Britain, France, and the Mediterranean. A Lusitanian and Atlantic species, with a few finds in the arctic region, in the Davisstrædet, south of 64° N. Lat. (E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950b, p. 70).

Remarks: This distinctly arctically marked locality is rather surprising.

48. *Paracticus littoralis* LEVINSEN 1879.

Paracticus littoralis LEVINSEN 1879, p. 11, Table 1 figs. 7—11.

East Greenland records:

Paracticus littoralis MARENZELLER 1886, p. 21.
Paracticus littoralis DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 695.
Paracticus littoralis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950b, p. 72.

Occurrence at East Greenland: *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 230—400 m, 1 spec. (MARENZELLER).

Distribution: Egedesminde (W. Greenland).

Remarks: The species is so far only known from these two localites; it was originally described from W. Greenland.

B. Polychaeta Sedentaria.

Family **Ariciidae** AUDOUIN & M. EDWARDS.

49. *Scoloplos armiger* (O. FR. MÜLLER) 1776.

Scoloplos armiger FAUVEL 1927, p. 20, figs. 6k—g.

East Greenland records:

Scoloplos armiger MÖBIUS 1874, p. 255.
Aricia arctica ARM. HANSEN 1882, p. 20.
Scoloplos armiger MARENZELLER 1886, p. 22.
Aricia armiger DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 423.
Aricia armiger DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 705.
Scoloplos armiger THORSON 1934, p. 38.
Scoloplos armiger DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 28.
Scoloplos armiger E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 29.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 11): *Jan Mayen Area:* East coast of Jan Mayen, 70°51′ N. 8°20′ W., 174 m, sand and clay (ARM. HANSEN); Jan Mayen, several spec. (MARENZELLER); Sabine Ø (MÖBIUS). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* Two finds at Danmarks Havn, 8—12 m (DITLEVSEN). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* East of Store Finsch, 160 m, tough clay, 2 spec.; between Clavering Ø and Store Finsch, 310 m, tough clay, 3 spec.; Eskimonæs, eastern harbour, fine, grey clay, 3 spec.; Eskimonæs, east of "Knolden", 15 m, clay, 3 spec.; Knudshoved, 22 m, 3 spec.; Karlshavn, 15 m, 1 spec.; Moskusoksefjord, 15 m,

1 spec.; Duséns Fjord, the anchoring place, 26 m, loose clay, 10 spec.; between Eleonores Bugt and Ymers Ø, 460 m, tough, grey clay mixed with a little red clay, 1 spec.; Eleonores Bugt, 130 m, tough clay with pebbles, 1 spec.; Isfjord, off Haredalen, 35—30 m, loose, brown clay, 2 spec.; between the two glaciers at the head of Isfjord, 35 m, fine, grey loose clay, 5 spec.; Solitærbugt, Ella Ø, numerous stations, ∞ spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Amdrups Havn, 6—10 m, *Laminaria* and *Phaeophyceae*, ∞ spec.; off Kap Hope, 140 m, sand, 6 m, 2 spec.; the entrance of Hurry Fjord, 57 m, sand and algae, 5 spec.; one mile north of the entrance, 22 m, sand with a few stones, ∞ spec.; off Constable Pynt, 21 m, clay, ∞ spec.; east side of Constable Pynt, 46 m, clay, ∞ spec.; west side of Constable Pynt, 7—10 m, very soft clay, ∞ spec.; at the Fame Øer, several finds in shallow water and on soft, clayey bottom, ∞ spec.; off Kap Hooker, several finds, ∞ spec.; eight miles west of Kap Hooker, several finds, ∞ spec.; west coast of Jameson Land, opposite Bjørneøer, several finds, ∞ spec.; opposite Kap Leslie, several finds, ∞ spec.; Kap Leslie, 126 m, micaceous clay, 3 spec.; N.E. side of Danmarks Ø, 19 m, soft clay, 3 spec.; Nordbugt in Nordvestfjord, 28 m, loose clay, ∞ spec.; Rødefjord, the bay opposite Rødeø, 13—18 m, 6 spec.; Turner Sund, 5 m, ∞ spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 4 spec.; Uttentals Sund, 4—40 m, 10 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, Íkáteq, 44—20 m, 1 spec.; II eastern fjord, 4—50 m, 3 spec.; Nanûseq, 4 m, 10 spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 50 m, 2 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland, not north of 71° N. Lat.; Spitsbergen, the White Sea, the Kara Sea, the Bering Sea, Novaya Zemlya, Siberia; very common round Iceland; circumpolar; the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, the Shetlands, Great Britain, France; widely distributed outside these areas, too; most probably cosmopolitan—on the whole: one of the most widely distributed Polychaetes. Chiefly found in shallow or low-littoral water and on a soft bottom.

Remarks: The species is most frequently found in the fjord areas, where it penetrates far into the innermost parts. It is furthermore one of the dominants of the animal communities in several localities where the bottom consists of soft or sandy clay, and where the depth is slight: < 25—30 m, e. g. in Hurry Fjord.

50. *Aricia cuvieri* Audouin & M. Edwards 1834.

Aricia cuvieri Fauvel 1927, p. 12, figs. 3e—l.

East Greenland records:

Aricia cuvieri Ditlevsen 1911, p. 423.
Aricia cuvieri Ditlevsen 1914, p. 706.
Aricia cuvieri Thorson 1934, p. 38 (footnote).

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 11): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Two finds in Danmarks Havn, 0—10 m (DITLEVSEN).

Distribution: The Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France.

Remarks: The finds are of some interest, because the species is otherwise unknown from arctic areas. It was not represented in the collections examined by me, and I am inclined to consider the statement of THORSON (op. cit.) as erroneous.

51. *Nainereis quadricuspida* (O. FABRICIUS) 1780.

Nainereis quadricuspida FAUVEL 1927, p. 23, figs. 8a—g.

East Greenland record:

Nainereis quadricuspida MARENZELLER 1886, p. 22.

Occurrence at East Greenland: *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 20 m, 1 spec. (MARENZELLER).

Distribution: Common in West Greenland; the Murman Coast, Spitsbergen, the White Sea, Prinz Karl Vorland; North America; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France.

Remarks: The find at Jan Mayen, the only one in this part of the North Atlantic Ocean, is of interest, because it considerably widens the area of distribution of the species towards the West; however, it is not surprising, for it agrees closely with finds in the arctic eastern hemisphere. It is, indeed, far more surprising that it has not hitherto been found along the East Greenland coast.

Family **Spionidae** M. SARS.

Subfamily **Laonicinae** SÖDERSTRÖM.

52. *Laonice cirrata* (M. SARS) 1851.

Laonice cirrata FAUVEL 1927, p. 38, figs. 12a—e.

East Greenland records:

Laonice cirrata SÖDERSTRÖM 1920, p. 220.
Laonice cirrata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 21.
Laonice cirrata DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 29.
Laonice cirrata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 30.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 12): *Jan Mayen Area:* 71°21′ N. 8°28′ W., 1275 m, grey ooze (SÖDERSTRÖM). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Between Store Finsch Ø and Clavering Ø, 310 m, tough clay, 1 spec.; two miles E. of Bontekoe Ø, 240 m, very tough

clay with gravel and stones, 1 spec.; 73°15′ N. 25°41′ W., 760 m, ooze and sand (SÖDERSTRÖM); 73°06′ N. 27°17′ W., 40—70 m, ooze and stones (SÖDERSTRÖM); Duséns Fjord, at the anchoring place, ∞ spec.; between Eleonores Bugt and Ymers Ø, 460 m, tough, grey clay mixed with a little red clay, 1 spec.; N. of Kempes Fjord, Kap Hedlund, 150 m, grey, sandy clay, 1 spec.; off Kap Oswald, 410 m, grey, brown clay with gravel and pebbles, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 35 m, 1 spec.; same bay, off the delta, 45 m, grey, brownish, rather tough clay with a few pebbles, 2 spec.; 72°45′ N. 22°56′ W., at the entrance of Kong Oscars Fjord, 35—60 m, ooze with stones (SÖDERSTRÖM); 72°01′ N. 23°03′ W., 32—40 m, ooze (SÖDERSTRÖM); 72°02′ N. 24°30′ W., 180—215 m, ooze and stones (SÖDERSTRÖM). — *Scoresbysund Area:* 70°43′ N. 22°29′ W., 70 m, ooze (SÖDERSTRÖM); between Kap Tobin and Kap Brewster, 340 m, fine, soft clay, 6 spec.; Hurry Fjord, off the entrance, 55 m, clayey sand, 3 spec.; at Constable Pynt, clay, ∞ spec.; at Fame Øer, numerous stations, clay, ∞ spec.; 70°50′ N. 22°33′ W., near Fame Øer, 5—8 m, ooze (SÖDERSTRÖM); off Kap Hooker, 60 m, clayey sand, 1 spec.; between Kap Stevenson and Kap Leslie, 162 m, tough clay and stones, 1 spec.; Jameson Land, off Bjørneøer, 31 m, tough clay, 3 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 130 m, 1 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 3 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; the Murman Coast, Spitsbergen, Bear Island, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya; North America; most probably circumpolar; Iceland, the Faroes, Great Britain, France, the Channel; Scandinavia, Denmark; the Mediterranean. Often at considerable depths.

Remarks: The species seems to be common only in the high-arctic regions of East Greenland. The finds published by SÖDERSTRÖM originate from the Swedish Greenland Expedition 1899.

53. *Prionospio steenstrupi* MALMGREN 1867.

Prionospio steenstrupi FAUVEL 1927, p. 60, figs. 21 f—i.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 12): *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, off the bird cliff, 100 m, 1 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 6 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland (rare), Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark; North America; not common in arctic waters; often at considerable depths where the bottom consists of clay and ooze and similar soft materials.

Remarks: It might be expected that the species, which is not a true arctic form, would only occur along the southernmost parts of the East Greenland coast.

54. *Prionospio cirrifera* WIRÉN 1883.

Prionospio cirrifera FAUVEL 1927, p. 62, figs. 21k—n.

East Greenland record:

Prionospio cirrifera SÖDERSTRÖM 1920, p. 237.

Occurrence at East Greenland: *Jan Mayen Area:* 71°12′ N. 8°28′ W., 1,275 m, grey ooze (SÖDERSTRÖM).

Distribution: Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya; a single find from deep water in the southern part of the Davisstrædet; Iceland, Great Britain, Scandinavia, Denmark; the Channel, France, southwards to Portugal.

Remarks: The species is rather rare; the habitat at Jan Mayen agrees with the more eastern habitats in the Arctic.

55. *Spiophanes kröyeri* GRUBE 1860.

Spiophanes kröyeri SÖDERSTRÖM 1920, p. 240, figs. 150—152.

East Greenland record:

Spiophanes kröyeri SÖDERSTRÖM 1920, p. 240.

Occurrence at East Greenland: *Jan Mayen Area:* 71°12′ N. 8°28′ W., 1,275 m, grey ooze (SÖDERSTRÖM).

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen; Scandinavia, Denmark.

Remarks: This single find connects the West Greenland and the Spitzbergen habitats and makes it probable that the distribution of the species is far wider in the Arctic than hitherto known.

Subfamily **Spioninae** SÖDERSTRÖM.

56. *Spio filicornis* (O. FR. MÜLLER) 1776.

Spio filicornis FAUVEL 1927, p. 43, figs. 15a—g.

East Greenland records:

Spio filicornis DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 423.
Spio filicornis DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 703.
Spio filicornis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 30.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 12): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Danmarks Havn, 0—10 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Scoresbysund Area:*

Off Kap Hope, 7 m, sand, 5 spec.; Nordbugt in Nordvestfjord, 30 m, loose clay, 1 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 5 m, 1 spec.; Uttentals Sund, 7 m, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tasissarssik, 20—30 m, 1 spec.; Napassorssuaq, 36 m, 1 spec.; Kap Tordenskjold, 32 m, 1 spec.; Nanûseq, 4 m, 1 spec.; several finds in Lindenows Fjord, soft bottom, ∞ spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, Siberia, the Bering Sea, circumpolar; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel, France.

Remarks: The species is found from the high-arctic regions to the southernmost point of East Greenland, but it is everywhere sparse and scattered.

57. *Polydora coeca* (Ørsted) 1843.

Polydora coeca Fauvel 1927, p. 52, figs. 18a—k.

East Greenland records:

Leipoceros uviferum Möbius 1874, p. 254.
Polydora coeca Söderström 1920, p. 259.
Polydora coeca Ditlevsen 1929, p. 31.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 12): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen (Möbius). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 35 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: Not common in arctic areas, mainly boreal and Lusitanian. In the Arctic hitherto only reported from West Greenland and Spitsbergen (a single find reported by Fauvel 1909). Otherwise: Denmark, Scandinavia, Great Britain, the Channel, France, the Mediterranean.

Remarks: It is quite natural that only a single find is at hand; it must be regarded as quite accidental. Ditlevsen (op. cit.) writes that the species is found east of Greenland, but gives no further information; most likely he refers to the record of Möbius.

Family **Paraonidae** Ceruti.

58. *Paraonis gracilis* Tauber 1879.

Paraonis gracilis Eliason 1920, p. 55, fig. 16, and E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 32, Pl. VII, fig. 34.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 12): *Scoresbysund Area:* North of Stewart Ø, 300 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: N.W. of the Faroes; Iceland; Denmark.

Remarks: The single specimen was secured by SØREN JENSEN, zoologist of the Danish East Greenland Expedition in 1900. — This small species, only a few mm long, was originally described from Danish waters, and formerly reported from the Wywille Thomson ridge and from Iceland (E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a and 1951 respectively). The find published here considerably widens its hitherto known area of distribution, and it is once more confirmed that nearly every new find of small annelids, is of great interest, because they are so easily overlooked and the finds are so accidental. The present find was made far beyond the limits of the hitherto known area of distribution of the species, and may indicate that the species actually is much more widely distributed in the northern part of the Atlantic than hitherto known.

59. *Aricidea suecica* ELIASON 1920.

Aricidea suecica E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 32, Pl. VIII, fig. 35.

East Greenland record:

Aricidea suecica E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 32.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 12): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°05′ N. 8°20′ W., 699 m, 1 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 10 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland (the southern, abyssal part of the Davisstrædet); Iceland (Isafjörður); between the Faroes and the Shetland Islands; Denmark (the Sound).

Remarks: The finds taken off Jan Mayen, at Ella Ø, and in Davisstrædet (the last-mentioned one published by the present author 1950b, p. 79) are the first finds made in arctic regions. They indicate that the species is most probably scattered all over the North Atlantic, but also that it is one of the Polychaetes that are often overlooked. Furthermore, it is very delicate and fragile, all the specimens at my disposal being fragmentary, and the posterior ends always lacking.

Family **Chætopteridae** AUDOUIN & M. EDWARDS.

60. *Spiochætopterus typicus* M. SARS 1856.

Spiochætopterus typicus FAUVEL 1927, p. 82, figs. 29a—i.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 12): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 75—80 m, ∞ spec.; Isfjord, off Haredalen, 55—59 m, loose, brown clay, 2 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry

Fjord, off Constable Pynt, 45 m, tough clay, 2 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 25 m, 2 spec.; same fjord, 100—150 m, 5 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland (very common); Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea; common in the Arctic and most probably circumpolar; Iceland, the Faroes, the Shetlands, Great Britain, France, Scandinavia; the Mediterranean, and widely distributed outside the Atlantic area, too.

Remarks: There is nothing surprising in the new finds, it is only natural that the species should occur in East Greenland waters; it is more peculiar that it is not much commoner than the material seems to indicate. — From Ella Ø, where a rather large number of specimens were secured in many catches, both empty and inhabited tubes are at hand.

Family **Cirratulidae** Carus.

61. *Cirratulus cirratus* (O. Fr. Müller) 1776.

Cirratulus cirratus Fauvel 1927, p. 94, figs. 33a—g.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 13): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Duséns Fjord, the inner broad part, 240 m, stiff, brownish clay, 1 spec.; Kong Oscars Fjord, at Traill Ø, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 45 m, several finds, clay with a few stones; with pebbles; with sand, about 20 spec.; Antarctics Sund, off the first valley, 410 m, tough clay with a few stones, 5 spec.; Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 3 m, 2 spec.; Kempes Fjord, off Kap Hedlund, 5—4 m, soft clay, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off Kap Hope, 20 m, sand and algae, 2 spec.; Hurry Fjord, at Fame Øer, 19 m, very soft clay, 2 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Several stations at Kangerdlugssuaq, 20 spec.; Uttentals Sund, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tasiussaq, 10—40 m, 4 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, the Barents Sea, Siberia, the Bering Sea, North America; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France.

Remarks: The species seems to be fairly scattered and rare in East Greenland; it penetrates far wider into the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord complex than in the Scoresbysund complex.

62. *Chætozone setosa* Malmgren 1867.

Chætozone setosa Fauvel 1927, p. 101, figs. 35d—k.

East Greenland records:

Chætozone setosa E. Wesenberg-Lund 1934, p. 22.
Chætozone setosa E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 34.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 13): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Eskimonæs, the inner harbour, 21—28 m, sandy clay, 3 spec.; Duséns Fjord, at the anchoring place, 25 m, soft clay with stones, 1 spec.; Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, off Engdalen, 230 m, grey clay with stones, 1 spec.; Eleonores Bugt, 130 m, tough clay with pebbles, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off the entrance of Hurry Fjord, 12 m, clay and sand, 2 spec.; 8 miles inside Kap Hooker, 12 m, clay and sand, 2 spec.; the W. coast of Jameson Land, off Kap Leslie, 22 m, micaceous clay, 2 spec.; between Kap Leslie and Jameson Land, 233 m, tough clay, 3 spec.; at the southeast side of Danmarks Ø, 19 m, soft clay, 2 spec.; Nordbugt in Nordvestfjord, 58 m, soft clay, 4 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 175 m, ooze (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Kap Tordenskjold, 38 m, 2 spec.; Nanûseq, 30 m, 2 spec.; several finds in Lindenows Fjord, ∞ spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 50 m, 3 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; the Kara Sea, north of Eurasia, the Barents Sea, Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, the Bering Sea; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean.—Most probably circumpolar.

Remarks: Fairly common along the whole coast, and penetrating rather far into both fjord areas.

Family **Chlorædmidae** MALMGREN.

63. *Flabelligera affinis* M. SARS 1829.

Flabelligera affinis FAUVEL 1927, p. 113, figs. 40a—f.

East Greenland records:

Flabelligera affinis DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 426.
Flabelligera affinis DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 708.
Flabelligera affinis REMY 1928, p. 217.
Flabelligera affinis THORSON 1933, p. 12, 13, 14, 26, 32.
Flabelligera affinis THORSON 1934, p. 22.
Flabelligera affinis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 22.
Flabelligera affinis BERTELSEN 1937, p. 27, 31.
Flabelligera affinis DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 31.
Flabelligera affinis STÖP-BOWITZ 1948b, p. 30.
Flabelligera affinis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 35.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 14): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Six stations at Danmarks Havn, 8—20 m, several spec. (DITLEVSEN, STÖP-BOWITZ); off Kap Bismarck, 15—20 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN, STÖP-BOWITZ); S. of Lille Pendulum, 74°35′ N. 18°23′ W., 8—20 m, sandy clay (STÖP-BOWITZ). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Eskimonæs, S.E. of "Knolden", 14—10 m, 4 spec.; Moskusoksefjord, 15 m, 1 spec.;

Duséns Fjord, at the anchoring place, 35 m, rather tough, greyish brown clay, 2 spec.; same fjord, the innermost broad, 130 m, tough, reddish brown clay with a little gravel, 10 spec.; at the head of the fjord, 10—18 m, clay, algae, 3 spec.; Eleonores Bugt, 12—35 m, clay and algae, 1 spec.; Isfjord, off Haredalen, 5—$2^1/_2$ m, stones with *Fucus*, *Laminaria* and *Chlorophyceae*, 3 spec.; Renbugten, 2 spec.; Kempes Fjord, off Kap Hedlund, 18—20 m, grey, sandy clay, 3 spec.; off Rhedins Fjord, 30—29 m, sandy clay, 3 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 3—7 m, stones and gravel, 12 spec.; Kong Oscars Fjord, at Aakerbloms Ø, 20 m, 1 spec.; Forsblads Fjord, 180—100 m, clay and sand, 1 spec.; 71°20′ N. 21°10′ W., off Kap Topham, 70 m, clay (STÖP-BOWITZ). — *Scoresbysund Area:* Rosenvinges Bugt at Scoresby Sund, 8—10 m, 3 spec.; same bay, 70°38′45″ N. 21°58′ W., 28—30 m, gneiss (REMY); Hurry Fjord, 70°43′ N. 22°29′ W., 70 m, clay (STÖP-BOWITZ); at Fame Øer, 70°50′ N. 22°33′ W., 9 m, clay (STÖP-BOWITZ); same place, 22—24 m, sandy clay, 5 spec.; the east coast, 25 m, clay and a little gravel, 1 spec.; Danmarks Ø, the S.E. coast, 10—14 m, soft clay, 4 spec.; Hekla Havn, 2 spec.; Rødefjord, the bay opposite Rødeø, 7—10 m, soft clay, ooze, and gravel, 1 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Seven stations at Kangerdlugssuaq at depths from 10 to 100 m, gravel, stones, shells, muddy clay, stones with algae, 9 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND); Ødesund, north of Kap Gustav Holm, 10—30 m, 3 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* 65°52′ N. 36°54′ W., 10—15 m, 3 spec.; Sarqarmiut, 3 spec.; Angmagssalik, 3 spec.; Ikerasagssuaq, 10—0 m, 2 spec.; Sermilik, 5—7 m, ∞ spec.; Tasiussaq, 10—35 m, 10 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 20—30 m, 3 spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 60 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: Most probably circumpolar; very common in the Arctic. W. Greenland; Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, the Bering Sea; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France.

Remarks: DITLEVSEN (1911) writes that the specimens from the Danmark Expedition are large, some of them attaining a length of 60—70 mm; none of my specimens reach a similar length, and several of them are extremely poorly preserved.

64. *Flabelligera infundibularis* JOHNSON 1901.

Flabelligera infundibularis JOHNSON 1901, p. 417, pl. 12, figs. 124—127.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 14): *Scoresbysund Area:* Rosenvinges Bugt, 1 spec.; Turner Sund, 6 m, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Angmagssalik, in sand among *Laminaria*, 1 spec.

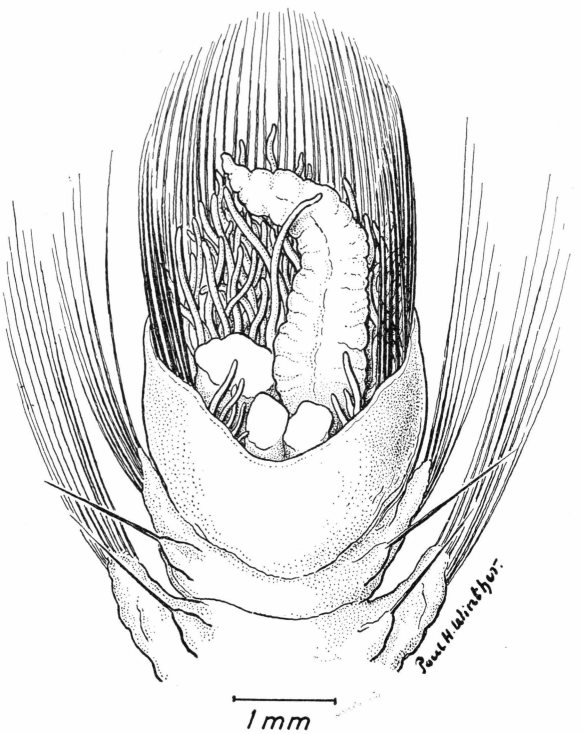


Fig. 4. *Flabelligera infundibularis* JOHNS. The anterior end.

Distribution: Puget Sound (JOHNSON 1901); West Greenland (MOORE 1902).

Remarks: It is with some reservation that I refer three specimens to this (doubtful?) species. They are all rather poorly preserved, without their mucous covering; in one of them the skin is even ruptured. The anterior end of the best preserved animal is figured, showing one of the stout, lobulate palpi, the dorsal group of long, slender tentacles, and some of the much shorter tentacles of the ventral group. The dorsal setae of the first two segments forming the cephalic cage (or the oral funnel) are, in this specimen, very strong; in the other two they have in part been lost or broken, but in both of them they form an almost completely closed circle—a feature which is not seen in the figured specimen. The dorsal setae of the following segments are much more slender and very long; the ventral hooks commence in the third segment and are imbedded in small, conical parapodia, only one in each; they are strongly curved distally; the sensory papillae are borne on very long, thread-like pedicles, and closely agree with the figure given by JOHNSON. The intersegmental constrictions are deep and distinct. The species is acknowledged as valid by GÜNTHER (1912) and MOORE (1902).

STÖP-BOWITZ (1948b) is inclined to regard it as identical with *F. affinis*; my material does not warrant a definite decision, but perhaps I am most inclined to agree with the latter author; the distinguishing characters are rather vague and of little systematical value, viz. in *F. infundibularis* 1) the stout, lobulate palpi, 2) the cephalic cage forming an almost closed circle, and 3) the deep intersegmental furrows.

65. *Stylarioides plumosa* (O. FR. MÜLLER) 1776.

Stylarioides plumosa FAUVEL 1927, p. 116, figs. 41a—g.

East Greenland record:

Pherusa plumosa STÖP-BOWITZ 1948b, p. 33.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 14): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 71°20′ N. 21°10′ W., 70 m, clay, stones, shells (STÖP-BOWITZ). — *Scoresbysund Area:* The entrance of Hurry Fjord, 57 m, sandy clay with decayed algae, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Kûngmiut, 22 m, sandy clay, 2 spec.; Tasiussaq, 10—40 m, 2 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 40—60 m, 5 spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 90 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Bear Island, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea; North America; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France.

Remarks: It is rather peculiar that this widely distributed species, common over great parts of the arctic regions, seems actually to be rare in East Greenland waters.

66. *Diplocirrus glaucus* HAASE 1914.

Diplocirrus glaucus FAUVEL 1927, p. 120, figs. 43a—d.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 14): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* The central part of Antarctics Sund, 340 m, 4 spec.

Distribution: The species is rather rare in arctic regions, though it is fairly widely spread: Arctic Norway, the Barents Sea, the Finmark, the White Sea (not Spitsbergen); Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, France.

Remarks: Only this single accidental find; the species belongs to those, which may be expected to be found more commonly on further exploration. The find published here represents the westernmost habitat in the North Atlantic Area.

67. *Diplocirrus hirsutus* (ARM. HANSEN) 1879.

Diplocirrus hirsutus STÖP-BOWITZ 1948a, p. 29, fig. 7, and DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 426, pl. XXIX, fig. 11.

East Greenland records:

Trophonia hirsuta DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 426.
Trophonia hirsuta DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 709.
Trophonia hirsuta SPÄRCK 1933, tab. 3.
Diplocirrus hirsutus STÖP-BOWITZ 1948b, p. 37.
Diplocirrus hirsutus E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 35.
Diplocirrus hirsutus E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 78.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 14): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 77°00′ N. 17½° W., 300 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN); 74°52′ N. 17°16′ W., 350 m, clay, stones (STÖP-BOWITZ); Claveringstrædet, 175 m. — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 30 miles S.E. of Jackson Ø, 202 m, tough glacial clay with big stones, 1 spec.; E. of Store Finsch, 160 m, tough clay, 1 spec.; Ymers Ø, off Zoologdalen, 55 m, 1 spec.; between Ymers Ø and Eleonores Bugt, 460 m, tough, grey clay mixed with a little red clay, 1 spec.; 72°28′ N. 21°48′ W., 180 m, clay and stones (STÖP-BOWITZ). — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off Kap Hooker, 140 m, gravel, sandy clay, 6 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Arctic Norway. Almost exclusively arctic.

Remarks: DITLEVSEN (1911) reports it from the "Danmark" Expedition, but does not mention the locality, which he did not publish till 1914.

68. *Diplocirrus longisetosus* (MARENZELLER) 1890.

Diplocirrus longisetosus MARENZELLER 1890, p. 5, Taf. 1, fig. 3 (only setæ).

East Greenland record:

Diplocirrus longisetosus STÖP-BOWITZ 1948b, p. 38.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 14): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 74°52′ N. 17°16′ W., 350 m, clayey ooze, sand, stones (STÖP-BOWITZ); off Murray Ø, 71°33′ N. 21°30′ W., 200 m, clay, sand (STÖP-BOWITZ). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Eskimonæs, 55—53 m, clay with a few stones, 2 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 10—12 m, stones and gravel, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, west coast of Constable Pynt, 18—22 m, tough clay, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 40—50 m, 3 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; arctic Norway, Spitsbergen. A rare, arctic species.

Remarks: Along the whole coast, but scarce and scattered; in rather deep water at the open coast, and in more shallow water in the fjords, in which it is only found in the outer parts.

69. *Brada villosa* Rathke 1843.

Brada villosa Stöp-Bowitz 1948a, p. 33, fig. 1, and E. Wesenberg-Lund 1951, p. 79, fig. 7.

East Greenland records:

Brada villosa Remy 1928, p. 217.
Brada villosa E. Wesenberg-Lund 1934, p. 33.
Brada villosa Bertelsen 1937, p. 31.
Brada villosa Stöp-Bowitz 1948b, p. 41.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 13): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 6 spec. — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Gael Hamkes Bugt, off Kap Stosch, 15 m, 1 spec.; 72°53′ N. 20°36′ W., 180 m, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 7 spec.; 71°20′ N. 21°10′ W., 70 m, clay (Stöp-Bowitz). — *Scoresbysund Area:* Rosenvinges Bugt, 70°35′48″ N., 28—30 m, gneiss, 1 spec. (Remy); Hurry Fjord, at the entrance, 16 m, clay and algae, 1 spec.; at Fame Øer, 70°50′ N. 22°23′ W., 58 m, clay (Stöp-Bowitz); same place, 17 m, clay and sand, 1 spec.; 8 miles inside Kap Hooker, 13 m, sandy clay, 1 spec.; Turner Sund, 6 m, 3 spec.; off Kap Dalton, 18—22 m, 2 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Kangerdlugssuaq, 5 m, 2 spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund); same fjord, 20—25 m, muddy clay, 1 spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund); 420 m, 20 spec.; Uttentals Sund, 75—100 m, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, II eastern fjord, 25 m, 20 spec.; Tasiussaq, 1 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya, the Bering Sea, Alaska, North America; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean. — Mainly arctic, and most numerous in arctic regions; vertical range from the littoral zone to abyssal regions.

Remarks: Widely spread along the coast, only abundant in the southern areas, and only in the outer parts of the fjord complexes.

70. *Brada inhabilis* (Rathke) 1843.

Brada inhabilis Stöp-Bowitz 1948a, p. 40, fig. 11.

East Greenland records:

Brada granulata Ditlevsen 1911, p. 426.
Brada granulata Ditlevsen 1914, p. 710.
Brada granulata E. Wesenberg-Lund 1934, p. 32.

Brada granulata BERTELSEN 1937, p. 31.
Brada granulata DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 32.
Brada inhabilis STÖP-BOWITZ 1948b, p. 42.
Brada granulata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 36.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 13): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 77°00′ N. 18½′ W., 300 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN, STÖP-BOWITZ). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Mackenzie Bugt (STÖP-BOWITZ); 72°28′ N. 21°48′ W., off Franklins Ø, 180 m, clay with a few stones (STÖP-BOWITZ); 71°20′ N. 21°10′ W., off Kap Topham, 70 m, clay, stones, shells (STÖP-BOWITZ); Duséns Fjord, off the entrance, 16—20 m, tough clay, 1 spec.; off Kap Graah, 150 m, sandy clay, 1 spec.; Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, east of Zoologdalen, 180 m, 1 spec.; off Kap Weber, 73°32′ N. 24°38′ W., 100—110 m, clay, gravel, stones (STÖP-BOWITZ); Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 6 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, 2 spec.; at its entrance, 150 m, clay, 1 spec.; at Fame Øer, 9 m, clay, algae (STÖP-BOWITZ); Jameson Land, off Kap Hooker, 140 m, 2 spec.; same loc., 123 m, gravel, sandy clay, 4 spec.; opposite Bjørneøer, 10—10 m, loose, sandy clay, 6 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 175 m, 2 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND); same place, 130 m, mud, 1 spec. (E. WESEN-BERG-LUND); Kangerdlugssuaq, 20 m, shells and stones, 2 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND); same fjord, 10—50 m, 10 spec.; Ødesund, 10—30 m, 2 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, settlement Íkáteq, 200 m, 2 spec.

Distribution: A markedly arctic species, circumpolar; Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, north of Eurasia; West Greenland. — In the boreal and Lusitanian areas: Iceland, Scandinavia, the Faroes, Denmark; North America.

Remarks: This species seems to be commoner than the preceding one; it penetrates far into Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, whereas it is restricted to the outer parts of Scoresby Sund. Not south of Tasiusak.

Family **Scalibregmidae** MALMGREN.

71. *Scalibregma inflatum* RATHKE 1843.

Scalibregma inflatum FAUVEL 1927, p. 123, figs. 44a—f.

East Greenland records:

Scalibregma inflatum MÖBIUS 1874, p. 255.
Scalibregma inflatum ARM. HANSEN 1882, p. 14.
Scalibregma inflatum DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 423.
Scalibregma inflatum var. *corethrura* DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 425.

Scalibregma inflatum Ditlevsen 1914, p. 711.
Scalibregma inflatum Furreg 1925, p. 156.
Scalibregma inflatum Thorson 1933, p. 46.
Scalibregma inflatum Ditlevsen 1937, p. 33.
Scalibregma inflatum Stöp-Bowitz 1945b, p. 68.
Scalibregma inflatum Stöp-Bowitz 1948b, p. 24.
Scalibregma inflatum E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 36.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 15): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 71°12′ N. 8°28′ W., 1,275 m, grey clay, 2 spec. (Furreg). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* Two stations in Danmarks Havn, pelagic, ∞ spec. (Ditlevsen). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Off Mackenzie Bugt, 12—35 m, ooze (Stöp-Bowitz); 73°06′ N. 27°10′ W., E. of Vinterøer, 40—70 m, ooze (Stöp-Bowitz); Duséns Fjord, off the entrance, at Kap Graah, 100 m, 1 spec.; the inner broad part of the fjord, 15—20 m, 1 spec.; Ymers Ø, off Zoologdalen, 160 m, grey clay with some sand, 5 spec.; Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 24 m, 1 spec.; Moskusoksefjord, 15 m, 1 spec.; Kempes Fjord, off Kap Hedlund, 15 m, 2 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, several stations, ∞ spec.; 72°28′ N. 21°48′ W., E. of Kap Parry, 180 m, ooze (Stöp-Bowitz); 71°20′ N. 21°10′ W., E. of Kap Topham, 90 m, ooze (Stöp-Bowitz). — *Scoresbysund Area:* The entrance of Scoresby Sund, 57 m, sandy clay, 1 spec.; Hurry Fjord, 70°43′ N. 22°29′ W., 70 m, ooze (Stöp-Bowitz); off Kap Hooker, 140 m, sandy clay, 2 spec.; 8 miles west of Kap Hooker, 14 m, sandy clay, ∞ spec.; Nordbugt in Nordvestfjord, 153 m, loose clay, 2 spec.; Rødefjord, the bay opposite Rødeø, 37 m, soft clay, ooze, and gravel, 1 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Uttentals Sund, 4—40 m, 3 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, off the bird-cliff, 100 m, 1 spec.; Nápassorssuaq, 36 m, 1 spec.; Kap Tordenskjold, 90 m, 2 spec.; numerous close-lying localities in Lindenows Fjord, ∞ spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, Siberia; thus it is widely distributed in the Arctic, most likely circumpolar; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark (far into the Baltic); the Channel, Great Britain, Ireland, France.

Remarks: In his paper on the Polychaetes from the "Danmark" Expedition Ditlevsen shows that *Scalibregma inflatum* var. *corethrura* Mich. is the epitokous stage of *S. inflatum.* Several of the specimens examined by him were filled with ripe sexual products and provided with the characteristic long swimming bristles; furthermore he quotes the journal of the zoologist of the expedition, who reports that the specimens in question were taken pelagically, at the side of the ship (12th and 13th of September), as well as, likewise pelagically, under the ice or in small cavities in the ice (24th September). Stöp-Bowitz

(1945b) seems to be inclined to agree with DITLEVSEN; and on examining the specimens at my disposal, among which several epitokous worms were found, I did not doubt that MICHAELSEN's variety is actually the epitokous stage of this species. — By the way, DITLEVSEN (1911) gives no information about the localities from which his material originates; a re-examination of the collections shows that they were all secured in Danmarks Havn.

Scalibregma inflatum is fairly common in East Greenland; it penetrates considerably farther into the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord complex than into Scoresby Sund.

72. *Scalibregma wiréni* FURREG 1925.

Scalibregma wiréni FURREG 1925, p. 163, figs. I—N.

East Greenland records:

Scalibregma wiréni FURREG 1925, p. 163.
Scalibregma wiréni STÖP-BOWITZ 1948b, p. 26.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 15): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, 73°06′ N. 27°17′ W., 3—9 m, clay and algae, 1 spec. (FURREG, STÖP-BOWITZ).

Distribution: This species is so far only known from the single specimen described by FURREG from East Greenland.

73. *Pseudoscalibregma longisetosum* (THÉEL) 1879.

Eumenia longisetosa THÉEL 1879, p. 49, pl. IV, fig. 48.

East Greenland records:

Pseudoscalibregma longisetosum FURREG 1925, p. 170.
Pseudoscalibregma longisetosum E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 24.
Pseudoscalibregma parvum STÖP-BOWITZ 1945b, p. 72.
Pseudoscalibregma parvum STÖP-BOWITZ 1948b, p. 27.
Pseudoscalibregma longisetosum E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 36.
Pseudoscalibregma longisetosum E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950b, p. 88.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 15): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 71°12′ N. 8°28′ W., 1,275 m, grey clay, 4 spec. (STÖP-BOWITZ); 71°05′ N. 8°51′ W., 800 m, grey clay (STÖP-BOWITZ). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* 74°52′ N. 17°16′ W., 350 m, ooze, sand, gravel (FURREG, STÖP-BOWITZ). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Mackenzie Bugt, 10—16 m, clay (FURREG, STÖP-BOWITZ); Moskusoksefjord, 100 m, ooze (FURREG, STÖP-BOWITZ); 72°28′ N. 21°48′ W., E. of Kap Topham, 180 m, ooze, pebbles (FURREG, STÖP-BOWITZ); Murray Ø, 71°33′ N. 21°30′ W., 200 m, sandy ooze (FURREG, STÖP-BOWITZ). — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, 70°43′ N. 22°29′ W., 70 m, ooze (FURREG, STÖP-BOWITZ). — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 175 m, ooze, 8 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND).

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, the Barents Sea, Arctic Norway; the Faroes. — A typical arctic form.

Remarks: Rather rare and scattered, only along the outer coasts, with the exception of a single find in Moskusoksefjord. Not known from the southern part of the coast.

74. *Eumenia crassa* Ørsted 1843.

Eumenia crassa Fauvel 1927, p. 127, figs. 45i—k.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 15): *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, off Constable Pynt, 45 m, tough clay, 1 spec.; Danmarks Ø, the southeast coast, 20 m, soft clay, 1 spec.

Distribution: West of Greenland (in the deep-sea); Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya, Siberia; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, the Mediterranean. An Atlantic and boreal species with outposts in the arctic eastern parts of the Atlantic Ocean.

Remarks: As might be expected, the species is rare in East Greenland.

Family **Opheliidae** Grube.

75. *Travisia forbesi* Johnston 1840.

Travisia forbesi Fauvel 1927, p. 138, figs. 48g—k.

East Greenland records:

Travisia forbesi Möbius 1874, p. 255.
Travisia forbesi Arm. Hansen 1879, p. 4.
Travisia forbesi Marenzeller 1886, p. 22.
Travisia forbesi Ditlevsen 1914, p. 707.
Travisia forbesi Ditlevsen 1929, p. 38.
Travisia forbesi Stöp-Bowitz 1945a, p. 29.
Travisia forbesi Fauvel 1946, p. 401.
Travisia forbesi Stöp-Bowitz 1948b, p. 10.
Travisia forbesi E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 38.
Travisia forbesi E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950b, p. 91.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 15): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°51′ N. 9°02′ W., 37—65 m, black sand; in the stomach of a *Gadus callarias* (Stöp-Bowitz); 70°55′ N. 8°30′ W., 14—31 m, black sand (Stöp-Bowitz); Mary Muss Bay, 23 m, black sand (Stöp-Bowitz); Jan Mayen, 18—27 m (Arm. Hansen, Stöp-Bowitz); Jan Mayen, 20—30 m, several spec. (Marenzeller); Jan Mayen (Fauvel). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* Sabine Ø (Möbius, Ditlevsen, Stöp-Bowitz). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord*

Area: Eskimonæs, the eastern harbour, 6—10 m, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tasiussaq, 2 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Bear Island, the Kara Sea, Siberia, Alaska, North America; circumpolar; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain; mainly an arctic and boreo-arctic species, which extends southwards to the British Islands and France.

Remarks: By a slip of memory, I wrote in my paper on the West Greenland Polychaetes that this species is found at Sabine Ø — an East Greenland and not a West Greenland locality.

(It should be added that it is rather peculiar that *Ophelia limacina* Rathke 1843 has not been secured from East Greenland until now, as it is fairly common in West Greenland and at Spitsbergen, along arctic Norway, in the Barents Sea, and in the sea between East Greenland and Iceland).

76. *Ammotrypane aulogaster* RATHKE 1843.

Ammotrypane aulogaster FAUVEL 1927, p. 133, figs. 47 a—e.

East Greenland records:

Ammotrypane aulogaster THORSON 1933, p. 10, 12, 20.
Ammotrypane aulogaster THORSON 1934, p. 20, 22, 24.
Ammotrypane aulogaster E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 22.
Ammotrypane aulogaster BERTELSEN 1937, p. 31.
Ophelina acuminata STÖP-BOWITZ 1948b, p. 14.
Ammotrypane aulogaster E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 38.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 16): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* East of Clavering Ø, 74°10′ N. 20°08′ W., 24—40 m (STÖP-BOWITZ); Knudshoved, Karlshavn, 8—10 m, 2 spec.; Moskusoksefjord, 6—15 m, 1 spec.; Duséns Fjord, at the anchoring place, 20—25 m, 2 spec.; the inner broad of the fjord, 4—10 m, 2 spec.; at its head, 15—20 m, 3 spec.; 73°06′ N. 27°13′ W., 30—70 m (STÖP-BOWITZ); Kempes Fjord, off Kap Hedlund, 14 m, grey, sandy clay, 5 spec.; numerous stations in the Solitærbugt, Ella Ø, ∞ spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, off the entrance, 57 m, sandy clay, 2 spec.; at Fame Øer, 25 m, very soft clay, 2 spec.; west coast of Jameson Land, opposite Kap Leslie, 22 m, sandy, micaceous clay, 2 spec.; off Bjørneøer, 10 m, loose, sandy clay, 2 spec.; Nordbugt in Nordvestfjord, 30 m, loose clay, 1 spec.; the north coast of Danmarks Ø, 200 m, soft clay with gravel, 1 spec.; the south coast, 10—17 m, soft clay with *Desmarestia*; Rødefjord, the bay opposite Rødeø, 138 m, soft clay with ooze and gravel, 2 spec.; Turner Sund, 1 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 7—8 m,

1 spec.; Kangerdlugssuaq, 15—20 m, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, II eastern fjord, 25 m, 2 spec.; Tasiussaq, 2 spec.; Napassorssuaq, 36 m, 5 spec.; Nanûseq, 22 m, 1 spec.; several localities in Lindenows Fjord, ∞ spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Bear Island, Finmark, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, Kola Peninsula, Siberia; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark, the Faroes, Great Britain, France. — Circumpolar, boreal, Lusitanian.

Remarks: Fairly common along the northern areas of the coast, penetrating far into both the large fjord complexes.

77. *Ammotrypane cylindricaudatus* Arm. Hansen 1879.

Ammotrypane cylindricaudatus Fauvel 1927, p. 133, figs. 47 a—g.

East Greenland records:

Ophelina cylindricaudata Stöp-Bowitz 1948b, p. 18.
Ammotrypane cylindricaudatus E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 38.
Ammotrypane cylindricaudatus E. Wesenberg-Lund 1951, p. 84.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 16): *Jan Mayen Area:* 69°31′ N. 7°06′ W., 2,465 m, 2 spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Knudshoved, Karlshavn, 8—10 m, 1 spec.; 72°28′ N. 21°48′ W., 180 m, ooze (Stöp-Bowitz); 72°01′ N. 23°30′ W., 32—40 m, ooze (Stöp-Bowitz); off Murray Ø, 71°33′ N. 21°30′ W., 200 m, ooze (Stöp-Bowitz); 72°45′ N. 22°56′ W., 35—60 m, ooze (Stöp-Bowitz); Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 1 spec.; Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 9 m, 1 spec.; Eleonores Bugt, 130 m, 1 spec.; 73°06′ N. 27°17′ W., 3—9 m, ooze, sand (Stöp-Bowitz); Geologfjord, off Agardhs Bjerg, 375 m, fine, grey clay with fine gravel, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* At the entrance of Hurry Fjord, 57 m, sandy clay, 1 spec.; at Fame Øer, 21 m, tough clay, 1 spec.; same loc., 23—25 m, ooze (Stöp-Bowitz); Jameson Land, opposite Kap Leslie, 22 m, loose, sandy clay, 1 spec.; opposite Bjørneøer, 10 m, sandy clay, 1 spec.; Hekla Havn, 4—10 m, 1 spec.; Rødefjord, the bay opposite Rødeø, 39 m, clayey sand with stones, 1 spec.; Turner Sund, 6 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic Norway, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Eurasia; Iceland, Scandinavia; Canada. The species is rather rare everywhere and in arctic waters mainly an abyssal species.

Remarks: It is rather surprising that the species is so comparatively common in East Greenland. It is found fairly far into the large fjord complexes.

78. *Ophelina groenlandica* STÖP-BOWITZ 1948.

Ophelina groenlandica STÖP-BOWITZ 1948b, p. 20, fig. 6.

East Greenland record:

Ophelina groenlandica STÖP-BOWITZ 1948b, p. 20.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 16): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 74°35′ N. 18°33′ W., south of Lille Pendulum, 18—21 m, sandy ooze, algae, 2 spec. (STÖP-BOWITZ); South of Sabine Ø, 153 m, clay and stones, 2 spec. — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* South of Clavering Ø, 74°10′ N. 20°08′ W., 24—40 m, ooze, gravel, many shells, 4 spec. (STÖP-BOWITZ); Eskimonæs, the eastern harbour, 6—10 m, 1 spec.; the inner harbour, 29—25 m, 2 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 20 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: Hitherto only known from East Greenland, the holotype is from Lille Pendulum.

Remarks: It is of interest that this "young" species has been found in the present material, also. Four of the new finds are from the surroundings of the localities published by STÖP-BOWITZ; the single find at the opposite end of the long East Greenlandic coast may indicate that the species, though evidently rare, may actually thrive along the whole coast.

79. *Ophelina abranchiata* STÖP-BOWITZ 1948.

Ophelina abranchiata STÖP-BOWITZ 1948b, p. 22, fig. 7.

East Greenland record:

Ophelina abranchiata STÖP-BOWITZ 1948b, p. 22.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 16): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 72°28′ N. 21°48′ W., off Kap Topham, 180 m, ooze, stones, 1 spec. (STÖP-BOWITZ).

Distribution: So far only known from this locality.

Remarks: Not present in my material.

Family **Capitellidae** GRUBE.

80. *Capitella capitata* (O. FABRICIUS) 1780.

Capitella capitata FAUVEL 1927, p. 154, figs. 55a—h.

East Greenland records:

Capitella capitata DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 427.
Capitella capitata DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 712.
Capitella capitata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 39.
Capitella capitata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950b, p. 91.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 16): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Danmarks Havn, 0—9 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Duséns Fjord, the inner broad, 15—20 m, 1 spec.; Kempes Fjord, off Kap Oswald, 30—35 m, clay, 2 spec.; off Kap Hedlund, 14 m, ∞ spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, several localities, ∞ spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, off the entrance, 21 m, 1 spec.; the east coast, 25 m, sand and algae, 5 spec.; off Kap Hope, 9—12 m, sand, 2 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 15 m, 1 spec.; Uttentals Sund, 4—5 m, 2 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tasîssaq, 6—8 m, 1 spec.; Nanûseq, 4 m, 2 spec.; Kap Tordenskjold, 55 m, 1 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, numerous stations, ∞ spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya; Iceland, the Faroes, the Hebrides, Scandinavia, Denmark, France, Great Britain; the Mediterranean.

Remarks: The species is widely spread, but does not seem to be common, and only abundant in a few places; very likely, however, it easily escapes attention on account of its fragile nature; my specimens were all fragmentary. Some specimens from the Solitærbugt were ripe females, found within their membranaceous tubes, the inner sides of which were densely covered, nearly lined with eggs.

81. *Heteromastus filiformis* (CLAPARÈDE) 1864.

Heteromastus filiformis FAUVEL 1927, p. 150, figs. 53a—i.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 16): *Sydøstkyst Area:* Kap Tordenskjold, 17 m, ∞ spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 8 m, 6 spec.

Distribution: Iceland, Denmark, the Channel; hitherto not known from the Arctic; a boreal, Lusitanian, and Mediterranean species.

Remarks: In agreement with the otherwise more southern habitats of this species it is only found in the southernmost parts of East Greenland. A rather rare species.

82. *Notomastus latericeus* M. SARS 1846.

Notomastus latericeus FAUVEL 1927, p. 143, figs. 49a—h.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 16): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Duséns Fjord, 2 miles from the anchoring place, 70—100 m, reddish-brown, tough clay with pebbles, 2 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 35 m, 2 spec.; Forsblads Fjord, 180—100 m, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund*

Area: Rødefjord, the bay opposite Rødeø, 30—35 m, soft clay with many big stones, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya; rather sporadic in the Arctic, though widely distributed; mainly boreal and Lusitanian: Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean; North America. — In arctic regions mainly abyssal, in boreal and Lusitanian areas mainly in shallow water.

Remarks: It is noteworthy that so far the species has not been found in the southern areas, where it should be most likely to occur.

Family **Arenicolidae** JOHNSTON.

83. *Arenicola marina* (LINNÉ) 1758.

Arenicola marina FAUVEL 1927, p. 161, figs. 57 a—i.

East Greenland record:

Arenicola marina BERTELSEN 1937, p. 19.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 16): *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tasiussaq, 2 spec.; Angmagssalik, in the stomach of a bullhead, 2 spec.; Tasîssaq (BERTELSEN).

Distribution: Mainly boreal and Lusitanian, with outposts in the Arctic (West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Siberia); Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; North America.

Remarks: The two first-mentioned habitats date from rather old collections, 1902 and 1919, respectively, and no particulars are stated on the labels as regards its biology. BERTELSEN, however, writes about the find at Tasîssaq in the Angmagssalik area: "In two localities in Tasîssaq large numbers of excrement piles of *Arenicola marina* were observed on sandy deposits, many of them lying below the low-water mark. They were observed down to some few metres' depth, but since this deeply burrowing species is but exceptionally collected by the dredge, it is absent from the dredged material. The collections contain only one fragment of a specimen[1]) dug up from the tidal zone, but, accordingly, sufficient to confirm the observation".

It can, no doubt, be regarded as documented that this species does not occur in the large northern fjord areas, where careful collecting has been carried out, both in the littoral zone and on the shore, where the species is otherwise found. The reason for the absence of the common lug-worm is undoubtedly to be found in the fact that everywhere, both in the fjord complexes and along the open coasts, sandy deposits are of very inconsiderable extent.

[1]) This fragment was not present in the collections examined by me (E.W.-L.).

Family **Maldanidae** Malmgren.

Subfamily **Lumbriclymeninae** Arwidsson.

84. *Praxillura longissima* Arwidsson 1906.

Praxillura longissima Arwidsson 1906, p. 27, pl. 1, figs. 1—7, and E. Wesenberg-Lund 1948, p. 8, fig. 1.

East Greenland records:

Praxillura longissima Arwidsson 1906, p. 27.
Praxillura longissima E. Wesenberg-Lund 1948, p. 8.
Praxillura longissima E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 39.
Praxillura longissima E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950b, p. 92.
Praxillura longissima E. Wesenberg-Lund 1951, p. 87.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 17): *Jan Mayen Area:* 71°50′ N. 8°51′ W., 800 m, tough ooze with a little sand (Arwidsson); 70°58′ N. 8°42′ W., Hvalrosbugt, 36 m, black sand, a few specimens (Arwidsson). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* 74°55′ N. 17°59′ W., 350 m, 7 spec. (Arwidsson). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Gauss Halvø, off the Norwegian house, 65 m, 1 spec.; Ymers Ø, off Zoologdalen, 180 m, very tough clay with stones, 1 spec.; Kempes Fjord, Kap Hedlund, 10 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Between Kap Tobin and Kap Brewster, 530 m, very soft clay, stones, and gravel, 3 spec.; between Kap Stevenson and Kap Leslie, 162 m, tough clay and stones, 3 spec.; Hall Bredning between Milne Land and Bjørneøer, 550 m, very tough clay, about 30 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; the Norwegian Sea, the Kara Sea; Iceland. A rare species, hitherto only known from a rather few arctic localities and from the sea off Faxa Floî (West Iceland).

Remarks: According to Arwidsson (1906), one of the specimens from the sea north of Jan Mayen was densely set with a species of *Loxosoma*. — The present finds considerably widen its hitherto known area of distribution and are of great interest, because the species has hitherto been rather little known.

85. *Lumbriclymene minor* Arwidsson 1906.

Lumbriclymene minor Arwidsson 1906, p. 46, pl. 1, figs. 27—29.

East Greenland records:

Lumbriclymene minor Arwidsson 1906, p. 46.
Lumbriclymene minor Ditlevsen 1914, p. 713.
Lumbriclymene minor E. Wesenberg-Lund 1948, p. 15.
Lumbriclymene minor E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 40.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 17): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 72°45′ N. 22°58′ W., off Scott Kelties Øer in Vega Sund, 35—60 m, 2 spec. (ARWIDSSON).

Distribution: West Greenland; Swedish west coast, the Channel.

Remarks: ARWIDSSON (1906, p. 49) reports a specimen and a fragment of this species from East Greenland; on p. 49 he describes them "ohne Angabe eines Nahmen", but in the explanation of the plates he refers the specimens to *L. minor.*

86. *Notoproctus oculatus* var. *arctica* ARWIDSSON 1906.

Notoproctus oculatus var. *arctica* ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 57, pl. 1, fig. 38.

East Greenland records:

Notoproctus oculatus var. *arctica* ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 57.
Notoproctus oculatus var. *arctica* DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 713.
Notoproctus oculatus var. *arctica* DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 36.
Notoproctus oculatus var. *arctica* E. WESENBERG-LUND 1948, p. 18.
Notoproctus oculatus var. *arctica* E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 40.
Notoproctus oculatus var. *arctica* E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950b, p. 94.
Notoproctus oculatus var. *arctica* E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 89.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 17): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 74°55′ N. 17°59′ W., 350 m, sand and pebbles, 11 spec. (ARWIDSSON). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 72°56′ N. 24°49′ W., off Maria Ø, 125 m, grey ooze with pebbles and sand, 3 spec. (ARWIDSSON).

Distribution: West Greenland; Norwegian Sea, Finmarken, Spitsbergen; E. of Iceland. Seems to be restricted to arctic areas, and is mainly low-abyssal.

Remarks: The habitats in the northern parts of East Greenland agree with the otherwise arctic distribution of the species.

Subfamily **Rhodininae** ARWIDSSON.

87. *Rhodine gracilior* TAUBER 1879.

Rhodine gracilior ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 74, pl. 2, figs. 53—58.

[East Greenland record:

Rhodine gracilior E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 89.]

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 17): *Scoresbysund Area:* Off Kap Hooker, 140 m, gravel and sandy clay, 3 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain; North America. Mainly boreal.

Remarks: The record quoted above has reference to the locality published here.

Subfamily **Nicomachinae** Arwidsson.

88. *Nicomache lumbricalis* (O. Fabricius) 1780.

Clymene lumbricalis Sars 1846—56, p. 16, pl. 2, figs. 23—26

East Greenland records:

Nicomache lumbricalis Marenzeller 1886, p. 22.
Nicomache lumbricalis Arwidsson 1906, p. 86.
Nicomache lumbricalis Fauvel 1913, p. 89.
Nicomache lumbricalis Ditlevsen 1914, p. 714.
Nicomache lumbricalis Fauvel 1946, p. 401.
Nicomache lumbricalis E. Wesenberg-Lund 1948, p. 23.
Nicomache lumbricalis E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 41.
Nicomache lumbricalis E. Wesenberg-Lund 1951, p. 90.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 17): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°50′ N. 10°33′ W., 180 m, grey volcanic ooze (Fauvel); Jan Mayen, 2 spec. (Marenzeller); Jan Mayen (Fauvel). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 73°24′ N. 21°25′ W., Mackenzie Bugt, 70 m (Arwidsson); 72°28′ N. 21°48′ W., north of Kap Parry, 180 m (Arwidsson); Moskusoksefjord, 15 m, 3 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, east of Constable Pynt, 33 m, clay, about 10 spec.; at Fame Øer, 20 m, very tough clay, 4 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* 65°40′ N. 35°32′ W., 70 m (Arwidsson); Tasîssaq, 60—100 m, 5 spec.; Tasîssarssik, 20—30 m, 2 spec.; numerous stations in Lindenows Fjord, ∞ spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic Norway, Finmarken, Kola Peninsula, Spitsbergen, the White Sea, the Kara Sea; Labrador; Iceland; almost exclusively arctic; in the boreal area replaced by the variety *borealis* Arwids.

Remarks: The species seems to be mainly restricted to the open coasts or the areas near them; only one find, viz. that in Moskusoksefjord, is far from the open sea.

89. *Nicomache trispinata* Arwidsson 1906.

Nicomache trispinata Arwidsson 1906, p. 104, pl. 2, figs. 74—77; pl. 3, figs. 78—79.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 17): *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, 100 m, 2 spec.; north of Stewart Land, between Kap Brewster and Kap Dalton, 300 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: Iceland; Trondheimfjord (West-Norway); the Sound.

Remarks: The two finds of this very little known species are of great interest; they considerably widen its hitherto known area of distribution towards the west.

90. *Nicomache quadrispinata* ARWIDSSON 1906.

Nicomache quadrispinata ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 108, pl. 3, figs. 80—84; E. WESENBERG-LUND 1948, p. 27, figs. 12—13.

East Greenland records:

Nicomache quadrispinata ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 108.
Nicomache quadrispinata DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 714.
Nicomache quadrispinata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1948, p. 27.
Nicomache quadrispinata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 41.
Nicomache quadrispinata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 91.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 17): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 74°55′ N. 17°59′ W., 350 m, ooze with sand and pebbles, 45 spec. (ARWIDSSON); 74°35′ N. 18°23′ W., south of Lille Pendulum, 18—21 m, sandy ooze (ARWIDSSON). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 74°10′ N. 20°08′ W., at Clavering Ø, 25—40 m, ooze with many shells and pebbles, 4 spec. (ARWIDSSON); 72°28′ N. 21°48′ W., north of Kap Parry, ooze, pebbles, 2 spec. (ARWIDSSON). — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hekla Havn, Danmarks Ø.

Distribution: An exclusively arctic species. West Greenland; arctic Iceland, Spitsbergen.

Remarks: It agrees with the arctic occurrence of the species that it has been secured only from the northernmost parts of the East Greenland coast.

91. *Petaloproctus tenuis* (THÉEL) 1879.

Maldane tenuis THÉEL 1879, p. 57, figs. 52—54.

East Greenland records:

Petaloproctus tenuis ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 114.
Petaloproctus tenuis DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 714.
Petaloproctus tenuis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1948, p. 31.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 17): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 74°10′ N. 20°08′ W., S.E. of Clavering Ø, 25—40 m, ooze with many shells and gravel, 4 spec. (ARWIDSSON); 73°10′ N. 27°08′ W., the innermost part of the fjord (ARWIDSSON). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 6 spec.

Distribution: Novaya Zemlya, Spitsbergen. The species is exclusively arctic. In the boreal area it is replaced by the variety *borealis* Arwids.

Remarks: The new find in Lindenows Fjord is of interest; it shows that the species is of scattered — though rare — occurrence all over the coast.

Subfamily **Euclymeninae** Arwidsson.

92. *Leiochone polaris* (Théel) 1879.

Leiochone polaris Arwidsson 1906, p. 150, pl. 4, figs. 118—123; E. Wesenberg-Lund 1948, p. 31, fig. 15.

East Greenland records:

Leiochone polaris Arwidsson 1906, p. 150.
Leiochone polaris Ditlevsen 1914, p. 715.
Leiochone polaris E. Wesenberg-Lund 1948, p. 31.
Leiochone polaris E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 42.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 18): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°55′ N. 8°30′ W., 14—21 m, sand (Arwidsson). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* 74°35′ N. 18°23′ W., south of Lille Pendulum, 21 m, ooze (Arwidsson). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 73°28′ N. 21°35′ W., Mackenzie Bugt, 12—35 m, ooze, 3 spec. (Arwidsson); Moskusoksefjord, 3 spec.; Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, numerous stations, ∞ spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off Kap Hope, 9 m, sand, about 20 spec.; Hurry Fjord, off Fame Øer, 9 m, ooze, 4 spec. (Arwidsson).

Distribution: Exclusively arctic; West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea.

Remarks: The non-occurrence in the southeast coast area agrees with the arctic habitats of the species.

93. *Leiochone borealis* Arwidsson 1906.

Leiochone borealis Arwidsson 1906, p. 156, pl. 3, figs. 108—115; pl. 4, figs. 116—117.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 18): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Moskusoksefjord, 15 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: In arctic regions only known from West Greenland and the sea N.E. of Iceland, and Finmarken, and mainly from abyssal regions. In the boreal area it is much more frequent: Denmark, Scandinavia, Great Britain, the Hebrides, and in this area from less deep water.

Remarks: The species is rare in the Arctic, and the find published here is, without any doubt, the northernmost outpost hitherto known.

(*Praxillella affinis* (M. SARS) 1872.

DITLEVSEN (1911, p. 427) records this species from the sea west of Danmarks Havn; ARWIDSSON, also, examined the specimens, and found that they actually belong to *Pr. prætermissa* (M. Sars). DITLEVSEN himself (1914, p. 716) corrects his mistake. *P. affinis* was not present in my material either.)

94. *Praxillella gracilis* (M. SARS) 1861.

Praxillella gracilis ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 183, pl. 4, figs. 153a—155; pl. 5, figs. 156—158; E. WESENBERG-LUND 1948, p. 39, fig. 19.

East Greenland records:

Praxillella gracilis ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 183.
Praxillella gracilis DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 715.
Praxillella gracilis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 25.
Praxillella gracilis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1948, p. 39.
Praxillella gracilis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 43.
Praxillella gracilis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 92.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 18): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 72°45′ N. 22°58′ W., West of Scott Kelties Øer, 35—60 m, ooze with stones, 2 spec. (ARWIDSSON); Duséns Fjord, at the anchoring place, 26 m, 1 spec.; 73°06′ N. 27°17′ W., Antarctics Sund, 70 m, 2 spec. (ARWIDSSON). — *Scoresbysund Area:* Southeast coast of Danmarks Ø, 20 m, soft clay, 2 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Kangerdlugssuaq, 5—10 m, clay, 1 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Kap Tordenskjold, 22 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic Norway, Spitsbergen, Siberia; Iceland, North America. In the boreal area known from the west coast of Scandinavia; mainly arctic.

Remarks: The specimen from Kangerdlugssuaq was found in a tube of rusty-red clay fixed to a fine, tough membrane. The worm itself was grey with lighter rings (E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 25).—The East Greenlandic finds were scattered rather accidentally all along the coast; the species seems to be rare.

95. *Praxillella prætermissa* MALMGREN 1865.

Praxillella prætermissa ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 192, pl. 4, figs. 136a—143; E. WESENBERG-LUND 1948, p. 41, figs. 20—21.

East Greenland records:

Praxillella prætermissa ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 192.
Clymene affinis DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 427.
Praxillella prætermissa DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 716.
Praxillella prætermissa DITLEVSEN 1929, p. 41.
Praxillella prætermissa E. WESENBERG-LUND 1948, p. 41.
Praxillella prætermissa E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 43.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 18): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 76°47′ N. 18°45′ W., 0—4 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 427 erroneously determined as *Clymene affinis* M. Sars). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Mackenzie Bugt, 72°28′ N. 21°35′ W., 12—35 m, ooze, several spec. (ARWIDSSON); Moskusoksefjord, 2 spec.; Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 3 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, numerous stations, ∞ spec.; Kjerulfs Fjord, 73°06′ N. 27°17′ W., 70 m, ooze with stones (ARWIDSSON). — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, at Fame Øer, 5—8 m, ooze (ARWIDSSON). — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Uttentals Sund, 20—25 m, 3 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, II eastern fjord, 25 m, 2 spec.; same fjord, off the bird cliff, 100 m, 3 spec.; off the settlement Íkáteq, 44 m, 3 spec.; Ikerasagssuaq, 235 m, 1 spec.; Napassorssuaq, 38 m, 15 spec.; Kap Tordenskjold, 22 m, 15 spec.

Distribution: Widely distributed in the Arctic; West Greenland; Finmarken, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, the White Sea, Novaya Zemlya; most probably circumpolar; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark, the Faroes, Great Britain, France, the Mediterranean. Mainly restricted to clay bottom.

Remarks: Fairly common in the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area, into which it penetrates to the innermost ramifications. In Scoresby Sund a single find near the open sea; fairly common in the surroundings of Angmagssalik.

96. *Praxillella prætermissa* var. *minor* ARWIDSSON 1906.

Praxillella prætermissa var. *minor* ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 204, pl. 4, fig. 44.

East Greenland record:

Praxillella prætermissa var. *minor* ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 204.

Occurrence at East Greenland: *Jan Mayen Area:* Mary Muss Bugt, 71°00′ N. 8°30′ W., 23 m, fine, black sand, a little ooze, some spec. (ARWIDSSON); Treibholz Bugt, 70°55′ N. 8°30′ W., 14—21 m, similar bottom, some spec. (ARWIDSSON).

Distribution: Only known from these localities, whence the type specimen originates.

97. *Axiothella catenata* MALMGREN 1865.

Axiothella catenata ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 209, pl. 5, figs. 166—170.

[East Greenland record:

Axiothella catenata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1948, p. 47.]

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 18): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Moskusoksefjord, 1 spec.; the head of Duséns Fjord, at

the anchoring place, steep, rocky coast, 9—5 m, clay with *Desmarestia* and *Chlorophyceae*, 3 spec.; same fjord, the inner broad, 4—10 m, 5 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 18 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic Norway, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, the White Sea; North America; most probably circumpolar.

Remarks: It is the finds published here to which reference is made in my paper from 1948; thus the species must be regarded as new to East Greenland.

98. *Gen. et sp.?* ARWIDSSON 1906.

Gen. et sp.? ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 243, pl. 6, fig. 191.

East Greenland records:

Gen. et sp.? ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 243.
Gen. et sp.? DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 717.

Occurrence at East Greenland: *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 73°06′ N. 27°17′ W., 3—9 m, the innermost part of the fjord ɔ: the east coast of Kjerulfs Fjord, sandy ooze and algae.

Remarks: ARWIDSSON writes that in the Rijksmuseum in Stockholm he has found on anterior fragment (9 segments) of a small Maldanid-species. It is unique in that the 7th and 8th chætigerous segments are not separated from each other; he writes "eine Grenze zwischen dem 7. und 8. Borstensegmente fehlt". — Here reference is made to his discussion of the relationship of this species to either the subfamily *Euclymeninae* or the subfamily *Proclymeninae.*

Subfamily **Maldaninae** ARWIDSSON

99. *Maldane sarsi* MALMGREN 1865.

Maldane sarsi ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 251, pl. 6, figs. 192—199; E. WESENBERG-LUND 1948, p. 48, figs. 24—25.

East Greenland records:

Maldane sarsi ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 251.
Maldane sarsi DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 717.
Maldane sarsi THORSON 1933, p. 44, 46, 47, 51.
Maldane sarsi DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 38.
Maldane sarsi E. WESENBERG-LUND 1948, p. 49.
Maldane sarsi E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 44.
Maldane sarsi E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 94.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 19): *Jan Mayen Area:* 71°50′ N. 8°51′ W., 800 m, ooze (ARWIDSSON). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* 74°55′ N. 17°59′ W., 350 m, ooze (ARWIDSSON). — *Kejser Franz Josephs*

Fjord Area: 74°10′ N. 20°08′ W., 25—40 m, ooze, shells (ARWIDSSON); 73°58′ N. 18°23′ W., east of Jackson Ø, 400 m, very tough, stiff clay with a few stones, 10 spec.; S.W. of Franklins Ø, 325 m, 10 spec.; 6 miles S.E. of Franklins Ø, 210 m, tough clay with gravel, 10 spec.; 72°28′ N. 21°48′ W., north of Kap Parry, 180 m, ooze (ARWIDSSON); 72°45′ N. 22°58′ W., west of Scott Kelties Øer, 36—36 m, ooze, stones (ARWIDSSON); 73°16′ N. 23°15′ W., 28—36 m, ooze with shells and stones (ARWIDSSON); Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 10 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, numerous stations, ∞ spec.; Isfjord, off Haredalen, 35—30 m, loose, brown clay, 10 spec.; 73°17′ N. 25°59′ W., off Blomsterbugten, 760 m (ARWIDSSON); 73°06′ N. 27°17′ W., Kjerulfs Fjord, 40—70 m, ooze, stones (ARWIDSSON); same place, 3—9 m, sand, ooze (ARWIDSSON). — *Scoresbysund Area:* Between Kap Tobin and Kap Brewster, 530 m, clay with gravel and stones, 10 spec.; off Kap Hope, 12 m, sand, 10 spec.; Hurry Fjord, off Constable Pynt, 44 m, tough clay, about 15 spec.; 70°50′ N. 22°31′ W., Fame Øer, 23—25 m, ooze (ARWIDSSON); same place, 9 m (ARWIDSSON); 70°34′ N. 22°29′ W., 70 m, ooze (ARWIDSSON); 8 miles west of Kap Hooker, 13 m, clayey sand, 15 spec.; Kap Leslie, 68 m, micaceous clay, 6 spec.; west coast of Jameson Land, opposite Bjørneøer, 30 m, tough clay, 3 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Fjord behind Kûngmiut, 7—10 m, 5 spec.; Ikerasagssuaq, 235 m, 10 spec.; Napassorssuaq, 38 m, ∞ spec.; Kap Tordenskjold, 22 m, 5 spec.; Nanûseq, 40 m, 5 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, numerous stations, ∞ spec.

Distribution: Mainly arctic; very common in West Greenland; the Norwegian Sea, Bear Island, Spitsbergen, Murman Coast, the Kara Sea, Siberia; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark; North America. Both in the littoral zone and in the abyssal regions.

Remarks: One of the commonest Polychaetes in East Greenland, where it extends especially far into the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord complex.

100. *Maldane glebifex* GRUBE 1860.

Maldane glebifex E. WESENBERG-LUND 1948, p. 50, fig. 26.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 18): *Scoresbysund Area:* Hekla Havn, Danmarks Ø, 6—12 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Iceland; France; the Mediterranean, the Adriatic.

Remarks: A species which has so far been regarded as Atlantic and Mediterranean. However, the working up of the large arctic and boreo-arctic collections, which have been studied by me during the last few years, has shown that it has several outposts in arctic regions (E. WESENBERG-LUND 1948, 1950b, 1951).

101. *Asychis biceps* (M. SARS) 1861.

Asychis biceps ARWIDSSON 1906, p. 263, pl. 6, figs. 200—207; E. WESENBERG-LUND 1948, p. 35, figs. 27—29.

East Greenland records:

Asychis biceps THORSON 1934, p. 51, 52, 53, table 17.
Asychis biceps E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 25.
Asychis biceps THORSON 1934, p. 52.
Asychis biceps E. WESENBERG-LUND 1948, p. 52.
Asychis biceps E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 96.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 19): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 74°55′ N. 17°59′ W., 330 m, 1 spec. — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 74°05′ N. 17°77′ W., north of Jackson Ø, 250 m, glacial deposits with glaciated stones, 2 spec.; 73°58′ N. 18°23′ W., east of Jackson Ø, 400 m, very tough, stiff clay with pebbles, 3 spec.; 73°39′ N. 18°14′ W., south-east of Jackson Ø, 245 m, very tough glacial clay with stones, 1 spec.; between Kap Franklin and Brochs Øer, 440 m, tough, brownish clay, 1 spec.; N.E. of Kap Graah, 460 m, very tough clay with pebbles, 10 spec.; Kong Oscars Fjord, S.E. of Kap Dufva, 575 m, tough, brownish clay with small stones, 5 spec.; Antarctics Sund, off the first valley, 410 m, tough, grey clay with a few stones, 3 spec.; the inner part of the fjord, off Engdalen, 230 m, grey, sandy clay, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Between Kap Brewster and Kap Tobin, 67 m, tough clay with big stones, 6 spec.; between Kap Leslie and Jameson Land, 530 m, tough clay, ∞ spec.; off Kap Hooker, 142 m, sand with a little clay, 12 spec.; Nordvestfjord, Nordbugt, 180 m, loose clay, 2 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, Íkáteq, 200 m, 3 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; the Norwegian Sea, Arctic Norway, Spitsbergen; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark.

Remarks: Especially common and often fairly abundant in the large fjord complexes, in both of which it penetrates far into the innermost ramifications.

Family **Oweniidae** RIOJA.

102. *Owenia fusiformis* DELLE CHIAJE 1841.

Owenia fusiformis FAUVEL 1927, p. 202, figs. 71 a—f.

East Greenland records:

Ammochares assimilis ARM. HANSEN 1882, p. 20.
Owenia fusiformis DITLEVSEN 1929, p. 42.
Owenia fusiformis THORSON 1934, p. 20, 28, 30, 40, table 17 and 18.
Owenia fusiformis DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 35.
Owenia fusiformis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 45.
Owenia fusiformis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 96.

Occurrence at East Greenland(Chart 19): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°50′ N. 8°20′ W., 174 m, black sand and clay (ARM. HANSEN). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Moskusoksefjord, 15 m, 3 spec.; between Kap Graah and the Vinterøer, 55 m, tough, greyish-brown clay, 3 spec.; Duséns Fjord, at the anchoring place, several stations, about 20 spec.; Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 2 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, numerous stations, ∞ spec.; Kempes Fjord, at Kap Hedlund, numerous stations, ∞ spec.; at the western entrance of Antarctics Sund, 230 m, 3 spec.; Isfjord, off Haredalen, 15—9 m, loose, greyish-brown clay, ∞ spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Liverpool Land, coast at Raffles Ø, 235 m, gravel and stones, 3 spec.; off Rathbone Ø, 170 m, sand, gravel, and stones, 2 spec.; Hurry Fjord, off the entrance, 57 m, sandy clay, 2 spec.; 1 mile inside the entrance, 14 m, sand, 8 spec.; at Constable Pynt, 23 m, clay, 14 spec.; the west coast of Constable Pynt, several stations, ∞ spec.; off Kap Hooker, several stations, ∞ spec.; 8 miles west of Kap Hooker, several stations, ∞ spec.; at the west side of Jameson Land, opposite Kap Leslie, 23 m, sandy, micaceous clay, 5 spec.; opposite Bjørneøer, 51 m, clay, 9 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, Íkateq, 25 m, 3 spec.; Napassorsuaq, 38 m, 3 spec.; Kap Tordenskjold, 25 m, 2 spec.; Nanûseq, 22 m, 3 spec.; Qeqertatsuaq, 60—70 m, 3 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Siberia; Iceland, the Faroes; Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; North America.

Remarks: Very common in the large fjord complexes; in the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area it has been met with so far eastwards as explorations have been carried out; in the Scoresbysund Area it is restricted to the outer parts and to Hall Bredning. In certain places it is so abundant that the bottom must be fairly densely covered with the characteristic, sabulous tubes.

103. *Myriochele heeri* MALMGREN 1867.

Myriochele heeri FAUVEL 1927, p. 204, figs. 71 a—m.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 19): *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, II eastern fjord, 50 m, 10 spec.; Ikerasagssuaq, 235 m, ∞ spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 5 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, several stations, ∞ spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; the Norwegian Sea, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark.

Remarks: The species is not so common in East Greenland as *Owenia fusiformis*; in West Greenland waters and in the Norwegian Sea, however, it is the commoner of the two species (cf. E. WESENBERG-

LUND 1950a, p. 46). It also seems to prefer deeper water than its congener. In East Greenland it has only been found rather sporadically in the southernmost parts.

Family **Sternaspidae** MALMGREN.

104. *Sternaspis scutata* RANZANI 1817.

Sternaspis scutata FAUVEL 1927, p. 216, figs. 76a—g.

[East Greenland record:

Sternaspis scutata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950b, p. 105.]

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 19): *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 425 m, clay, 3 spec.

Distribution: Widely distributed, but scattered in the arctic, boreal, and Atlantic regions. Fairly common in Icelandic waters on or just outside the shelf; a few finds in West Greenland and in arctic Norway; so far not known from Spitsbergen. Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean.

Remarks: The reference to an East Greenlandic occurrence of this species in my paper (1950b) alludes to the locality published here.

Family **Amphictenidae** MALMGREN.

105. *Cistenides granulata* (LINNÉ) 1767.

Pectinaria (Cistenides) granulata NILSSON 1928, p. 28, fig. 8.

East Greenland records:

Pectinaria granulata THORSON 1933, p. 10, 12, 13, 14, 20, 22, 24, 26, 30, 32, 34, 46, 55, 57, 64, 66.

Pectinaria granulata BERTELSEN 1937, p. 26, 27, 28.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 20): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Sabine Ø, 10—6 m, 1 spec. — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Moskusoksefjord, 15 m, 1 spec.; Kong Oscars Fjord, at Aakerbloms Ø, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, numerous stations, ∞ spec.; Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 20—8 m, 2 spec.; Duséns Fjord, the inner broad, 4—10 m, ∞ spec.; Kap Hedlund, numerous stations, ∞ spec.; off Rhedins Fjord, at Kap Oswald, 10—15 m, 6 spec.; at Kap Hedlund, 30—23 m, 3 spec.; Eleonores Bugt, 12—$3^1/_2$ m, clay with *Fucus*, *Laminaria*, and *Desmarestia*, 2 spec.; Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, off Engdalen, 34—37 m, brown, loose clay, 6 spec.; Isfjord, off Haredalen, 5—$2^1/_2$ m, stones, with *Fucus*, *Laminaria*, and *Chlorophyceae*, 3 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:*

Fjord behind Kûngmiut, 20 m, 8 spec.; Angmagssalik, 65°57′ N., 2 spec.; same place, off the harbour, 45 m, 1 spec.; Sermilik, settlement Epilalaq, 5—7 m, 4 spec.; settlement Íkatek, 200 m, 1 spec.; same fjord, 25 m, 1 spec.; Tasiussaq, 10—0 m, 20 spec.; same place, 30 m, 2 spec.; same place, 40—60 m, 2 spec.; 63°32′ N. 41°50′ W., the head of Skjoldungen Fjord, 1 spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 60—80 m, 10 spec.; Qutdleq, 30 m, 3 spec.; Napassorssuaq, 36 m, 2 spec.; Kap Tordenskjold, 36 m, 2 spec.; Nanûseq, 46 m, 4 spec.; same place, 8—58 m, 6 spec.; Nanûseq Fjord, 1 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, at Kûngamiut, 10—75 m, 2 spec.; same fjord, numerous localities, ∞ spec.

Distribution: Widely spread and common almost everywhere, abundant in the arctic and boreo-arctic regions. West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, the Bering Sea; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain; North America.

Remarks: One of the most abundant Polychaetes in East Greenland, especially in the southern fjords and along the southern part of the coast.

106. *Cistenides hyperborea* Malmgren 1865.

Cistenides hyperborea Malmgren 1865, p. 360, pl. XVIII, fig. 40.

East Greenland records:

Pectinaria hyperborea Ditlevsen 1911, p. 427.
Pectinaria hyperborea Ditlevsen 1914, p. 720.
Pectinaria hyperborea Thorson 1933, p. 30.
Pectinaria hyperborea E. Wesenberg-Lund 1934, p. 25.
Pectinaria hyperborea Bertelsen 1937, p. 26.
Pectinaria hyperborea Ditlevsen 1937, p. 39.
Pectinaria hyperborea Fauvel 1946, p. 402.
Pectinaria hyperborea E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 46.
Cistenides hyperborea E. Wesenberg-Lund 1951, p. 100.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 20): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Stormbugt, 10—20 m, 3 spec. (Ditlevsen); Danmarks Havn, 20—30 m, 1 spec. (Ditlevsen). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 24 m, 3 spec.; Duséns Fjord, several stations, 28—10 m, about 20 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Scoresby Sund (Fauvel). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Fjord behind Kûngmiut, 6 spec.; Ikerasagssuaq, 235 m, 1 spec.; Tasiussaq, 90 m, 2 spec.; Angmagssalik, 20 m, sand, 23 spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund); same place, 25—30 m, 5 spec.; Kap Tordenskjold, 22 m, 4 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 32 m, 2 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen; Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, Siberia; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark; North America.

Remarks: The species is not by far so common — or so abundant — in the East Greenland waters as the preceding one; it is also more

distinctly restricted to the southern areas. In my material there is not a single find from the Scoresbysund complex.

Family **Ampharetidae** MALMGREN.

107. *Ampharete acutifrons* (GRUBE) 1860.

Ampharete grubei FAUVEL 1927, p. 227, figs. 79a—p.

East Greenland record:

Ampharete acutifrons E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 46.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 20): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°50′ N. 8°29′ W., 162 m, 1 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 4 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 2 spec.

Distribution: Widely distributed in arctic and boreal areas, mainly restricted to low or littoral waters; only now and then entering the deep-sea. West Greenland; Finmarken, Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, Siberia; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; North America. The Mediterranean.

Remarks: It is peculiar that this species, rather common in neighbouring arctic waters, is so rare and scattered in East Greenland. The finds published here have a rather accidental character.

108. *Ampharete finmarchica* M. SARS 1865.

Ampharete finmarchica WOLLEBÆK 1912, p. 48, pl. VI, figs. 1—10.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 20): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 3 spec.; the head of Duséns Fjord, off the anchoring place, 35 m, rather tough, greyish-brown clay, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off Kap Hooker, Jameson Land, 150 m, 5 spec.; between Kap Stevenson and Kap Leslie, 106 m, soft clay, 2 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, many localities, ∞ spec.; Narssaq, 22 m, about 22 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic Norway, Alaska; mainly arctic, but also known from the west coast of Scandinavia.

Remarks: In East Greenland, as everywhere within its area of distribution, it is scattered and rare. Littoral and low-abyssal.

109. *Ampharete goësi* Malmgren 1865.

Ampharete goësi Malmgren 1865, p. 364, pl. XIX, fig. 45.

East Greenland records:

Ampharete goësi Ditlevsen 1911, p. 427.
Ampharete goësi Ditlevsen 1914, p. 721.
Ampharete goësi E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 47.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 20): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Danmarks Havn, 8 m, 3 spec. (Ditlevsen); Stormbugt, 10—20 m, 2 spec. (Ditlevsen). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 25—50 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen; Iceland, Scandinavia; mainly arctic, with a few outposts in the boreo-arctic area.

Remarks: Scattered and rare.

110. *Glyphanostomum palescens* (Théel) 1879.

Samytha palescens Théel 1879, p. 61, pl. IV, figs. 60—63.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 20): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Off Blomsterbugten, 575 m, tough, fine, grey clay with a few stones, 3 spec.; off the entrance of Isfjord, 760 m, fine, grey, fairly loose clay with gravel, 3 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya. Mainly, if not exclusively, arctic; mainly abyssal.

Remarks: Only these two finds in the innermost part of Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord.

111. *Amphicteis gunneri* M. Sars 1835.

Amphicteis gunneri Fauvel 1927, p. 231, figs. 80a—h.

East Greenland records:

Amphicteis gunneri E. Wesenberg-Lund 1934, p. 26.
Amphicteis gunneri Bertelsen 1937, p. 24.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 20): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Two miles north of Kap Wardlaw, 250 m, tough clay with stones and gravel, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* The coast of Liverpool Land, off Raffles Ø, 255 m, sand, gravel, stones, 1 spec.; Hurry Fjord, off Constable Pynt, 92 m, clay, 1 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 175 m, mud, 1 spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund); Kangerdlugssuaq, 12—15 m, 2 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, II eastern fjord, 5 m, 3 spec.; Tasiussaq, 25—30 m, 2 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 200—250 m, 14 spec.

Distribution: Widely distributed in the arctic and boreal areas. West Greenland; Finmarken, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, the White Sea, the Barents Sea, Novaya Zemlya, Siberia; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia; Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean.

Remarks: It is peculiar that this species, so common in arctic regions, is not recorded in the older literature, and according to the comprehensive material here studied it seems also to be rather rare and scattered in East Greenland.

112. *Amphicteis sundevalli* MALMGREN 1865.

Amphicteis sundevalli E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 48, pl. IX, fig. 42.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 20): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Moskusoksefjord, 15 m, 2 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off Kap Hope, 250 m, fat clay, 1 spec.; northeast coast of Danmarks Ø, 19 m, soft clay, 5 spec.

Distribution: Exclusively arctic; West Greenland; Spitsbergen. Not common anywhere except in the Spitsbergen Area.

Remarks: Three — accidental? — finds in the fjord-complexes.

113. *Sabellides octocirrata* (M. SARS) 1835.

Sabellides octocirrata FAUVEL 1927, p. 232, figs. 81a—g.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 20): *Scoresbysund Area:* Off the entrance of Hurry Fjord, sandy clay, 2 spec.

Distribution: Arctic Norway, Finmarken; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark; the boreal coasts of Europe and North America. Only a few outposts in the arctic area.

Remarks: The occurrence of the species in East Greenland considerably widens its hitherto known area of distribution in the Arctic.

114. *Sabellides borealis* M. SARS 1856.

Sabellides borealis MALMGREN 1865, p. 369, pl. XX, fig. 47.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 21): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 35—49 m, 2 spec.; Isfjord, off Haredalen, 59—55 m, loose, brown clay, 2 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off the entrance of Hurry Fjord, 57 m, sandy clay, 2 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Napassorssuaq, 38 m, 5 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 150—175 m, 6 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Finmarken, Spitsbergen, Arctic Norway, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain.

Remarks: Rather scattered and rare.

115. *Amage auricula* Malmgren 1865.

Amage auricula Malmgren 1865, p. 371, pl. XXV, fig. 72.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 21): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Between Eleonores Bugt and Ymers Ø, 460 m, tough, grey clay mixed with red clay, 1 spec.; Blomsterbugten, the inner part of Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, 680 m, fine, tough clay with a few stones, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Finmarken, Spitsbergen; Iceland, Scandinavia; most frequent in shallow water.

Remarks: It is noteworthy that the two finds from the inner part of Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord are from rather deep water.

116. *Lysippe labiata* Malmgren 1865.

Lysippe labiata Malmgren 1865, p. 367, pl. XXVI, fig. 78.

[East Greenland record:
Lysippe labiata E. Wesenberg-Lund 1951, p. 105.]

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 21): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 39—49 m, 1 spec.; Isfjord, off Haredalen, 59—55 m, loose, brown clay, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, off Constable Pynt, 46 m, clay, 6 spec.; at Fame Øer, 19 m, very tough clay, 5 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Napassorssuaq, 38 m, 10 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark; North America; deep-littoral and low-abyssal.

Remarks: The species seems to be rare and scattered. The mention, in the "Zoology of Iceland", of East Greenland habitats of this species has reference to the here published localities.

117. *Melinna cristata* (M. Sars) 1856.

Melinna cristata Fauvel 1927, p. 237, figs. 83i—n.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 21): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Northeast of Kap Graah, 460 m, very tough clay with a few pebbles; the entrance of Duséns Fjord, west of Kap Graah, 150 m, stiff, brownish clay, 1 spec.; Sofia Sund, two miles east of Botanikerbugt, 270 m, tough, brown clay, 3 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, numerous localities, ∞ spec.; off Blomsterbugten, 575 m, tough, fine, grey clay with a little red clay, 4 spec.; between Blomsterbugten and Kap Mohn, 680 m, fine, tough, grey clay, with a few stones, 4 spec.; Kempes Fjord, off Kap Hedlund, 28—23 m, 3 spec.; Antarctics Sund, off the first valley, 410 m, tough, grey clay with a few stones, 2 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* West coast of Jameson Land, opposite Bjørneøer, 123 m, clay with stones, 5 spec.; between Kap Stevenson and Kap Leslie, 180 m, tough clay, 6 spec.; southeast side of Danmarks Ø, 22 m, 3 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, many stations, ∞ spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic Norway, Finmarken, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark; Great Britain, the Channel, France. Generally not abyssal.

Remarks: It is rather peculiar that this common arctic species has not previously been recorded from East Greenland, and that it is found in so comparatively few localities. Everywhere it prefers a soft, clayey bottom.

Family **Terebellidae** GRUBE.

Subfamily **Amphitritinae** MALMGREN.

118. *Amphitrite cirrata* O. FR. MÜLLER 1771.

Amphitrite cirrata FAUVEL 1927, p. 251, figs. 86i—o.

East Greenland records:

Amphitrite cirrata DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 428.
Amphitrite cirrata DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 725.
Amphitrite cirrata HESSLE 1917, p. 185.
Amphitrite cirrata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 29.
Amphitrite cirrata DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 41.
Amphitrite cirrata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 50.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 21): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Danmarks Havn, about 20 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Mackenzie Bugt, 3—10 m (HESSLE); Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, ∞ spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Scoresby Sund, Amdrups Havn and Rosenvinges Bugt, 5 spec.; Hurry Fjord, at Fame Øer, 20 m, very tough clay, 3 spec.; Nordvestfjord, Nordbugt, 28 m, loose clay, 2 spec.; southeast side of Danmarks Ø, 10—17 m, soft clay, ∞ spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Kangerdlugssuaq, 100 m, gravel, 1 spec.;

same place, 8 m, stony bottom, 3 spec.; 40—50 m, 1 spec.; 20—25 m, muddy clay, 1 spec. (all E. WESENBERG-LUND); Kangerdlugssuaq, many finds, ∞ spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Angmagssalik, 20—0 m, 2 spec.; Tasiussaq, 45—50 m, 5 spec.; same place, the outermost creek, 100 m, 2 spec.; Sermilik, settlement Íkátek, 125 m, 4 spec.; Kap Tordenskjold, 10 m, 6 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 7.5—30 m, 3 spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 60 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, the White Sea; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean.

Remarks: From Danmarks Havn to the southernmost point, but — curiously enough — rather scattered and rare; only common in the surroundings of Angmagssalik.

119. *Amphitrite groenlandica* MALMGREN 1865.

Amphitrite groenlandica FAUVEL 1927, p. 250, figs. 86 a—c.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 21): *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 150 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic Norway, Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya; Iceland. A typical arctic species, neither so abundant nor so widely distributed as the preceding species.

Remarks: This find in Southeast Greenland naturally connects the areas of distribution at West Greenland and Norway.

120. *Amphitrite affinis* MALMGREN 1865.

Amphitrite affinis FAUVEL 1927, p. 247, figs. 84 k—l.

East Greenland records:

Amphitrite affinis MARENZELLER 1886, p. 22.
Neoamphitrite affinis HESSLE 1917, p. 179.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 21): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 230 m, 1 spec. (MARENZELLER). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 3 spec.; Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, 200—300 m (HESSLE). — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Uttentals Sund, 6 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Kap Tordenskjold, 1 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 6 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic Norway, Spitsbergen, rare in arctic regions, mainly boreal and Lusitanian.

Remarks: The finds were widely scattered and rather accidental.

121. *Amphitrite johnstoni* MALMGREN 1865.

Amphitrite johnstoni FAUVEL 1927, p. 249, figs. 85 a—c.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 21): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Stormbugt, 10—20 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: Arctic Norway, the White Sea; Iceland; Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France, the Mediterranean. The species is very rare in the Arctic; it is mainly a boreal and a Lusitanian form.

Remarks: The present find is of interest; it widens the area of distribution considerably towards the west.

122. *Lanice conchylega* (PALLAS) 1776.

Lanice conchylega FAUVEL 1927, p. 255, figs. 88 a—h.

East Greenland record:

Lanice conchylega THORSON 1933, p. 30, 34.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 22): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 25—38 m, clay, shells, stones, algae, 3 spec.

Distribution: The species is not arctic, but widely spread and often abundantly met with in the boreo-arctic and boreal areas: Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark, the Faroes, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean; most frequently found in shallow water and in the littoral zone.

Remarks: The species — or more correctly — the specimens were not found in the material examined by me. THORSON (op. cit., p. 30) mentions two finds in the Solitærbugt, Ella Ø, one from 24—28 m, another from 32—38 m; in the table on p. 34 he mentions the name of the species, but no figures are given in the different columns; it cannot now be decided whether the name should not have been mentioned, or a figure has fallen out.

123. *Nicolea venustula* (MONTAGU) 1818.

Nicolea venustula FAUVEL 1927, p. 260, figs. 90 a—f.

East Greenland records:

Nicolea venustula MARENZELLER 1886, p. 22.
Nicolea venustula HESSLE 1917, p. 741.
Nicolea venustula E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 30.
Nicolea venustula DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 30.
Nicolea zostericola FAUVEL 1946, p. 402.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 22): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 20 m (MARENZELLER); same place, 140 m (MARENZELLER); same place (FAUVEL). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Mackenzie

Bugt, 3—10 m (HESSLE); Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 2 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, at Fame Øer, 15 m, very tough clay, 15 spec.; Nordvestfjord, Nordbugt, 153 m, 3 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Kangerdlugssuaq, 40—50 m, 1 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, II eastern fjord, 25 spec., 10 spec.; Qutdleq, 30 m, 2 spec.; Tasîssaq, 40—50 m, 5 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 25—30 m, 12 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Franz Josef Land, Siberia; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean.

Remarks: The specimen from Kangerdlugssuaq is infested with a parasitic Copepod, most probably *Crypsidomus terebellæ* Lev., one of the long egg-strings penetrates the skin. Among the Icelandic specimens of *Nicolea venustula*, also, a specimen with the same Copepod was found (cf. E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 118, fig. 12).

124. *Pista maculata* (DALYELL) 1853.

Pista maculata FAUVEL 1927, p. 263, figs. 91 a—n.

East Greenland records:

Scione lobata DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 428.
Scione lobata DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 724.
Pista maculata HESSLE 1917, p. 161.
Scione lobata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 28.
Scione lobata BERTELSEN 1937, p. 36, 40, 42, 43, 44.
Scione lobata DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 44.
Scione lobata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 52.
Pista maculata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 110.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 22): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Stormbugt, 20—30 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN); the sound between Renskær and Maroussia, 50—100 m (DITLEVSEN); 76¾° N. 18° W., off Maroussia, 160—178 m (DITLEVSEN). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Eskimonæs, the eastern harbour, 45 m, 2 spec.; four miles east of Holland Ø, 130 m, clay with gravel and big stones, 5 spec.; 72°53′ N. 20°26′ W., 200 m, 1 spec.; Mackenzie Bugt, 100 m (HESSLE); Moskusoksebugt, 2 spec.; Duséns Fjord, the entrance opposite Kap Graah, 150 m, stiff, brownish clay, 3 spec.; at the head of the fjord, west of the anchoring place, rather tough, greyish-brown clay, 1 spec.; one mile east of the anchoring place, 70—100 m, reddish-brown, tough clay with pebbles, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, numerous stations, ∞ spec.; between Maria Ø and Ella Ø, 310 m, rather tough, greyish-brown clay, 4 spec.; Kempes Fjord, north of Kap Hedlund, 150 m, loose, grey, sandy clay, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hvalrosbugt, 30—35 m, 1 spec.; off the entrance of Rosenvinges Bugt, 300 m, 10 spec.; Hurry Fjord, off the entrance, 140 m, clay, 6 spec.; same place, 20 m, 1 spec.; north of

Stewart Land, 100 m, 3 spec.; same place, 300 m, 1 spec.; Henry Ø, 40 m, 1 spec.; Kap Lovén, 1 spec.; off Kap Tobin, 240 m, 3 spec.; southeast coast of Danmarks Ø, 20 m, soft clay, 2 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Kangerdlugssuaq, 100 m from the glacier, 2 spec.; same place, 100 m, gravel, 1 spec.; 70 m, stony bottom, 2 spec.; 50 m, 3 spec.; 10 m, sand, 5 spec.; 40—50 m, 3 spec. (all: E. WESENBERG-LUND); 4—100 m, many finds, ∞ spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Angmagssalik, off the camp, 50 m, 1 spec.; Tasiussaq, 40—50 m, ∞ spec.; same place, 20—40 m, 2 spec.; same place, the outer creek, 10 spec.; Sermilik, II eastern fjord, 25 m, 2 spec.; off the bird-cliff, 120 m, 10 spec.; off the settlement Íkáteq, 125 m, 3 spec.; Tasîssaq, 40—50 m, 2 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, numerous stations, 10—90 m, ∞ spec.; at Kûngamiut, ∞ spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, Siberia, the Bering Sea; Iceland; almost exclusively arctic.

Remarks: Very common in the surroundings of Kangerdlugssuaq, where several large tubes, built of coarse sand and pebbles, often overgrown with various algae, Hydroids, Bryozoans, etc., were found; in certain localities in the Kangerdlugssuaq area as well as in Lindenows Fjord, the species occurred in large numbers (secured by BERTELSEN).

125. *Pista flexuosa* (GRUBE) 1860.

Scione (*Axionice*) *flexuosa* WOLLEBÆK 1912, p. 94, pl. XXVII, figs. 1—2.

East Greenland records:

Axionice flexuosa THORSON 1934, p. 30.
Scione flexuosa E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 29.
Scione flexuosa DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 44.
Pista flexuosa E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 52.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 22): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 2 spec.; Kempes Fjord at Kap Hedlund, 10—20 m, clay, 5 spec.; eight miles west of Kap Hooker, 12 m, sandy clay, 2 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 2 spec ; Kangerdlugssuaq, 50 m, 1 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND); same place, 20—25 m, 10 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sarqarmiut, south of Kap Gustav Holm, 20 m, 2 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 25—75 m, ∞ spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, the White Sea; exclusively arctic and widely distributed within this area.

Remarks: BERTELSEN secured a very large number of this Terebellid, inhabited as well as empty tubes, in Lindenows Fjord.

126. *Proclea graffi* (LANGERHANS) 1884.

Proclea graffi FAUVEL 1927, p. 268, figs. 94a—g.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 22): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 2 spec.

Distribution: Finmarken, the White Sea, Franz Josef Land; Iceland, Scandinavia, Ireland; a rare species with a fairly wide distribution.

Remarks: This accidental find considerably widens the area of distribution towards the west.

127. *Laphania boecki* MALMGREN 1865.

Laphania boecki FAUVEL 1927, p. 269, figs. 94h—n; DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 429, pl. XXIX, fig. 10.

East Greenland records:

Laphania boecki DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 429.
Laphania boecki DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 727.
Laphania boecki HESSLE 1917, p. 204.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 22): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 76°47′ N. 18°45′ W., east of Danmarks Havn, 0—4 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Mackenzie Bugt, 12—35 m (HESSLE). — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, 100 m, ∞ spec.; eight miles inside Kap Hooker, 12 m, sandy clay, 3 spec.; west coast of Jameson Land, opposite Bjørneøer, 31 m, tough clay, 4 spec.; southeast coast of Danmarks Ø, 19 m, soft clay, 5 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Kangerdlugssuaq, ∞ spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Angmagssalik, ∞ spec.; Lindenows Fjord, numerous stations, ∞ spec.

Distribution: Finmarken, the White Sea; Iceland, the Faroes, the Channel, Great Britain, France; mainly a boreal and Lusitanian species with scattered outposts in the Arctic.

Remarks: It is of interest that the species has been found in great quantities in certain places. From Hurry Fjord a very large number were collected by SØREN JENSEN in 1900; BERTELSEN secured them in quantity in Lindenows Fjord and around Kangerdlugssuaq, and KRUUSE found them in the surroundings of Angmagssalik. On the whole the species seems to occur abundantly in the southeastern fjords.

128. *Leæna abranchiata* MALMGREN 1865.

Leæna abranchiata MALMGREN 1865, p. 385, pl. XXIV, fig. 64.

[East Greenland record:

Leæna abranchiata E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 53.]

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 23): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 1 spec.; Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 24 m, 1 spec.; Kempes Fjord, off Kap Hedlund, 18 m, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Southeast coast of Danmarks Ø, 22 m, soft clay with *Desmarestia*, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen; Iceland, Scandinavia; North America. Fairly shallow water, and almost exclusively arctic.

Remarks: A rare species, restricted to the two fjord areas; in Scoresby Sund it penetrates rather far westwards. The reference in my paper (1950a) concerns the finds published here.

129. *Lanassa nordenskiöldi* MALMGREN 1865.

Lanassa nordenskiöldi MALMGREN 1865, p. 386, no fig.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 23): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 1 spec.; Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 4—30 m, 3 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Southeast of Danmarks Ø, 22 m, soft clay, 1 spec.

Distribution: Spitsbergen; Iceland; North America. A rare species.

130. *Lanassa venusta* (MALM) 1874.

Laphaniella venusta MALM 1874, p. 98, pl. 8, fig. 8.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 23): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Stormbugt, 80 m, 1 spec. — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 3 m, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 3 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Rosenvinges Bugt, 8—10 m, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tasiussaq, 25—30 m, 1 spec.; Sermilik, II eastern fjord, 25 m, 1 spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 60 m, 1 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 16—26 m, 5 spec.

Distribution: West coast of Sweden, France (fide HESSLE).

Remarks: The species is rare and scattered along the whole east coast, but was not hitherto known from arctic regions at all.

Subfamily **Thelepinae** HESSLE.

131. *Thelepus cincinnatus* O. FABRICIUS 1780.

Thelepus cincinnatus FAUVEL 1927, p. 271, figs. 95i—m.

East Greenland records:

Thelepus circinnatus MÖBIUS 1874, p. 256.
Thelepus cincinnatus MARENZELLER 1886, p. 23.

Thelepus circinnatus ARWIDSSON 1907, p. 543.
Thelepus circinnatus DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 428.
Thelepus circinnatus DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 727.
Thelepus cincinnatus DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 42.
Thelepus cincinnatus E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 54.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 23): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 230 m (MARENZELLER). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* Sabine Ø, 40 m (MÖBIUS); 77°31′ N. 18°24′ W., 275 m (ARWIDSSON); Stormbugt, ∞ spec.; Danmarks Havn, 6 stations, 8—20 m, ∞ spec. (DITLEVSEN); off Kap Bismarck, 15—20 m (DITLEVSEN); Øresund, ɔ: the strait between Germania Land and Store Koldewey, 40—60 m, ∞ spec.; same place, 30—40 m, ∞ spec.; E. of Sabine Ø, 200 m, 2 spec.; S.E. of Sabine Ø, 200 m, ∞ spec. — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Five miles south of Bontekoe Ø, 245 m, very tough clay with some stones and gravel; ∞ spec.; two miles north of Kap Wardlaw, 250 m, tough clay with stones and gravel, ∞ spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Liverpool Land coast, at Raffles Ø, 235 m, sand, gravel, stones, 1 spec.; between Kap Tobin and Kap Brewster, 340 m, fine, soft clay, 3 spec.; off Kap Hope, 210 m, 2 spec.; between the south coast of Scoresby Sund and the entrance of Hurry Fjord, 245 m, fine, sandy clay, 4 spec.; north of Stewart Land, 300 m, 2 spec.; off Henry Land, 40 m, 2 spec.; Henry Ø, 40 m, 4 spec.; between Kap Leslie and Jameson Land, 179 m, tough clay, 2 spec.; off Kap Hooker, Jameson Land, 150 m, ∞ spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Angmagssalik, off the harbour, 45 m, 3 spec.; Angmagssalik Fjord, 2 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, Eurasia; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark; Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean; on the east side of North America it reaches the Gulf of Mexico. Perhaps cosmopolitan. — Abundant in arctic and boreal regions, mainly littoral, but now and then abyssal.

Remarks: DITLEVSEN (1911) writes that a couple of large bottles have been brought home quite full of this species; it seems to have been so abundant in Danmarks Havn that the individuals covered the bottom in a thick layer; their tubes were made of sand and *Foraminifera.* The material from the "Danmark" Expedition, which was not worked up by DITLEVSEN, but has now been found in the collections of the Museum, also shows that the species is extraordinarily common and abundant in the surroundings of the southern point of Germania Land. — Off Bontekoe Ø the Three-year Expedition 1931—34 secured a bottle with some hundred specimens. — It is rather peculiar that *Th. cincinnatus* has not been found south of Angmagssalik.

132. *Streblosoma intestinalis* G. O. SARS 1871.

Streblosoma intestinalis WOLLEBÆK 1912, p. 87, pl. XXII, figs. 1—6; pl. XXXIX, fig. 3.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 23): *Sydøstkyst Area:* Angmagssalik, 18 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: The Faroes, Norway, Sweden.

Remarks: The species had not previously been found in the Arctic; the single specimen was secured in 1916 by Hedegaard, the manager of the colony.

Subfamily **Polycirrinae** MALMGREN.

133. *Polycirrus medusa* GRUBE 1855.

Polycirrus medusa FAUVEL 1927, p. 279, figs. 97a—d.

East Greenland records:

Ereutho smitti MARENZELLER 1886, p. 23.
Polycirrus medusa BERTELSEN 1937, p. 36.
Polycirrus medusa DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 44.
Polycirrus medusa E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 54.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 24): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 20—400 m (MARENZELLER). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 5 m, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 10 spec.; Isfjord, off Haredalen, 5—$2^1/_2$ m, stones with *Fucus*, *Laminaria*, and *Chlorophyceae*, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* The entrance of Scoresby Sund, Amdrups Havn, 6—10 m, 1 spec.; the entrance of Hurry Fjord, 5—7 m, sandy clay, with débris of decaying algae, 4 spec.; Nordvestfjord, Nordbugt, 2—3 m, loose clay, *Fucus* and other algae, 2 spec.; Rødefjord, the bay opposite Rødeø, 7—10 m, clay with large quantities of *Fucus* and *Rhodophyceae*. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Kangerdlugssuaq, 3 spec.; Agpamiut, near Kangerdlugssuaq, 5 m, 1 spec.; Mikis Fjord, 3.5—4 m, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Angmagssalik, 1 spec.; Tasiussaq, 5—7 m, 1 spec.; Napassorssuaq, 36 m, 2 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 50 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, the White Sea; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean. Widely distributed in the Arctic, but nowhere common.

134. *Polycirrus albicans* (Malmgren) 1865.

Leucariste arctica Wollebæk 1912, p. 86, pl. XX, figs. 5—7.

East Greenland records:

Polycirrus albicans Hessle 1917, p. 223.
Polycirrus albicans E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 55.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 23): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Mackenzie Bugt, 100 m (Hessle); 73°55′ N. 19°20′ W., east of Jackson Ø, 150 m (Hessle); Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 9 m, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, at Constable Pynt, 18—22 m, soft clay, 10 spec.; at Fame Øer, 15 m, very tough clay, 15 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Finmarken, the Kara Sea; the Faroes.

Remarks: The species is far more arctic than the preceding species, a fact which is in close agreement with its occurrence along the northern part, only, of the East Greenland coast. It is mainly restricted to the outer parts of the fjord-complexes.

135. *Polycirrus norvegicus* Wollebæk 1912.

Polycirrus norvegicus Wollebæk 1912, p. 83, pl. XXI, figs. 5—7.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 23): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Eskimonæs, 14—10 m, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 4—16 m, 6 spec.

Distribution: West coast of Sweden, Oslo Fjord, Great Britain (?).

Remarks: The species is very little known; every new find is therefore of great interest.

136. *Lysilla lovéni* Malmgren 1865.

Lysilla lovéni Fauvel 1927, p. 286, figs. 99f—n; E. Wesenberg-Lund 1934, p. 26, figs. 7—8.

East Greenland record:

Lysilla lovéni E. Wesenberg-Lund 1934, p. 26.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 23): *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Kangerdlugssuaq, 10—20 m, 1 spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund).

Distribution: West coast of Norway, Denmark, the Faroes, the Shetlands. Mainly boreal and boreo-arctic; seldom found in truly arctic regions (Finmark).

Remarks: The single specimen has previously been described and figured by the present author (1934) in the paper on Polychaetes from the 2nd East Greenland Expedition to Kong Christian den IX's Land.

Subfamily **Trichobranchinae** MALMGREN.

137. *Trichobranchus glacialis* MALMGREN 1865.

Trichobranchus glacialis FAUVEL 1927, p. 288, figs. 100a—h.

East Greenland records:

Trichobranchus glacialis DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 45.
Trichobranchus glacialis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 55.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 24): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Moskusoksefjord, 15 m, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 10 m, 6 spec.; off Kap Oswald, 10—15 m, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Eight miles inside Kap Hooker, 14 m, clayey sand, 6 spec.; Turner Sund, 5—6 m (DITLEVSEN). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Sermilik, at Íkáteq, 25 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark; Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean; thus widely distributed in arctic and boreal areas, but nowhere common.

Subfamily **Artacaminae** MALMGREN.

138. *Artacama proboscidea* MALMGREN 1865.

Artacama proboscidea MLAMGREN 1865, p. 394, pl. XXIII, fig. 60.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 24): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Duséns Fjord, at the anchoring place, 18—10 m, clay, *Desmarestia, Laminaria*, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* West coast of Jameson Land, 29 m, tough clay, 1 spec.; opposite Bjørneøer, 30 m, tough clay, 10 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic Norway, Spitsbergen, Scandinavia; Arctic America; littoral, rather rare.

Remarks: The new habitats are located within the hitherto known area of distribution.

Subfamily **Canephorinae** MALMGREN.

139. *Terebellides strømi* M. SARS 1835.

Terebellides strømi FAUVEL 1927, p. 291, figs. 100i—g.

East Greenland records:

Terebellides strømi ARM. HANSEN 1882, p. 20.
Terebellides strømi DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 428.
Terebellides strømi DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 728.
Terebellides strømi SPÄRCK 1933, table 3.
Terebellides strømi THORSON 1933, p. 10, 20, 52.
Terebellides strømi THORSON 1934, p. 40.
Terebellides strømi E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 30.
Terebellides strømi BERTELSEN 1937, p. 24, 31.
Terebellides strømi E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 55.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 24): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°41′ N. 10°10′ W., 481 m, brown, sandy clay (ARM. HANSEN). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* Danmarks Havn, 0—10 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN); same place, 0—4 m (DITLEVSEN); southeast of Sabine Ø, 200 m, 3 spec. — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Eskimonæs, the eastern harbour, 6—4 m, 2 spec.; 73°31′ N. 18°14′ W., southeast of Jackson Ø, 202 m, tough, glacial clay with big stones, 1 spec.; Knudshoved, 8 m, 3 spec.; Karlshavn, 10 m, 3 spec.; Duséns Fjord, off Kap Graah, 150 m, stiff, brown clay, 2 spec.; off the anchoring place, 35 m, rather tough, greyish-brown clay, 1 spec.; the inner broad, 19—9 m, clay with *Desmarestia*, 7 spec.; Moskusoksefjord, off Ankerbjerg, 45 m, red, sandy clay with gravel, 1 spec.; same place, 15 m, 2 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, numerous stations, ∞ spec.; Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 3 spec.; Isfjord, off Haredalen, 15—9 m, loose, greyish-brown clay, 1 spec.; Fleming Fjord, off Vimmelskaftet valley, 27 m, rather tough clay with a few stones, 2 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* coast of Liverpool Land at Raffles Ø, 234 m, sand, gravel, stones, 3 spec.; between the entrance of Hurry Fjord and the south coast of Scoresby Sund, 245 m, sandy clay, 2 spec.; the entrance of Scoresby Sund, 63 m, sandy clay, 3 spec.; off Kap Hope, 9 m, sand, 10 spec.; Turner Sund, 6 m, 6 spec.; Kap Dalton, 18—20 m, 1 spec.; the entrance of Hurry Fjord, 55 m, sandy clay, 8 spec.; same place, 155 m, brown clay and gravel, 8 spec.; same fjord, 1 mile inside the entrance, 13 m, sand, 6 spec.; same fjord, several stations, 9—24 m, clay, ∞ spec.; between Kap Leslie and Jameson Land, 325 m, soft clay, 20 spec.; west side of Jameson Land, off Kap Leslie, 22 m, sandy, micaceous clay, 7 spec.; off Kap Hooker, 68 m, clayey sand, ∞ spec.; eight miles inside Kap Hooker, 14 m, clayey sand, 5 m; opposite Bjørneøer, 31 m, tough clay, 2 spec.; Hall Bredning, northeast of Charcots Havn, 30 m, tough clay, 2 spec.; southeast coast of Danmarks Ø, several

stations, 22—30 m, soft clay, ∞ spec.; Rødefjord, the bay opposite Rødeø, several stations, 18—26 m, sandy clay, ∞ spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Uttentals Sund, 12—15 m, 5 spec.; Kangerdlugssuaq, 18 m, clay, 1 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND); same fjord, several stations, ∞ spec.; Mikis Fjord, 15 m, 10 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Ikerasagssuaq, 235 m, 1 spec.; Sermilik, II eastern fjord, 5 m, ∞ spec.; off the bird cliff, 120 m, 3 spec.; off the settlement Íkáteq, 200 m, ∞ spec.; Tasiussaq, 1—10 m, 2 spec.; 12—20 m, 4 spec.; 10—100 m, 4 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, several stations, 50—100 m, ∞ spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, the White Sea; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark; Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean.— Cosmopolitan. Very widely distributed and often abundant in arctic, boreal, and Lusitanian areas; important as food for many kinds of bottom fish.

Remarks: Along the whole East Greenlandic coast; it penetrates into the innermost ramifications of the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord area, but in the Scoresbysund area it is restricted to the outer and central parts. It is especially abundant in the southern fjords; mainly littoral and sublittoral and mainly associated with a soft, clayey bottom.

Family **Sabellidae** MALMGREN.

Subfamily **Sabellinae** RIOJA.

140. *Sabella fabricii* KRØYER 1856.

Sabella fabricii FAUVEL 1927, p. 300, figs. 103a—g.

East Greenland record:

Sabella crassicornis MARENZELLER 1886, p. 23.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 25): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 130 m, 1 spec. (MARENZELLER). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Angmagssalik, off the harbour, 2 spec.; Tasiussaq, 100 m, 5 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 25—30 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; arctic Norway, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, the Bering Sea; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark; Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean.

Remarks: In all probability the species also occurs in the wide interspace between its two areas of occurrence. The present finds may be included under the accidental ones.

141. *Sabella penicillus* LINNÉ 1767.

Sabella pavonia MALMGREN 1865, p. 398, pl. XXVII, fig. 82.

East Greenland record:

Sabella penicillus JOHANSSON 1927, p. 117.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 25): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord (JOHANSSON).

Distribution: West Greenland; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean; North America. Rather rare in the Arctic, but widely distributed in the boreo-arctic and boreal areas.

Remarks: The species was not present in my material and it is not likely to be found in any very large number in East Greenland, in agreement with its scarcity in markedly arctic regions.

142. *Potamilla neglecta* M. SARS 1851.

Sabella neglecta MALMGREN 1865, p. 401, p. XXVII, fig. 84; *Potamilla neglecta* E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 56, pl. X, figs. 47—48.

East Greenland records:

Potamilla neglecta JOHANSSON 1927, p. 143.
Potamilla neglecta E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 31.
Potamilla neglecta E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 56.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 25): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 73°55′ N. 19°20′ W., east of Jackson Ø (JOHANSSON); the entrance of Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, 200—300 m (JOHANSSON); Duséns Fjord, the southern bay opposite the anchoring place, 30 m, sandy clay, 2 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hvalrosbugt, 10—25 m, 1 spec.; Rosenvinges Bugt, 130 m, gravel and stones, 1 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Kangerdlugssuaq, behind the second, „dead" glacier, 450 m, 2 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 100—150 m, 6 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic Norway, Spitsbergen, Eurasia, the Bering Sea, North America; Iceland, Scandinavia, Great Britain, Denmark. In the northern hemisphere mainly an arctic species. Enters the deep-sea.

Remarks: Rather widespread, but apparently neither common nor abundant.

142. *Dasychone infarcta* (KRÖYER) 1856.

Dasychone infarcta MALMGREN 1865, p. 403, pl. XXVIII, fig. 86.

East Greenland records:

Dasychone infarcta DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 730.
Dasychone infarcta DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 429.

Dasychone infarcta JOHANSSON 1927, p. 159.
Dasychone infarcta REMY 1928, p. 217.
Branchiomma infarcta E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 31.
Dasychone infarcta DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 50.
Dasychone infarcta E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 57.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 25): *Nordøstkyst Area:* South of Sabine Ø, 220 m, 1 spec. — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Mackenzie Bugt, 12—35 m (JOHANSSON); between Kap Weber and Ymers Ø, 450 m, clay with a few big stones, 2 spec.; Duséns Fjord, off Kap Graah, 150 m, stiff brownish clay, 1 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 2 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Rosenvinges Bugt, 70°38′ N. 21°58′ W., 28—30 m, gneiss, 1 spec. (REMY); Hurry Fjord, at Fame Øer, 3 spec.; Nordvestfjord, Nordbugt, 28 m, loose clay, 2 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* 200 m from the glacier, 80 m, 3 spec.; same place, 65 m, muddy clay, 6 spec.; same place, 100 m, gravel, 1 spec.; same place, 70 m, stony bottom, 3 spec.; same place, 50 m, stony bottom, 1 spec. (all E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tasiussaq, 25—30 m, 3 spec.; 65°35′ N., 60—100 m, 2 spec.; Angmagssalik, off the harbour, 5 spec.; off the camp, 5 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic Norway, Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, the White Sea, the Bering Sea, North America; Iceland; most probably circumpolar. Mainly arctic.

Remarks: DITLEVSEN (1911, p. 429) records the species from the „Danmark" Expedition, but without any details as regards the locality.

Subfamily **Fabriciinae** RIOJA.

144. *Jasmineira schaudinni* AUGENER 1912.

Jasmineira schaudinni AUGENER 1912, p. 185, figs. 17—23.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 25): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Off Canning Land, 400 m.

Distribution: Spitsbergen, the Norwegian Sea, the Danmark Strædet; Iceland. Abyssal.

Remarks: The single specimen of this almost exclusively arctic species was secured by SØREN JENSEN in 1900 in deep water east of Canning Land.

145. *Chone infundibuliformis* KRØYER 1856.

Chone infundibuliformis FAUVEL 1927, p. 334, figs. 116a—o.

East Greenland records:

Chone infundibuliformis MÖBIUS 1874, p. 257.
Chone infundibuliformis ARM. HANSEN 1882, p. 24.

Chone infundibuliformis Marenzeller 1886, p. 23.
Chone infundibuliformis Ditlevsen 1911, p. 429.
Chone infundibuliformis Fauvel 1913, p. 82.
Chone infundibuliformis Ditlevsen 1914, p. 731.
Chone infundibuliformis E. Wesenberg-Lund 1934, p. 33.
Chone infundibuliformis Ditlevsen 1937, p. 52.
Chone infundibuliformis Fauvel 1946, p. 403.
Chone infundibuliformis E. Wesenberg-Lund 1951, p. 123.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 25): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, 30 m, 10 spec.; Jan Mayen (Arm. Hansen); South of Jan Mayen, 70°57′ N. 10°39′ W., 37 m, volcanic ash (Fauvel); Jan Mayen, 20—240 m, very common (Marenzeller). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* Stormbugt, 10—20 m (Ditlevsen); 20—30 m (Ditlevsen); the sound between Maroussia and Renskær, 50—100 m (Ditlevsen); Sabine Ø, 5 m (Möbius). — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off Rathbone Ø, 200 m, 1 spec.; Turner Sund, 6 m, 1 spec.; Henry Land, 400—320 m, 2 spec.; eight miles west of Kap Hooker, 14 m, clayey sand, 5 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 7—8 m, 2 spec.; Kangerdlugssuaq, 100 m, gravel, 1 spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund); same fjord, 40—50 m, ∞ spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tasiussaq, 30—38 m, 6 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 14 m, 4 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, the Bering Sea, North America; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, the Shetlands, Great Britain, France. Most probably circumpolar.

Remarks: From Kangerdlugssuaq a large number of this species were secured by the Expedition to Kong Christian den IX's Land in 1932 as well as by the 7th Thule Expedition in 1933; the tubes are entangled in a big heap, and it is almost impossible to disentangle them without injuring the animals.

146. *Chone duneri* Malmgren 1867.

Chone duneri Fauvel 1927, p. 336, figs. 117l—r.

East Greenland records:

Chone duneri E. Wesenberg-Lund 1934, p. 32.
Chone duneri E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 58.
Chone duneri E. Wesenberg-Lund 1951, p. 123.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 25): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Isfjord, between the glaciers, 350 m, fine, loose, grey clay, ∞ spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Rødeø in Rødefjord, 18—20 m, clay and *Laminaria*, 6 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Napassorssuaq, 38 m, 3 spec.; Qeqertatsiaq, 50 m, 1 spec.; Lindenows Fjord, 10—35 m, 12 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark; Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean; North America.

Remarks: The two finds in the large fjord complexes were located almost at the very head of the innermost ramifications.

147. *Euchone analis* KRÖYER 1856.

Euchone analis MALMGREN 1865, p. 406, pl. XVIII, fig. 88.

East Greenland record:

Euchone analis MARENZELLER 1886, p. 23.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 26): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen, several spec. (MARENZELLER). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Karlshavn–Knudshoved, 8—11 m, 1 spec.; Ymers Ø, Karl Jakobsens Bugt, 3 m, 4 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 35 m, 2 spec.; the head of Duséns Fjord, steep, rocky coast, 9—5 m, clay, *Desmarestia* and *Chlorophyceae*, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off Kap Hope, 12 m, sand, 10 spec.; off the entrance of Hurry Fjord, several stations, 15—142 m, clay or sandy clay, ∞ spec.; one mile inside the entrance, 14 m, sand, 7 spec.; at Fame Øer, 22 m, very tough clay, 1 spec.; same place, 15 m, very tough clay, 7 spec.; eight miles west of Kap Hooker, 12 m, clayey sand, 9 spec.; between Kap Stevenson and Kap Leslie, 153 m, tough clay with stones, 3 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Uttentals Sund, 60—70 m, 3 spec.; Ødesund, N. of Kap Gustav Holm, 30 m, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tasiussaq, 12—10 m, 2 spec.; Sermilik, II eastern fjord, 25 m, ∞ spec.; Napassorssuaq, 6 spec.; Nanûseq, 4—8 m, ∞ spec.; Lindenows Fjord, several stations, ∞ spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya, the Bering Sea; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark, the Faroes. Almost exclusively arctic and most probably with a circumpolar distribution.

Remarks: The species may actually be regarded as new to East Greenland proper, as it has only once before been recorded from Jan Mayen. The present synopsis shows, however, that it is widely spread along the whole coast; that it has only been secured abundantly in the Lindenows Fjord Area, and that generally it belongs to the open coasts and rather seldom enters the narrow ramifications of the fjords.

148. *Euchone papillosa* M. SARS 1850.

Euchone papillosa MALMGREN 1865, p. 407, pl. XXIX, fig. 94.

East Greenland records:

Euchone papillosa E. WESENBERG-LUND 1934, p. 32.
Euchone papillosa DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 52.
Euchone papillosa E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 59.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 26): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Kap Stosch, Gael Hamkes Bugt, 2 spec.; Duséns Fjord, the inner broad, 35 m, rather tough, greyish-brown clay, ∞ spec.; the innermost part of Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, off Engdalen, 50—55 m, loose, brown clay, 1 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, at Fame Øer, 22—24 m, soft clay, ∞ spec.; southeast coast of DanmarksØ, 10—17 m, soft clay and gravel, ∞ spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 3 spec.; Kangerdlugssuaq, ∞ spec.; same place, 65 m, muddy clay, 15 m (E. WESENBERG-LUND); Uttentals Sund, 8—10 m, 1 spec.; Ødesund, north of Kap Gustav Holm, 10—30 m, 4 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 28 m, ∞ spec.; Ikerasagssuaq, 235 m, ∞ spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Finmarken, Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea; Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark; North America.

Remarks: At several localities, especially in the southern fjords, this species occurs in very large numbers; from the two last-mentioned localities large numbers of the long, thin, clay-covered tubes have been secured, partly empty and partly inhabited by the much shorter worm.

Subfamily **Myxicolinae** RIOJA.

148. *Myxicola infundibulum* (RENIER) 1848.

Myxicola infundibulum FAUVEL 1927, p. 342, figs. 119a—i.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 26): *Scoresbysund Area:* Liverpool Land, coast off Raffles Ø, 235 m, sand, gravel, and stones, 4 spec.; off Kap Leslie, 126 m, micaceous clay, 2 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Uttentals Sund, 50—60 m, 2 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 75—100 m, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean. Rather scarce in the arctic regions; boreal and Lusitanian, that is, it seems to be mainly restricted to the western sublittoral region. Rather rare everywhere.

Family **Serpulidae** BURMEISTER.

Subfamily **Serpulinae** RIOJA.

150. *Serpula vermicularis* LINNÉ 1767.

Serpula vermicularis FAUVEL 1927, p. 351, figs. 120a—q.

East Greenland records:

Serpula vermicularis DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 430.
Serpula vermicularis DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 733.
Serpula vermicularis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 59.
Serpula vermicularis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 126.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 26): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 77°08′ N. 16°00′ W., in the open sea, east of Germania Land, 220—280 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN).

Distribution: West Greenland; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean; not common in arctic waters; unknown from Spitsbergen and the seas north of Eurasia; mainly boreal and Lusitanian.

Remarks: According to DITLEVSEN (1911), the single specimen secured by the „Danmark" Expedition was attached to a Hydroid branch; on the tube were a couple of *Spirorbis borealis*. This specimen does not exist any longer in the collections of the museum; the high-arctic locality is rather astonishing and situated far outside the hitherto known area af distribution of the species.

151. *Hydroides norvegica* (GUNNERUS) 1768.

Hydroides norvegicus FAUVEL 1927, p. 356, figs. 122i—o.

East Greenland records:

Hydroides norvegica DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 431.
Hydroides norvegica DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 733.
Hydroides norvegica DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 53.
Hydroides norvegica E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 60.
Hydroides norvegica E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950b, p. 135.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 26): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 77°08′ N. 16°00′ W., 220—280 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Forsblads Fjord, 180—100 m, 2 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France. Sporadic in the Arctic, not found at Spitsbergen; widely distributed in boreal and Lusitanian areas.

Remarks: The habitats published here are the northernmost outposts within the area of distribution of the species.

152. *Pomatoceros triqueter* Linné 1761.

Pomatoceros triqueter Fauvel 1927, p. 370, figs. 127a—h.

East Greenland records:

Pomatocerus triqueter Ditlevsen 1911, p. 430.
Pomatocerus triqueter Ditlevsen 1914, p. 732.
Pomatoceros triqueter E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 60.
Pomatoceros triqueter E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950b, p. 135.

Occurrence at Greenland (Chart 26): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Stormbugt, 20—35 m (Ditlevsen).

Distribution: West Greenland; the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean.

Remarks: Only sporadic in the arctic waters and not present in my material. According to Ditlevsen, the find from Stormbugt is only a single, empty tube. The specimen does not exist any longer, and I wonder whether the determination should not be regarded with some reservation.

153. *Miroserpula inflata* Dons 1930.

Miroserpula inflata Brattström and Thorson 1941, p. 23, fig. 2; E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 61, pl. X, fig. 49.

East Greenland records:

Miroserpula inflata Brattström and Thorson 1941, p. 21.
Miroserpula inflata Brattström 1945, p. 1.
Miroserpula inflata E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 61.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 26): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, on *Pecten islandicus*, 20—52 m (Brattström). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* The bay at Tasiussaq, 65°40′ N. 35°32′ W, on *Rhynchonella psittacea*, 72 m (Brattström); Lindenows Fjord, 25—30 m, clay, gravel (Brattström).

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic Norway, the Murman Coast, Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, Iceland, Scandinavia, Denmark. Mainly arctic, but extends into the boreal area.

Remarks: Widely distributed, but sporadic and most probably often overlooked by former investigators.

Subfamily **Filograninae** Rioja.

154. *Protula tubularia* (Montagu) 1803.

Protula tubularia Fauvel 1927, p. 382, figs. 130a—b.

East Greenland records:

Protula media Möbius 1874, p. 256.
Protula tubularia E. Wesenberg-Lund 1934, p. 33.

Protula tubularia BERTELSEN 1937, p. 40.
Protula tubularia E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 61.
Protula tubularia E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 131.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 26): *Nordøstkyst Area:* Sabine Ø, 40 m (MÖBIUS). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 72°40′ N. 20°11′ W., the southern part of Foster Bugt, 200 m, 1 spec.; Forsblads Fjord, 20 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Hurry Fjord, about 100 m, 2 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 175 m, mud, 3 spec. (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Off Angmagssalik, 350 m, 2 spec.; Tasîssârssik, 200 m, on *Lithothamnion*, ∞ spec.; mostly empty tubes.

Distribution: West Greenland; Iceland, the Faroes, Great Britain, France, the Channel; the Mediterranean; North America. Mainly Lusitanian and boreal, but sporadically met with in the Arctic between Norway and Spitsbergen.

Remarks: The finds published here considerably widens the hitherto known area of distribution of the species in the Arctic.

155. *Protula arctica* ARM. HANSEN 1879.

Protula arctica ARM. HANSEN 1879, p. 13, no figure.

[East Greenland record:
Protula arctica E. WESENBERG-LUND 1951, p. 131.]

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 26): *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* 73°50′ N. 18°38′ W., east of Jackson Ø, stiff clay with gravel, 1 spec.; 72°40′ N. 20°10′ W., east of Geographical Society Ø, 200 m, 3 spec.; between Kap Graah and Vinterøer, 56 m, tough clay, 2 spec.; Ella Ø, Solitærbugt, 85—95 m, epifauna, stony bottom, 2 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Between Kap Leslie and Jameson Land, 284 m, sandy clay, 2 spec.; off Bjørneøer, 337 m, tough clay, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Angmagssalik, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; the Norwegian Sea, Iceland; abyssal; the deep-sea basins of the North Atlantic Ocean.

Remarks: The record of its occurrence at East Greenland in my paper from 1951 has reference to the finds published here.

156. *Apomatus globifer* THÉEL 1879.

Apomatus similis FAUVEL 1927, p. 385, figs. 131k—p.

East Greenland records:

Apomatus globifer DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 430.
Apomatus globifer DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 733.

Apomatus globifer E. Wesenberg-Lund 1934, p. 34.
Apomatus globifer Ditlevsen 1937, p. 53.
Apomatus globifer E. Wesenberg-Lund 1950a, p. 62.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 26): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 77°08′ N. 16°00′ W., 220—280 m, 2 spec. (Ditlevsen); 76°14′ N. 18°00′ W., off Maroussia, 160—178 m, 10 spec. (Ditlevsen); 76°35′ N. 18°26′ W., 150 m, 1 spec. (Ditlevsen); 76°47′ N. 18°45′ W., 1 spec. (Ditlevsen); off Kap Bismarck, 40—60 m, 3 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off Kap Hooker, Jameson Land, 150 m, stones and soft clay, 1 spec.; between Kap Leslie and Jameson Land, 397 m, soft clay and gravel, 1 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Mikis Fjord, 175 m, mud, 2 spec. (E. Wesenberg-Lund).

Distribution: West Greenland; the Norwegian Sea, Arctic Norway, Finmarken, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea; Iceland, Scandinavia; Great Britain, the Channel, France; the Mediterranean. Both in shallow water and in the abyssal region.

Remarks: The species seems to be rather scattered and rare, and is mainly derived from deeper water, just as is the case with the specimens originating from the waters round Iceland, whereas the finds at Spitsbergen and Arctic Norway are often from the littoral zone. In East Greenland the species seems to be restricted to the open sea or the oceanic coasts, and the outer parts of the fjord areas.

Subfamily **Spirorbinae** Chamberlin.

157. *Spirorbis vitreus* Fabricius 1780.

Spirorbis vitreus Fauvel 1927, p. 390, figs. 133a—g.

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 27): *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Off Kap Daussy, 70 m, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Lindenows Fjord, 35 m, 2 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Great Britain, the Channel, France; North America.

Remarks: The two widely separated and most likely accidental finds tell actually nothing about the occurrence of the species in East Greenland.

158. *Spirorbis spirillum* LINNÉ 1766.

Spirorbis spirillum FAUVEL 1927, p. 392, figs. 132f—p.

East Greenland records:

Spirorbis spirillum MARENZELLER 1886, p. 23.
Spirorbis spirillum DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 430.
Spirorbis spirillum DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 736.
Spirorbis spirillum E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 62.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 27): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen (MARENZELLER). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* 76°47′ N. 18°45′ W., 10 m, ∞ spec. (DITLEVSEN); Danmarks Havn, 10—15 m, ∞ spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area:* Eskimonæs, the inner harbour, 6—3½ m, coarse sand with much clay, 10 spec.; same place, 29—28 m, sand with pebbles and algae, 10 spec.; Knudshoved–Karlshavn, 8—10 m, 10 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* The entrance of Hurry Fjord, 140 m, brown clay and gravel, 1 spec. — *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Uttentals Sund, 3 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic Norway, Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Sea, Franz Josef Land, Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark; Great Britain, France; North America. Common in arctic seas; boreal and Lusitanian, too; mainly restricted to the region of the *Phaeophyceae.*

Remarks: All the specimens examined by me were attached to species of *Laminaria.*

159. *Spirorbis cancellatus* FABRICIUS 1780.

Spirorbis cancellatus LEVINSEN 1883, p. 211, pl. III, figs. 17—18.

[East Greenland record:
Spirorbis cancellatus E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 62.]

New to East Greenland.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 27): *Kangerdlugssuaq Area:* Off Kap Dalton, 20 m, fine clay, 1 spec. — *Sydøstkyst Area:* Tasiussaq, 40—55 m, 2 spec.; Angmagssalik, 1 spec.; Angmagssalik Fjord, 4 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Scandinavia, Iceland; North America; the species is rare.

Remarks: The species is actually new to the area in spite of the above-mentioned record; none of the finds have previously been published.

160. *Spirorbis verruca* O. FABRICIUS 1780.

Spirorbis verruca LEVINSEN 1883, p. 208, pl. III, figs. 2—3.

East Greenland records:

Spirorbis verruca DITLEVSEN 1914, p. 734.
Spirorbis verruca E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 63.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 27): *Nordøstkyst Area:* 77°08′ N. 16°00′ W., 220—280 m, 1 spec. (DITLEVSEN). — *Scoresbysund Area:* The entrance of Scoresby Sund, off Kap Hope, three different stations, 9—12 m, 4 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Spitsbergen, Siberia, the Bering Sea; Iceland. Exclusively arctic, and widely spread within this region, most likely circumpolar, but nowhere common.

Remarks: The few finds are, no doubt, quite accidental and tell nothing of the actual occurrence in East Greenland.

161. *Spirorbis spirorbis* (LINNÉ) 1758.

Spirorbis borealis FAUVEL 1927, p. 399, figs. 135e—n.

East Greenland records:

Serpula spirorbis MÖBIUS 1874, p. 256.
Spirorbis borealis DITLEVSEN 1911, p. 430.
Spirorbis spirorbis DITLEVSEN 1937, p. 54.
Spirorbis spirorbis E. WESENBERG-LUND 1950a, p. 63.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 27): *Jan Mayen Area:* 70°50′ N. 8°29′ W., 162 m (E. WESENBERG-LUND). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* 77°08′ N. 16°00′ W., 220—280 m, on *Serpula vermicularis* (DITLEVSEN); Danmarks Havn, 8 m, ∞ spec.; on algae (DITLEVSEN); Shannon (MÖBIUS). — *Scoresbysund Area:* Between Kap Leslie and Kap Stevenson, 120 m, soft clay, 1 spec. on a stone; Jameson Land, off Kap Hooker, 150 m, soft clay with stones, 1 spec. on a stone.

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic Norway, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark, Great Britain, France; the Mediterranean. Mainly on *Fucus.*

Remarks: The species is, no doubt, far more widely distributed and much commoner in East Greenland than indicated by the present material.

162. *Spirorbis granulatus* (LINNÉ) 1767.

Spirorbis granulatus FAUVEL 1927, p. 403, figs. 137q—u.

East Greenland records:

Spirorbis granulatus FAUVEL 1913, p. 93.
Spirorbis granulatus DITLEVSEN 1929, p. 57.
Spirorbis granulatus FAUVEL 1946, p. 403.

Occurrence at East Greenland (Chart 27): *Jan Mayen Area:* Jan Mayen (DITLEVSEN); 69°13′ N. 8°23′ W. (E. WESENBERG-LUND); 70°50′ N. 10°33′ W., 180 m, grey volcanic ooze (FAUVEL). — *Nordøstkyst Area:* Off Kap Bismarck, 15—20 m, about 10 spec. — *Scoresbysund Area:* Off the entrance of Hurry Fjord, 145 m, clay, 1 spec.

Distribution: West Greenland; Arctic Norway, Spitsbergen, the Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya, Franz Josef Land; Iceland, the Faroes, Scandinavia, Denmark; Great Britain, France; North America.

Remarks: Mere accidental finds.

The genus *Spirorbis* — like the whole family of *Serpulidae* — is only sparingly represented in the present material, and it is but slightly discussed in the literature, too. The reason is, of course, that many of the specimens are not handed over to the Polychaete-specialist, but are either distributed to specialists in sponges, molluscs, etc., or the stones and algae, often forming their substratum, are not brought home at all. The information about the family given here should therefore be regarded as highly deficient as far as the numbers of species and specimens as well as (and especially) the occurrence and distribution of each single species are concerned. Undoubtedly the greater number of them are distributed all over the coast. Chart 27 shows, however, a point of interest. All the habitats of the genus *Spirorbis* are located along the open coast or close to it; it is rather peculiar that no *Spirorbis*-species has been secured from the inner parts of the fjords.—Whether this is entirely due to chance, or it is in agreement with the actual facts, I am unable to decide.

Table I. Synopsis of the distribution in arctic regions of the Polychaeta of East Greenland.

Number in the Synopsis		Chart	Arctic N. America	West Greenland	Jan Mayen	Spitsbergen	N. and E. Iceland	Norway N. of Lofoten	Arctic Eurasia incl. Novaya Zemlya and Franz Josef Land	Further distribution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Gattyana cirrosa	1	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreo-arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; littoral, low-abyssal.
2	Harmothoë globifera	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	Arctic, boreo-arctic; deep-littoral, abyssal.
3	H. nodosa	3	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Mainly arctic, boreo-arctic; littoral, low-abyssal.
4	H. imbricata	2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreo-arctic, boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean; littoral, low-abyssal.
5	H. impar	2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreo-arctic, boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean; low-littoral.
6	H. longisetis	1	..	+	..	+	+	..	..	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; littoral.
7	H. badia.....	3	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	Mainly arctic, boreal; littoral, abyssal.
8	H. aspera.....	3	..	+	..	+	+	..	+	Arctic; littoral.
9	H. villosa.....	1	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	Arctic, boreo-arctic; boreal.
10	H. sarsi	1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreo-arctic; littoral.
11	H. capitulifera	3	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	West Greenland.
12	H. vesiculosa.....	1	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	West Greenland, S. W. of Iceland.
13	Lagisca extenuata.....	3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Mainly arctic, boreal.
14	Macellicephala violacea..	2	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	Arctic.
15	Melænis lovéni	2	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	Mainly arctic.
16	Pholoë minuta	4	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; littoral.
17	Euphrosyne borealis	4	..	+	..	+	+	+	..	Arctic, boreal; deep-littoral, low-abyssal.
—	E. cirrata.....	4	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	Arctic, boreal; abyssal.
18	Anaitis wahlbergi	4	..	..	+	+	+	..	+	Mainly arctic; deep-littoral.
19	Phyllodoce groenlandica.	4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreo-arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; mainly littoral.
—	Phalacrophorus borealis.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Atlantic; pelagic.
20	Eulalia bileneata	..	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian.
21	Eteone longa	5	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; mainly littoral.
22	E. picta	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	Lusitanian, Mediterranean.
23	E. flava	5	..	+	..	+	+	..	+	Arctic, boreo-arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; mainly littoral.

Table I continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
—	Tomopteris septentrionalis	3	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	North Atlantic; pelagic.
24	Castalia aphroditoides ..	5	+	+	..	+	..	..	+	Arctic.
25	C. punctata	..	..	..	+	..	+	+	..	Mainly boreal and Atlantic; mainly littoral.
26	Syllis cornuta	6	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreo-arctic, boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean.
27	S. armillaris	6	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean; mainly littoral.
28	S. fasciata	6	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	Mainly arctic, boreo-arctic.
29	Eusyllis blomstrandi	..	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Mainly arctic, boreal.
30	Autolytus prismaticus ..	6	+	+	..	+	..	..	+	Mainly arctic, boreal.
31	A. prolifer	6	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	Arctic, boreal.
32	Nereis pelagica	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Cosmopolitan.
33	N. zonata	7	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	Mainly arctic; deep-littoral.
34	N. diversicolor	7	+	+	..	..	+	..	..	Boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean.
35	Nephthys coeca var. ciliata	8	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	Boreal.
36	N. ciliata	8	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreo-arctic, boreal; littoral.
37	N. paradoxa	8	..	+	..	+	+	..	+	Mainly arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; mainly littoral.
38	N. malmgreni	8	..	+	..	+	..	+	+	Mainly arctic.
39	Ephesia gracilis	7	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean; littoral, low-abyssal.
40	E. peripatus	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	Mainly boreal and Lusitanian.
41	Sphærodorum minutum .	..	+	..	+	..	+	..	..	Mainly boreal and Lusitanian.
42	Dysponetus pygmæus ...	7	..	+	..	+	..	..	..	Mainly arctic.
43	Glycera capitata	6	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreo-arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; mainly deep-littoral.
44	Onuphis conchylega	9	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal; mainly littoral.
45	Lumbriconereis fragilis ..	10	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean; mainly deep-littoral.
46	L. minuta	10	..	+	..	+	+	..	+	Arctic.
47	L. impatiens	..	..	+	+	..	+	..	..	Mainly Lusitanian.
48	Paracticus littoralis	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	Arctic.
49	Scoloplos armiger	11	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Nearly cosmopolitan.
50	Aricia cuvieri	11	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	Arctic.
51	Nainereis quadricuspida .	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	Arctic, boreal, mainly littoral.
52	Laonice cirrata	12	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; deep-littoral.
53	Prionospio steenstrupi ..	12	..	+	..	..	+	..	..	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; littoral.
54	P. cirrifera	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	Mainly arctic, boreal; low-abyssal.
55	Spiophanes krøyeri	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	Arctic, boreal; littoral.
56	Spio filicornis	12	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Mainly arctic; boreal; low-littoral.
57	Polydora coeca	12	..	+	+	+	..	..	+	Mainly boreal.
58	Paraonis gracilis	12	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	Boreal.
59	Aricidea suecica	12	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	Boreal.
60	Spiochætopterus typicus.	12	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	Arctic, mainly boreal, Lusitanian; mainly abyssal.

Table I continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
61	Cirratulus cirratus.....	13	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean; mainly littoral.
62	Chætozone setosa.....	13	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean; littoral.
63	Flabelligera affinis.....	14	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; mainly littoral.
64	F. infundibularis.....	14	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	Puget Sound.
65	Stylarioides plumosa....	14	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; low-abyssal.
66	Diplocirrus glaucus	14	..	..	..	+	+	+	+	Mainly boreal, Lusitanian.
67	D. hirsutus	14	..	+	..	+	+	+	..	Arctic.
68	D. longisetosus	14	..	..	..	+	..	+	+	Arctic.
69	Brada villosa	13	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Mainly arctic; boreal; deep-littoral.
70	B. inhabilis	13	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic; low-abyssal.
71	Scalibregma inflatum ...	15	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; deep-littoral, low-abyssal.
72	S. wiréni.....	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unknown.
73	Pseudoscalibregma longisetosum	15	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Exclusively arctic; low-abyssal.
74	Eumenia crassa	15	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Mainly boreal.
75	Travisia forbesi	15	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Mainly arctic.
76	Ammotrypane aulogaster	16	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; littoral, low-abyssal.
77	A. cylindricaudatus	16	..	+	+	+	..	..	+	Mainly arctic.
78	Ophelina groenlandica ..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unknown.
79	O. abranchiata	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unknown.
80	Capitella capitata	16	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean; littoral.
81	Heteromastus filiformis .	16	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	Boreal, Lusitanian.
82	Notomastus latericeus ..	16	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Mainly boreal, Lusitanian; mainly littoral.
83	Arenicola marina.....	16	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	Mainly boreal, Lusitanian; low-littoral.
84	Praxillura longissima ...	17	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	Arctic; abyssal.
85	Lumbriclymene minor ..	17	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian.
86	Notoproctus oculatus var. arctica	17	..	+	..	+	+	..	+	Arctic; low-abyssal.
87	Rhodine gracilior.....	17	..	..	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, mainly boreal.
88	Nicomache lumbricalis ..	17	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic; low-abyssal.
89	N. trispinata	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trondheimfjord; the Sound; N. W.-Iceland.
90	N. quadrispinata	17	..	+	..	+	+	..	..	Arctic.
91	Petaloprotus tenuis.....	17	..	..	..	+	..	..	+	Arctic.
92	Leiochone polaris.....	18	..	+	+	+	..	..	..	Arctic.
93	L. borealis	18	..	+	..	..	+	..	..	Arctic, mainly boreal.
94	Praxillella gracilis	18	..	+	..	+	+	+	..	Mainly arctic, boreal.
95	P. prætermissa	18	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Mainly arctic, boreal.

Table I continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
96	P. prætermissa var. minor	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	Arctic.
97	Axiothella catenata	18	+	+	..	+	..	+	+	Exclusively (?) arctic.
98	Gen. et sp.?	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	Unknown.
99	Maldane sarsi	19	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Mainly arctic, boreal; littoral abyssal.
100	M. glebifex	18	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	Lusitanian, Mediterranean.
101	Asychis biceps	19	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, mainly boreal.
102	Owenia fusiformis	19	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Cosmopolitan?
103	Myriochele heeri	19	..	+	..	+	+	..	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; littoral.
104	Sternaspis scutata	19	..	+	..	..	+	..	..	Arctic, boreal, Mediterranean; littoral, low-abyssal.
105	Cistenides granulata	20	+	+	..	+	+	..	+	Mainly arctic, boreal.
106	C. hyperborea	20	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreo-arctic, boreal; deep-littoral.
107	Ampharete acutifrons	20	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal; littoral.
108	A. finmarchica	20	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	Mainly arctic; boreal, low-abyssal.
109	A. goësi	20	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Exclusively arctic.
110	Glyphanostomum pallescens	20	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	Mainly arctic; mainly abyssal.
111	Amphicteis gunneri	20	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean; deep-littoral.
112	A. sundevalli	20	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	Exclusively arctic.
113	Sabellides octocirrata	20	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	Boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean,
114	S. borealis	21	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; littoral, low-abyssal.
115	Amage auricula	21	..	+	..	+	..	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; mainly low-littoral.
116	Lysippe labiata	21	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	Arctic, boreal; deep-littoral, low-abyssal.
117	Melinna cristata	21	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreo-arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; not abyssal.
118	Amphitrite cirrata	21	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreo-arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; Mediterranean.
119	A. groenlandica	21	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Mainly arctic, boreo-arctic, boreal.
120	A. affinis	21	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	Mainly boreal and Lusitanian.
121	A. johnstoni	21	..	..	..	..	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian.
122	Lanice conchylega	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Boreal, Lusitanian; mainly littoral.
123	Nicolea venustula	22	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	Mainly arctic; boreal, Lusitanian.
124	Pista maculata	22	..	+	..	+	+	..	+	Exclusively arctic.
125	P. flexuosa	22	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	Exclusively arctic.
126	Proclea graffi	22	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	Mainly arctic, boreal, Lusitanian.
127	Laphania boecki	22	..	..	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal.
128	Leæna abranchiata	23	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Mainly (exclusively?) arctic.
129	Lanassa nordenskjöldi	23	..	..	..	+	..	..	+	Arctic, boreal.
130	L. venusta	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arctic.
131	Thelepus cincinnatus	23	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean; mainly littoral.

Table I continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
132	Streblosoma intestinalis .	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Boreal.
133	Polycirrus medusa.....	24	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	Mainly arctic, boreal, Lusitanian Mediterranean.
134	P. albicans.....	23	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Mainly arctic, boreo-arctic.
135	P. norvegicus	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Boreo-arctic.
136	Lysilla lovéni	23	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	Boreo-arctic, boreal.
137	Trichobranchus glacialis.	24	..	+	..	+	..	+	+	Mainly arctic, boreal, Lusitanian.
138	Artacama proboscidea ..	24	..	..	..	+	..	..	+	Mainly arctic.
139	Terebellides strömi	24	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Cosmopolitan.
140	Sabella fabricii.....	25	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Mainly arctic and boreal, Mediterranean.
141	S. penicillus.....	25	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	Boreo-arctic, boreal; mainly sublittoral.
142	Potamilla neglecta.....	25	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Mainly arctic.
143	Dasychone infarcta.....	25	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Mainly arctic.
144	Jasmineira schaudinni ..	25	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	Mainly arctic, boreo-arctic.
145	Chone infundibuliformis .	25	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreo-arctic, boreal, Lusitanian; mainly sublittoral.
146	Ch. duneri	25	..	+	..	+	+	..	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean.
147	Euchone analis.....	26	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	Arctic, boreal.
148	E. papillosa.....	26	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic; boreal; sublittoral, low-abyssal.
149	Myxicola infundibulum..	26	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean.
150	Serpula vermicularis....	26	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	Mainly boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean.
151	Hydroides norvegica....	26	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Mainly boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean.
152	Pomatoceros triqueter ..	26	..	+	..	+	+	+	..	Mainly boreal, Lusitanian.
153	Miroserpula inflata	26	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Mainly arctic; boreal.
154	Protula tubularia.....	26	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	Mainly boreal and Lusitanian.
155	P. arctica.....	26	..	+	..	+	+	..	..	Mainly arctic; mainly abyssal.
156	Apomatus globifer.....	26	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian.
157	Spirorbis vitreus	27	..	+	..	+	+	..	+	Mainly arctic; boreal, Lusitanian.
158	S. spirillum	27	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian.
159	S. cancellatus	27	..	+	..	..	+	..	..	Mainly arctic.
160	S. verruca	27	..	+	..	+	+	..	..	Mainly arctic.
161	S. spirorbis	27	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian, Mediterranean.
162	S. granulatus.....	27	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Arctic, boreal, Lusitanian.

Table II. Survey of the distribution of Polychaeta in arctic and boreo-arctic areas.

1	2 Arctic America	3 New England	4 West Greenland	5 East Greenland	6 N. and E. Iceland	7 S., W., and NW. Iceland	8 The Faroes	9 Jan Mayen	10 Spitsbergen	11 Norway N. of Lofoten	12 Norway S. of (and including) Lofoten	13 Arctic Eurasia
Fam. Aphroditidae Sav.												
Aphrodite aculeata (L.)	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..
A. hastata Moore	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lætmonice filicornis Kinb.	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..
L. armata (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gattyana cirrosa (Pall.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	+
G. amondseni (Mlmgr.)	..	+	+	..	..	+	..	..	+	..	+	+
G. ciliata Moore	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lepidonotus squamatus (L.)	..	+	..	..	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	..
L. sublevis Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eupolynoë paradoxa Storm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Eucranta anticostiensis Mc'Int.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
Eunoë spinulosa Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polynoë gracilis (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. scolopendrina Sav.	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..
P. kinbergi (Mlmgr.)	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..
P. gaspeensis Mc'Int.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alentiana aurantiaca (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arctinoë lia Chamb.	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heteropolynoë nordgårdi Bid.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Antinoë angusta Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harmothoë imbricata (L.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
H. senta (Moore)	+	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. globifera (G. O. Sars)	..	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	..	+	+
H. impar Johnst.	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+
H. nodosa (M. Sars)	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
H. longisetis (Gr.)	..	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	..	..	..
H. vesiculosa Ditl.	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. badia (Théel)	..	..	+	+	(+)	..	..	+	+	..	..	+
H. sarsi Kinb.	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+
H. mollis (G. O. Sars)	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	+	+	..
H. bathydomus Ditl.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. haliaëti Mc'Int.	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
H. acanellae (Verr.)	..	+	+	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. aspera (Arm. Hansen)	..	..	+	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	+	+
H. capitulifera Ditl.	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. villosa (Mlmgr.)	..	+	+	+	..	+	..	..	+	..	+	+

Table II continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
H. borealis Théel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
H. truncata Moore	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. semisculpta (Arm. Hansen)	..	..	+	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. zetlandica Mc'Int.	..	..	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
H. asperrima (G. O. Sars)	..	..	..	..	..	(+)	..	..	..	+	+	..
H. antilopis Mc'Int.	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. fraser-thomsoni Mc'Int.	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..
H. oculinarum (Storm)	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..
H. ingolfiana Ditl.	..	..	..	..	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. violacea (Storm)	..	..	..	..	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	+	..
H. nivea (Sars)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..
H. ljungmanni (Mlmgr.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
H. finmarchica (Mlmgr.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..
H. clavigera (M. Sars)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
H. norvegica Bid.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
H. abyssicola Bid.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Lagisca extenuata (Gr.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
L. hubrechti (Mc'Int.)	..	+	+	..	..	(+)	+	..	..	..	..	..
Lepidamethria commensalis Webst.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malmgrenia castenea Mc'Int.	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..
M. whiteavesi Mc'Int.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macellicephala violacea (Lev.)	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	+
Admetella longepedata Mc'Int.	..	..	..	..	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bathynoë nodulosus Ditl.	..	..	..	..	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melaenis lovéni Mlmgr.	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	+
Nemidia torelli Mlmgr.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	+	..
N.? canadensis Mc'Int.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.? lawrenci Mc'Int.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scalisetosus hyalinus (G. O. Sars)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
S. assimilis (Mc'Int.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
Halosydna gelatinosa (M. Sars)	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..
H. lordi (Baird)	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drieschia pellucida Moore	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sigallioninae												
Leanira tetragona (Ørst.)	..	+	+	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	+	..
L. yhleni Malmgr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. hystricis Ehl.	..	..	..	..	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. robusta Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sthenelais jeffreysi Mc'Int.	..	..	+	..	..	+	?	..	..	..	+	..
S. filamentosa Ditl.	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..
S. boa Johnst.	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..
S. leidyi Quatref.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. atlantica Mc'Int.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
S. limicola (Ehl.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. gracilis Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. setosa Busch	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table II continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sigalion arenicola Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pholoë minuta (O. Fabr.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+
Acoëtinaë												
Panthalis oerstedi Kinb.	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..
Fam. Amphinomidae												
?Amphinome lepadis Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. palassi Quatref.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paramphinome pulchella G. O. Sars.	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	..
Hipponoë gaudichaudi Aud. & Edw.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Euphrosyne borealis Ørsted	..	..	+	+	+	..	+	..	+	+	..	..
E. cirrata M. Sars	..	..	+	(+)	..	+	..	..	..	+	+	..
E. armadillo M. Sars	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	..
Eurythoë borealis M. Sars	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Spinther citrinus (Stimps.)	..	+	+	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	+
S. miniaceus Gr.	..	..	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	+	..
Fam. Phyllodocidae												
Anaitis wahlbergi Mlmgr.	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..	+	+
?A. formosa Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
?A. picta Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. speciosa (Webster)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Genetyllis lutea Mlmgr.	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	+
Notophyllum foliosum M. Sars	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..
N. americanum Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phyllodoce groenlandica (Ørst.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
P. maculata (O. Fr. Müll.)	..	..	+	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
P. mucosa (Ørst.)	..	..	+	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..
P. paretti Blainv.	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
P. citrina Mlmgr.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	+
P. macroceros Gr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
P. catenula Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. rubiginosa Saint-Jos.	..	..	..	..	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	+	..
P. arenae Webst	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. gracilis Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. fragilis Webst.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phalacrophorus borealis Reib.	..	..	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eulalia viridis (O. Fr. Müll.)	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
E. tjalfiensis Ditl.	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. bilineata (Johnst.)	..	+	+	+	..	..	..	+	+	+	+	+
E. dubia Webst. & Ben.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. tripunctata Mc'Int.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. parva Saint-Jos.	..	..	..	..	..	..	?	..	..	..	..	..
?E. annulata Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
?E. granulosa Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eumida sanguinea (Ørst.)	..	+	..	..	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	+

Table II continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
E. americana Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eteone longa (O. Fabr.)	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
E. flava (O. Fabr.)	..	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	..	+	+
E. trilineata Webst. & Ben.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. spitsbergensis Mlmgr.	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	+
E. fucata M. Sars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..
E. alba Webst	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. cinerea Webst. & Ben.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
?E. limicola Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. pusilla Mlmgr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. robusta Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
?E. setosa Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. lactea Clap.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. picta Quatref.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..
Mystides borealis Théel	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	+
M. occidentalis Ditl.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysta barbata Mlmgr.	..	..	..	..	+	+	+	..	+	..	..	+
M. papillifera Théel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	+
Pelagobia longicirrata Graff	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Otopsidae												
Otopsis longipes Ditl.	..	..	..	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Tomopteridae												
Tomopteris septentrionalis Quatref.	..	..	+	+	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. nisseni Rosa	..	..	+	..	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. cavalli Rosa	..	..	+	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. krampi E.W.-L.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. planktonis Apst.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. helgolandica Greef	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. smithi Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Typhloscolecidae												
Travisiopsis lanceolata South.	..	..	+	..	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. levinseni South.	..	..	+	..	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Hesionidae												
Hesione agilis Webst. & Ben.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castalia punctata (O. Fr. Müll.)	..	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	..
C. aurantiaca M. Sars	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..
C. longicornis M. Sars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
C. aphroditoides (O. Fabr.)	+	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	+
?C. cincinnata Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. multipapillata Aug.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
Ophiodromus flexuosus d'Ch.	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..
Kefersteinia cirrata (Keferst.)	..	..	..	..	+	+	+	..	..	..	..	..
Podarke luteola Webst.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table II continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P. obscura Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. coeca Webst. & Ben.	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ancistroyllis groenlandica Mc'Int.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Syllidae												
Grubeosyllis jonssoni Sæm.	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haplosyllis spongicola Gr.	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eurysyllis longicirrata Ørst.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Syllis cornuta Rtke.	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+
S. armillaris (O. Fr. Müll.)	..	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
S. fasciata Mlmgr.	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+
S. tigrina Rtke.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
S. nidarosiensis Bid.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
S. gracilis Gr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. spongiphila Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typosyllis pallida (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trypanosyllis agilis (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Odontosyllis fulgurans (Aud. & Edw.).	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O. lucifera (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pterosyllis finmarchica Mlmgr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..
P. cincinnata Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syllides setosa Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. convoluta Webst. & Ben.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eusyllis blomstrandi Mlmgr.	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
E. fragilis (Webst.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
?E. phosphorea Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbellisyllis fasciata G. O. Sars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Pionosyllis compacta Mlmgr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
Streptosyllis arenae Webst. & Ben.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grubea clavata (Clap.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sphærosyllis latipalpis Lev.	..	+	+	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
S. brevifrons Webst. & Ben.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. erinaceus Clap.	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
S. longicirrata Webst. & Ben.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. fortuita Webst.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exogone verrugera Clap.	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
E. hebes Webst. & Ben.	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. dispar (Webst.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pædophylax longiceps Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Autolytus prismaticus (O. Fabr.)	+	..	+	+	..	+	..	..	+	..	..	+
A. prolifer (O. Fr. Müll.)	..	..	+	+	..	..	+	..	+	..	+	+
A. alexandri Verr.	+	+	+	..	+	+	..	..	+	..	..	+
A. groenlandicus E.W.-L.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. cornutus Agaz.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. emertoni Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. varians Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. rubropunctatus (Gr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table II continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. gracilis (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
?A. longigula Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. ornatus (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Nereidae												
Ceratocephala lovéni Mlmgr.	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	..
C. borealis E. W.-L.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leptonereis glauca Clap.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nereis zonata Mlmgr.	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	+
N. diversicolor O. Fr. Müll.	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	..
N. virens (M. Sars)	..	+	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..
N. pelagica (L.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
N. fucata Sav.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. succinea Leuck.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. dumerili Aud. & Edw.	..	+	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..
N. longissima Johnst.	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..
N. paradoxa Ørst.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. arenaceodentata Moore	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
?N. abyssicola Stimps.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. tenuis Webst. & Ben.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
?N. iris Stimps.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Nephthyidæ												
Nephthys coeca (O. Fabr.)	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
N. coeca var. ciliata Mc'Int.	..	..	+	+	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..
N. hombergi Aud. & Edw.	..	..	+	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	+
N. longosetosa Ørst.	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	..	..	..	+
N. incisa Mlmgr.	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..
N. incisa var. bilobata Heinen	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. ciliata O. Fr. Müll.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
N. paradoxa Mlmgr.	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	..	..	+
N. rubella Mich.	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
N. malmgreni Théel	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	+	+	+
N. minuta Aug.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
N. hudsonica Chamb.	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. bucera Ehl.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. macroura (Schmarda)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. discors Ehl.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. picta Ehl.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Sphærodoridae												
Ephesia gracilis Rtke.	..	+	+	+	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	+
E. peripatus Clap.	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..
E. abyssorum Arm. Hansen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Sphærodorum minutum (Webst. & Ben.)	+	..	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	..	..	..
S. claparèdei Greef.	..	..	+	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table II continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	9	10	11	12	13
Fam. Chrysopetalidae												
Dysponetus pygmæus	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
Fam. Glyceridae												
Glycera capitata Ørst.	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
G. lapidum Quatref.	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	+	..
G. alba (O. Fr. Müll.)	..	+	..	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	..
G. rouxi Aud. & Edw.	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..
G. goësi Mlmgr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..
G. dibranchiata Ehl.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G. americana Leidy	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophioglycera gigantea Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glycerella atlantica E.W.-L.	..	..	..	..	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goniada maculata Ørst.	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	..
G. norvegica Ørst.	..	..	..	..	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	..
G. gracilis (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G. solitaria Webst.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glycinde nordmanni Mlmgr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+
Fam. Eunicidae												
Eunice pennata (O. Fr. Müll.)	..	..	+	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
E. floridana Ehl.	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	+	..
E. benedicti (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. vivida Stimps.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. oerstedi Stimps.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
? Lysidice americana Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marphysa sanguinea (Mont.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onuphis conchylega M. Sars.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
O. quadricuspis M. Sars	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..
O. sicula Quatref.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nothria opalina Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diopatra neapolitana d'Ch.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. cuprea Bosc.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyalinoecia tubicola (O. Fr. Müll.)	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	+	..	+	+
Arabella irricolor (Mont.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drilonereis longa Webst.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. filum (Clap.)	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. norvegica Sømme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Lumbriconereis impatiens Clap.	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. fragilis (O. Fr. Müll.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
L. minuta Théel	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	..	..	+
L. latreilli (Aud. & Edw.)	..	..	+	..	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	+	..
L. algida Wirén	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
L. variegatus Bidenk.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
L. vanhöffeni Mich.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. acuta Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. hebes Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table II continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
L. tenuis Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. opalina Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ninoë nigripes Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staurocephalus bocki Mlmgr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
S. rubrovittatus Gr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	+	..
S. römeri Aug.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
S. rudolphi d'Chi.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. coecus Webst. & Ben.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophryotrocha puerilis Clap. & Mecz.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	+	+
Eteonopsis geryonicola Bid.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Paracticus littoralis Lev.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..
Fam. Ariciidae												
Scoloplos armiger (O. Fr. Müll.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Aricia cuvieri Aud. & Edw.	..	..	..	+	..	..	+	..	+	..	+	..
A. norvegica G. O. Sars.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
A. kupfferi Ehl.	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..
A. ornata Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haploscoloplos fragilis (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. bustorus (Eisig)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nainereis quadricuspida (O. Fabr.)	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	+
Fam. Spionidae												
Scolelepis girardi (Quatref.)	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	+
S. fuliginosa (Clap.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..
Colobranchus ciliatus Keferst.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Scolelepides viridis (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scolelepides arcticus Chamb.	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nerine foliosa Aud. & Edw.	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..
N. agilis Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. cirratulus (d'Ch.)	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..
Anaspio boreus Chamb.	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aonides paucibranchiata South.	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. oxycephala (M. Sars)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+
Laonice cirrata (M. Sars)	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
L. apellöfi Söderstr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
L. sarsi Söderstr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Spiophanes krøyeri Gr.	..	..	+	..	+	+	..	+	+	..	+	+
S. bombyx Clap.	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. tenuis Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. verrilli Webst. & Ben.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spio filicornis (O. Fr. Müll.)	..	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
S. seticornis (O. Fabr.)	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. jeffreysi (Mc'Int.)	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. mimus Chamb.	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. setosa Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marenzelleria wiréni Aug.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	+

Table II continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Spionides cirrata Webst. & Ben.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	+
Microspio arctica Söderstr.	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	+
M. théeli Söderstr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
Streblospio benedicti Webst.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pygospio elegans Clap.	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	+	+	..
Polydora ciliata (Johnst.)	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	+	..	+	..
P. antennata Clap.	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..
P. coeca (Ørst.)	..	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	+
P. quadrilobata Jacobi	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	+
P. concharum Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. hamata Webst.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
? P. littorea Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
? P. gracilis Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. ligni Webst.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
? P. tubifex Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. hoplura Clap.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. cornuta Bosc	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
? Leucodorum muticum Leuck.	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prionospio steenstrupi Mlmgr.	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	..
P. malmgreni Clap.	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	..
P. plumosus M. Sars.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
P. cirrifera Wirén	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	+	..	+	+
P. heterobranchiata Moore	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. tenuis Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Disomidae												
Disoma multisetosum Ørst.	..	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Apisthobranchidae												
Apistobranchus tullbergi Théel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
Skardaria fragmentata E.W.-L.	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Paraonidae												
Aricidea suecica Eliason	..	..	+	+	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraonis gracilis Tauber	..	..	..	+	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Chætopteridae												
Spiochætopterus typicus M. Sars	..	+	+	+	..	+	..	..	+	..	+	+
S. oculatus Webst.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chætopterus variopedatus (Ren.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	+	+	..
C. norvegicus M. Sars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..
C. sarsi Boeck.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Fam. Cirratulidae												
Cirratulus cirratus O. Fr. Müll.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
C. filiformis Keferst.	..	..	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	..	+	..
C. longisetis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..

Table II continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
C. abyssorum Arm. Hansen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
C. grandis Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dodecaceria concharum Ørst.	..	+	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	+	..
D. coralli (Leidy)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. fimbriata (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhinereis phosphorea Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caulleriella fragilis (Leidy)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chætozone setosa Mlmgr.	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
C. abranchiata Arm. Hansen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..
Acrocirrus leidyi Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macrochaeta clavicornis (M. Sars)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Fam. Chlorœmidae												
Flabelligera affinis M. Sars	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
F. infundibularis Johnst.	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stylarioides plumosa (O. Fr. Müll.)	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
S. flabellata (M. Sars)	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..
S. aspera (Stimps.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pherusa falcata St.-Bow.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
P. arctica St. -Bow.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..
Diplocirrus glaucus Haase	..	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
D. hirsutus (Arm. Hansen)	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	..
D. longisetosus (Marenz.)	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	+
Brada villosa Rtke.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
B. inhabilis (Rtke.)	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
B. granulosa Arm. Hansen	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	+	+	+
B. rugosa (Arm. Hansen)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
B. incrustata St.-Bow.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
B. setosa Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. granosa Stimps.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Scalibregmidae												
Scalibregma inflatum Rtke.	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
S. inflatum var. corethura Mich.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
S. wiréni Furreg	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pseudoscalibregma longisetosum (Théel)	..	..	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	+	+
Eumenia crassa Ørst.	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	+
Fam. Opheliidae												
Travisia forbesi Johnst.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
T. carnea Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. glandulosa Mc'Int.	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophelia limacina (Rtke.)	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
O. simplex Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ammotrypane aulogaster (Rtke.)	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
A. cylindricaudata Arm. Hans.	..	..	+	+	..	+	..	+	+	..	+	+
Ammotrypanella arctica Mc'Int.	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table II continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ophelina abranchiata St.-Bow.	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O. groenlandica St.-Bow.	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O. norvegica St.-Bow.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..
O. helgolandiae Aug.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
O. opisthobranchiata Wir.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
Euzonus arcticus Grube	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
Tachytrypane jeffreysi Mc'Int.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Capitellidae												
Capitella capitata (O. Fabr.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
Heteromastus filiformis (Clap.)	..	+	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notomastus latericeus M. Sars	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
N. acutus Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. gracilis Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. luridus Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
?Araniella filiformis Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Arenicolidae												
Arenicola marina (L.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
A. ecaudata Johnst.	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..
A. cristata Stimps.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Maldanidae												
Praxillura longissima Arw.	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	..	..	+
P. longissima var. minor Arw.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
P. ornata Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lumbriclymene cylindricauda M. Sars.	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..
L. constricta E.W.-L.	..	..	+	..	..	(+)	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. nasuta E.W.-L.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. minor Arw.	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notoproctus oculatus var. minor Arw.	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
N. oculatus var. arctica Arw.	..	..	+	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	+
N. oculatus Arw.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
N. scutiferus E.W.-L.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhodine lovéni Mlmgr.	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	+
R. gracilior (Tauber)	..	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
R. attenuata Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicomache lumbricalis (O. Fabr.)	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+
N. lumbricalis var. borealis Arw.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
N. trispinata Arw.	..	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..
N. quadrispinata Arw.	..	..	+	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
N. minor Arw.	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	+	+	+	..
N. dispar Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petaloproctus tenuis Théel	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	+
P. tenuis var. borealis Arw.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
P. filifer Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leiochone borealis Arw.	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	..

Table II continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
L. polaris Théel	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	+
L. clypeata Saint-Jos.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
Proclymene mülleri (M. Sars)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..
Microclymene tricirrata Arw.	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..
M. acirrata Arw.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Praxillella gracilis (M. Sars)	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	..
P. prætermissa (Mlmgr.)	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
P. prætermissa var. minor Arw.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..
P. affinis (M. Sars)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
P. elongata (Webster)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pseudoclymene quadrilobata (M. Sars).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Euclymene droebachiensis (M. Sars)...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
E. zonalis (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clymenella torquata (Leidy)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isocirrus planiceps (M. Sars)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Heteroclymene robusta Arw.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Maldanella davisi E.W.-L.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Axiothella catenata Mlmgr.	+	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	+
Maldane sarsi Mlmgr.	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+
M. glebifex Gr.	..	..	+	+	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. elongata Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acychis biceps (M. Sars)	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	+
Fam. Oweniidae												
Owenia fusiformis d'Ch.	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Myriochele heeri Mlmgr.	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	..	+	+
Fam. Sabellariidae												
Sabellaria vulgaris Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Sternaspidae												
Sternaspis scutata (Ranz.)	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Amphicteidae												
Cistenides granulata (L.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	..	+	+
C. hyperborea Mlmgr.	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	+
C. gouldi Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pectenaria koreni (Mlmgr.)	..	..	..	..	+	+	+	..	..	..	+	..
P. auricoma (O. Fr. Müll.)	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	+
P. belgica (Pall.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..
P. dubia Webst.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petta pusilla Mlmgr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+
Fam. Ampharetidae												
Ampharete acutifrons (Gr.)	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
A. goesi Mlmgr.	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	+
A. arctica (Mlmgr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	+	+

Table II continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. finmarchica (M. Sars)	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..
A. vega (Wirén)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	+	+
A. setosa Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. johansseni Chamb.	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. reducta Chamb.	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. eupalea Chamb.	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. trilobata Webst.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anobothrus gracilis (Mlmgr.)	..	+	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	+
Amphicteis gunneri Sars	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
A. sundevalli Mlmgr.	..	+	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	+
A. fragilis Wolleb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Sabellides octocirrata M. Sars	..	+	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	+	..
S. borealis M. Sars	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	+
S. sibirica Wirén	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
S. oculata Webster	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. pusilla (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amage auricula Mlmgr.	..	+	+	+	..	+	..	..	+	+	+	+
A. pusilla Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. adspersa (Gr.)	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lysippe labiata (Mlmgr.)	..	+	+	+	..	+	..	..	+	..	..	+
Sosane sulcata Mlmgr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
S. sulcata var. nidarosiensis Bid.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Samytha sexcirrata (M. Sars)	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	+	+
Samythella neglecta Wolleb.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
S. elongata Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glyphanostomum palescens (Théel)	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	+
Melinna cristata (M. Sars)	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
M. maculata Webst.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. islandica Sæm.	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melinopsis atlantica Mc'Int.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melinnides rostrata E.W.-L.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fam. Terebellidae												
Amphitrite cirrata (O. Fr. Müll.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+
A. groenlandica Mlmgr.	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	..	+
A. affinis Mlmgr.	..	+	+	+	..	+	..	+	+	+	..	+
A. johnstoni Mlmgr.	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	+
A. grayi Mlmgr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+
A. brunnea (Stimps.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. attenuata Moore	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. ornata (Leidy)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. birulai Ssolow.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
Loimia viridis Moore	..	+	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artacama proboscidea Mlmgr.	..	+	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..	+	+
Lanice concylega (Pall.)	..	..	..	+	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..
Polymnia nesidensis (d'Ch.)	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..
P. nebulosa (Mont.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	+

Table II continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nicolea venustula (Mont.)	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	+
N. viridis Webst. & Ben.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enoplobranchus sanguineus Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pista maculata (Dall.)	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	..	+	+
P. cristata (O. Fr. Müll.)	..	+	..	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	+
P. flexuosa (Gr.)	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	+
P. intermedia Webst.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. palmata (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proclea graffi (Lngrhns.)	..	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	+
Baffinia multisetosa E.W.-L.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laphania boecki Mlmgr.	..	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	..	+
Leæna abranchiata Mlmgr.	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	..	+
Lanassa nordenskiöldi Mlmgr.	..	+	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	..	..	+
Lanassa venusta (Malm)	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
? Lepræa abyssicola Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. rubra Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thelepus cincinnatus (O. Fabr.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Polycirrus medusa Gr.	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
P. norvegicus Wolleb.	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
P. albricans (Mlmgr.)	..	..	+	+	+	..	+	..	+	+	+	+
P. plumosus (Wolleb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..
P. eximius (Leidy)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. phosporeus Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amæa trilobata (M. Sars)	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	+
Streblosoma intestinalis M. Sars	..	..	..	+	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..
S. bairdi (Mlmgr.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
S. spiralis (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lysilla lovéni Mlmgr.	..	..	..	+	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	+
Hauchiella peterseni Lev.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Trichobranchus glacialis Mlmgr.	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	..	+	+	..	+
Terebellides strömi M. Sars	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Fam. Sabellidae												
Sabella fabricii Kr.	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
S. sarsi Bidenk.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
S. penicillus L.	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..
S. microphthalma Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potamilla reniformis (O. Fr. Müll.)	..	+	+	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	..
P. neglecta (M. Sars)	..	+	+	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..	+
P. torelli (Mlmgr.)	..	+	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
Branchiomma bombyx (Dall.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	+	+	..
Dasychone infarcta Kr.	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	+
D. inconspicua M. Sars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
Laonome krøyeri Mlmgr.	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	+	..	..	+
Sabellastarte arctica Ditl.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricia sabella (Ehrenb.)	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..	+	+	..	..
F. leidyi Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table II continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jasmineira schaudinni Aug.	..	..	..	+	+	+	..	..	+	..	..	..
Chone infundibuliformis Kr.	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ch. duneri Mlmgr.	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	..	+	+
Ch. ungawana Chamb.	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Euchone analis (Kr.)	+	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+
E. papillosa M. Sars	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	+
E. elegans Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. rubella Ehl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
E. rubrocincta (M. Sars)	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	..
Myxicola infundibulum Rén.	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	+
Fam. Serpulidae												
Serpula vermicularis (L.)	+	..	+	+	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..
Hydroidis norvegica (Gunn.)	..	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	..
H. dianthus (Verr.)	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pomatoceros triqueter L.	..	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	..
Placostegus tridentatus (I. C. Fabr.)	..	..	+	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	..
Ditrupa arietina (O. Fr. Müll.)	..	..	..	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	..
D. groenlandica Mc'Inst.	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miroserpula inflata Dons.	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	..	..	+
Chitinopoma fabricii Lev.	..	..	+	..	?	?	+	..	+	..	..	+
Vermilia serrula Stmps.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filograna implexa Berkel.	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	..
Protula tubularia Mont.	..	+	..	+	+	..	+	..	+	..	..	..
P. arctica Arm. Hans	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apomatus globifer Théel	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	+
Hyalopomatus claparèdei Marenz	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
Spirorbis vitreus (O. Fabr.)	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	..	..	+
S. spirillum (L.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
S. cancellatus (O. Fabr.)	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. violaceus Lev.	..	..	+	..	+	+	+	..	+	..	..	..
S. mörchi Lev.	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. verruca (O. Fabr.)	..	..	+	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
S. granulatus L.	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
S. spirorbis (L.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
S. cornuoides Brown	..	..	..	..	?	?	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. carinata Daud.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
S. quadrangularis Stimps.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. validus Verr.	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GENERAL REMARKS

The Polychaete fauna of East Greenland is composed of elements which may be divided into different groups. In the following analysis of these elements the finds which seem to be more or less accidental are not considered, nor are the cosmopolitan species taken into account.

I. The arctic faunal element comprises:

1. The following species, which in the North Atlantic[1]) have an arctic deep-basin distribution (9 species, 5.5 % of the total number):

Harmothoë badia,
H. nodosa,
Macellicephala violacea,
Anaitis wahlbergi,
Nereis zonata,
Praxillura longissima,
Nicomache quadrispinata,
Glyphanostomum palescens,
Protula arctica.

2. The following species, which in the North Atlantic[1]) have an arctic, littoral-sublittoral distribution (42 species, 25.9 % of the total number):

Harmothoë aspera,
H. villosa,
H. sarsi,
Melænis lovéni,
Castalia aphroditoides,
Syllis fasciata,
Nephthys malmgreni,
Lumbriconereis minuta,
Prionospio cirrifera,
Spiophanes krøyeri,
Leiochone polaris,
Praxillella prætermissa var. *minor*,
Axiothella catenata,
Ampharete finmarchica,
A. goësi,
Amphicteis sundevalli,
Sabellides borealis,
Amphitrite groenlandica,
Pista maculata,
P. flexuosa,

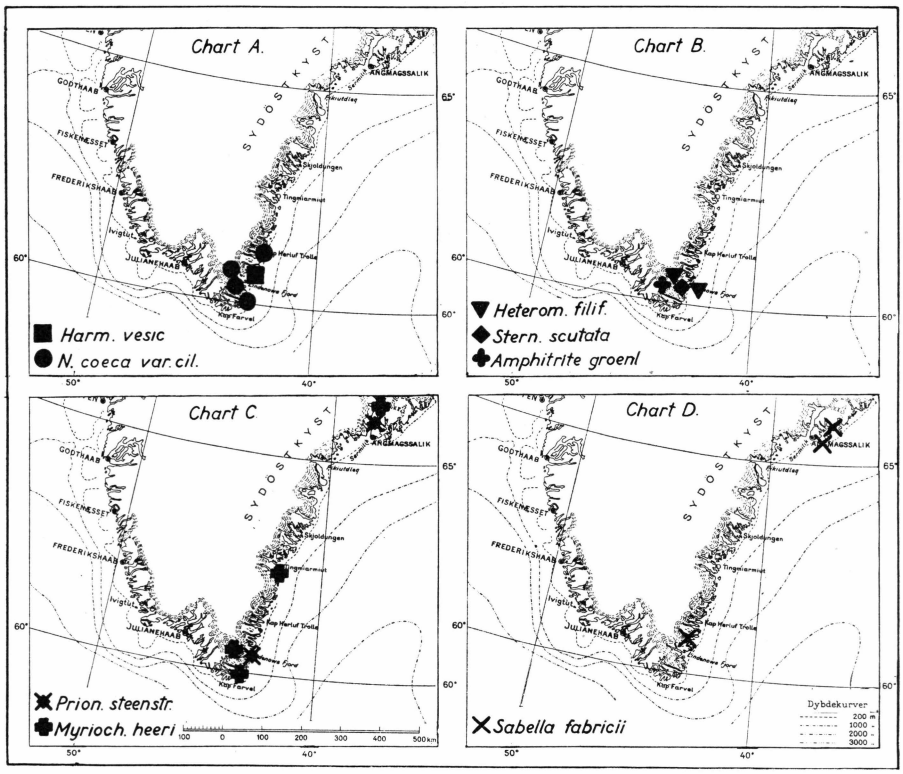
[1]) Some of these species are also known from areas outside the North Atlantic, *e. g.* from tropical areas.

Spio filicornis,
Diplocirrus hirsutus,
D. longisetosus,
Brada villosa,
B. inhabilis,
Pseudoscalibregma longisetosum,
Travisia forbesi,
Ammotrypane cylindricaudatum,
Notoproctus oculatus var. *arcticus*,
Nicomache lumbricalis,
Petaloproctus tenuis,
Leæna abranchiata,
Lanassa nordenskiöldi,
L. venusta,
Polycirrus albicans,
Trichobranchus glacialis,
Artacama proboscidea,
Potamilla neglecta,
Dasychone infarcta,
Jasmineira schaudinni,
Spirorbis cancellatus,
S. verruca.

II. The following species, which in the North Atlantic[1]) have an arctic-boreal distribution (56 species, 34.5 % of the total number):

Gattyana cirrosa,
Harmothoë imbricata,
H. impar,
H. longisetis,
Lagisca extenuata,
Pholoë minuta,
Euphrosyne borealis,
Phyllodoce groenlandica,
Eteone longa,
E. flava,
Syllis cornuta,
S. armillaris,
Nephthys ciliata,
N. paradoxa,
Ephesia gracilis,
Glycera capitata,
Onuphis conchylega,
Laonice cirrata,
Prionospio steenstrupi,
Cirratulus cirratus,
Chætozone setosa,
Flabelligera affinis,
Stylarioides plumosa,
Scalibregma inflatum,
Ammotrypane aulogaster,
Capitella capitata,
Praxillella gracilis,
P. prætermissa,
Maldane sarsi,
Asychis biceps,
Myriochle heeri,
Sternaspis scutata,
Cistenides granulatus,
C. hyperborea,
Ampharete acutifrons,
Amphicteis gunneri,
Amage auricula,
Lysippe labiata,
Melinna cristata,
Amphitrite cirrata,
Nicolea venustula,
Laphania boecki,
Thelepus cincinnatus,
Polycirrus medusa,
Sabella fabricii,
Chone infundibuliformis,
C. duneri,
Euchone analis,
E. papillosa,
Miroserpula inflata,
Apomatus globifer,
Spirorbis vitreus,

[1]) Several of these species are, besides from the North Atlantic, also known from tropical areas.



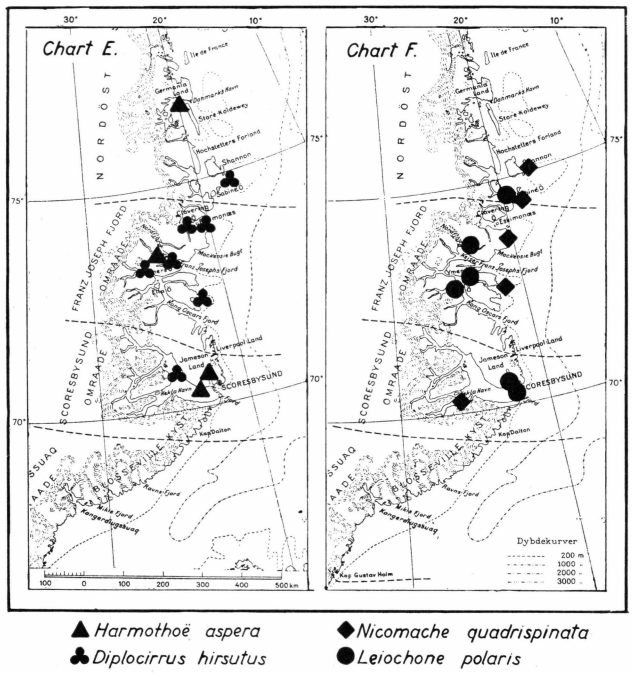
Charts A and B. Species only found at the southernmost part of East Greenland. Charts C and D. Species found along the whole Sydøstkyst Area.

Notomastus latericeus,
Arenicola marina,
S. spirillum,
S. granulatus.

III. The following species, which in the North Atlantic[1]) have a boreal distribution (24 species, 14.8 % of the total number):

Nephthys coeca var. *ciliata*,
Sphærodorum minutum,
Lumbriconereis fragilis,
L. impatiens,
Polydora coeca,
Spiochætopterus typicus,
Diplocirrus glaucus,
Eumenia crassa,
Heteromastus filiformis,
Rhodine gracilior,
Maldane glebifex,
Sabellides octocirrata,
Amphitrite affinis,
Lanice conchylega,
Lysilla lovéni,
Sabella penicillus,
Myxicola infundibulum,
Serpula vermicularis,
Hydroides norvegicus,
Pomatoceros triqueter,

[1]) Several of these species are, besides from the North Atlantic, also known from tropical areas.



Charts E and F. Examples of species found only in the three northernmost areas of the East Greenland coast.

Nicomache trispinata, *Protula tubularia*,
Leiochone borealis, *Spirorbis spirorbis*.

The distribution of the following species is insufficiently known:

Harmothoë capitulifera, *Ophelina groenlandica*,
H. vesiculosa, *O. abranchiata*.

Of the pelagic species the following one is an arctic invader:

Autolytus prismaticus,

and the following ones are southern invaders:

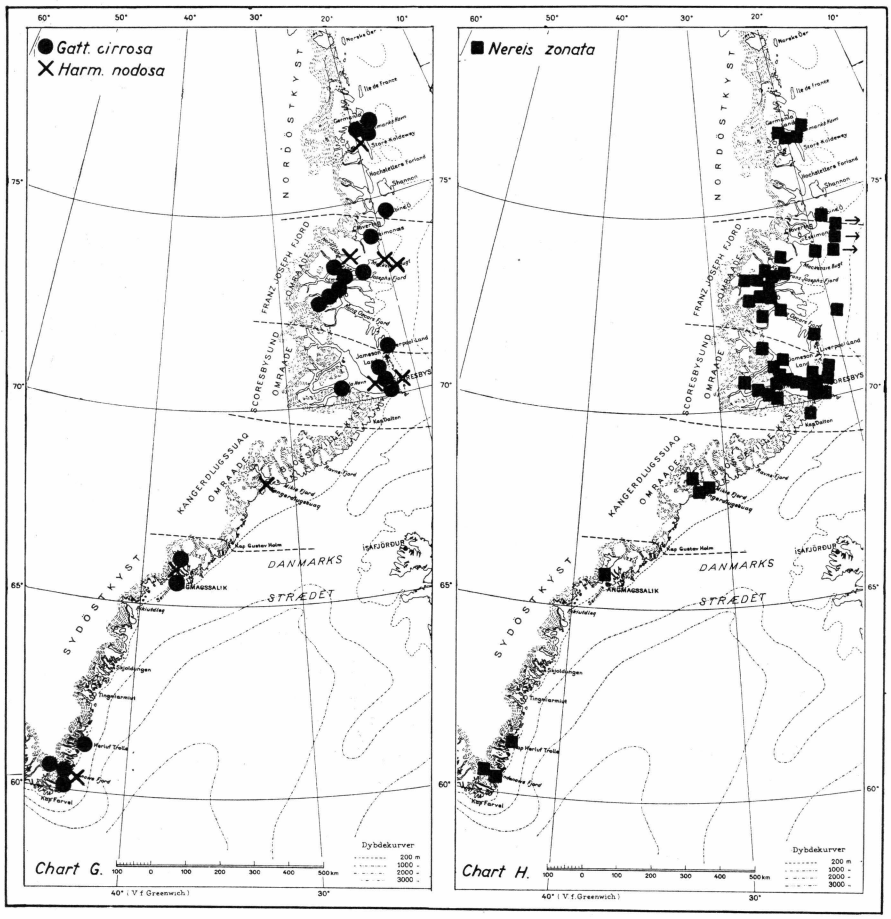
Tomopteris septentrionalis, *Phalacrophorus borealis*.

Finally, the following species are cosmopolitans:

Nereis pelagica, *Owenia fusiformis*,
Scoloplos armiger, *Terebellides strömi*.

The following 5 species (3.1 % of the total number) are only found along the southernmost part of the Sydøstkyst Area (Charts A and B):

Harmothoë vesiculosus, *Heteromastus fililiformis*,
Nephthys coeca var. *ciliata*, *Sternaspis scutata*,
Amphitrite groenlandica,



Charts G and H. Examples of species distributed along the whole East Greenland coast.

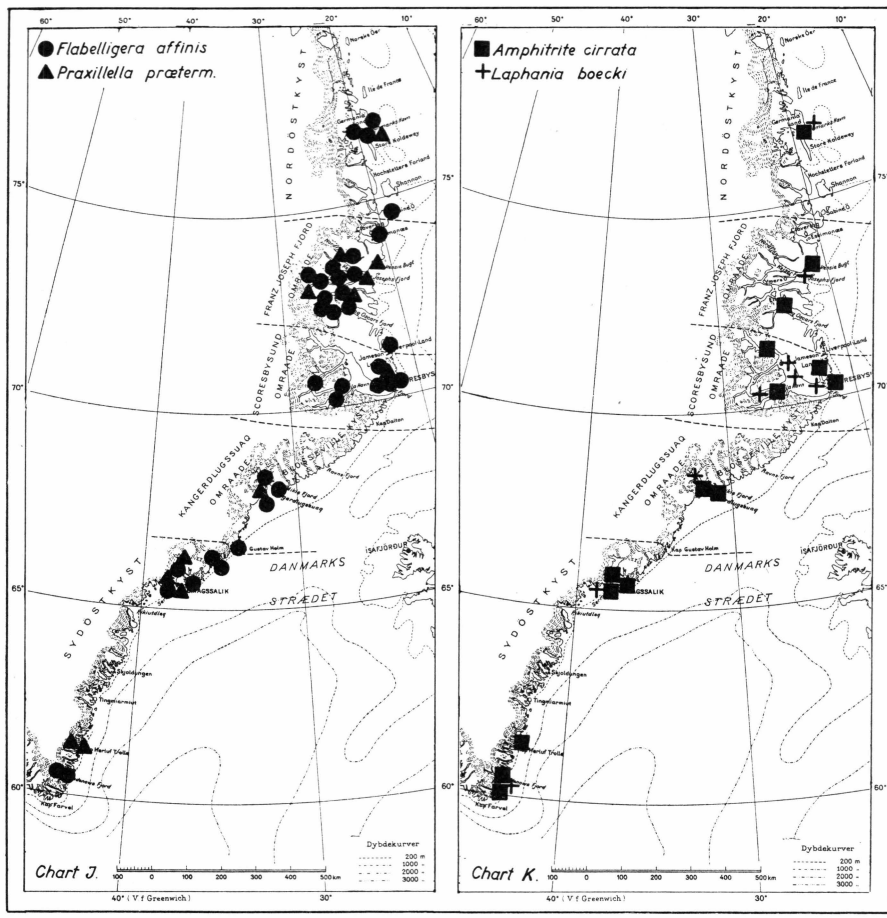
and the following 3 species (1.8 % of the total number) along the whole Sydøstkyst Area (Charts C and D):

Prionospio steenstrupi, *Myriochele heeri*,
Sabella fabricii.

The following 5 species (3.1 % of the total number) are only found along the Nordøstkyst Area:

Autolytus prolifer, *Aricia cuvieri*,
Nereis pelagica, *Amphitrite johnstoni*,
Pomatoceros triqueter.

and the following 4 species (2.5 % of the total number) only along all the three northernmost areas of the East Greenland coast (Charts E and F):



Charts J and K. Another example of species distributed along the whole coast.

Harmothoë aspera,
Diplocirrus hirsutus,
Nicomache quadrispinata,
Leiochone polaris.

Finally, the following 16 species (9.9 % of the total number) are distributed along the whole coast of East Greenland (Charts G—K):

Gattyana cirrosa,
Harmothoë imbricata,
H. nodosa,
Lagisca extenuata,
Eteone longa,
Nereis zonata,
Onuphis conchylega,
Scoloplos armiger,
Flabelligera affinis,
Scalibregma inflatum,
Capitella capitata,
Praxillella prætermissa,
Amphitrite cirrata,
Pista maculata,
Laphania boecki,
Terebellides strömi.

It seems reasonable to compare the fauna from the southernmost part of the East Greenland coast, where much collecting work has been done in the Lindenows Fjord area and at Qeqertatsiaq, with that of the corresponding area in West Greenland, viz. the Julianehaab District. It might be expected beforehand that these faunas would present many points of resemblance, especially because the two areas are connected by the narrow Prins Christian Sund. A study of table III will show that 78 species have been secured from the Lindenows Fjord area, and 35 = 44.8 % of them were found in the Julianehaab District, also — in so far a confirmation of the presumed correspondance between the faunas of the two areas. A further study of the Polychaetes of the Julianehaab District, however, will reveal remarkable facts. Thus the charts in my paper on the West Greenland Polychaetes will show that a total of only 51 species have been found in Julianehaab, a much smaller number than that found in Lindenows Fjord. In accordance with what is the case with other animal groups, *e. g.* the Prosobranchs, it was justifiable to expect that the East Greenland fauna would be considerably poorer than the West Greenland fauna. In fact, I am inclined to believe that this is actually the case, for it is primarily the Polychaetes belonging to the infauna which increase the number of species in the Lindenows Fjord area. This is, no doubt, due to the use of the Petersen grab, which was never used systematically — if used at all — in the Julianehaab District. Future collections by means of this apparatus will, undoubtedly, show that the number of species of Polychaetes in this area is actually much greater than hitherto known.

Table I shows the occurrence or non-occurrence of the 162 East Greenland Polychaetes along the neighbouring coasts, viz.: West Greenland, Spitsbergen, N.- and E.-Iceland, and Norway N. of Lofoten. By means of Table II we may learn how many Polychaete-species are found in these areas:

In West Greenland: 213 spec.	At Spitsbergen: 168 spec.
At N.- and E.-Iceland: 147 spec.	At Northern Norway: 138 spec.

If the 162 species found at East Greenland are put at 100 %, we shall further find that:

82 % of them (134 spec.) are known from West Greenland
77 % - — (124 spec.) - — — Spitsbergen
66 % - — (106 spec.) - — — N.- and E.-Iceland
54 % - — (87 spec.) - — — Northern Norway.

These percentages clearly show that the Polychaete fauna of East Greenland bears a much closer similarity to those of West Greenland

and Spitsbergen than to those of North and East Iceland and Northern Norway. This is interesting, for THORSON (1944) came to the same result as regards the Prosobranch fauna. It is thus once more confirmed that the marine evertebrate fauna of the arctic part of the Atlantic Ocean is composed of two different elements, viz. the West and East Greenland and the Spitsbergen faunal element on the one hand, and the North and East Iceland and the Arctic Norway faunal element on the other, indeed, these two faunal elements actually show considerably greater similarities than dissimilarities to each other.

ANALYSIS OF THE POLYCHAETES IN THE EAST GREENLAND FJORDS

Table III shows that a comparatively small number of Polychaetes have been taken in deposits consisting of sand and gravel, whereas by far the greater number originates from clay of different sorts. This is, however, quite natural, for in the large fjord complexes, whence the majority of samples were secured, sandy areas are of quite subordinate importance, a fact which is due to the sparse occurrence of areas with small depths and heavy water movements; only in some few bays off the river mouths and in places where the depth does not exceed a few metres, are areas with gravel and sand met with. Exceptions to this rule are only a few minor areas, e. g. in the Renbugten in the outer part of Isfjord and near the glacier at the head of Dickson Fjord, where sandy and gravelly deposits extend down to a depth of 210 m. Thus in both fjord areas the two main bottom deposits are solid rock and clay; the latter may even be found in many places at depths of only 2—3 m, due to the slight movements of the water and the nearly entire absence of swell. Here it must he borne in mind that the clay nearly always contains pebbles and often very big stones — frequently even at great depths — covered with various kinds of epifauna, thus e. g. different Annelid-tubes of considerable age and size, a fact which demonstrates that the stones have been lying on or in the fjord bottom for a fairly long time. This coarser material has not been transported by the water but carried by the ice.

The table further shows that Polychaetes have fairly often been secured from considerable depths. At first sight it may seem queer that the greatest depths are often found far into the fjords, often even in the innermost ramifications. This is due to the remarkable bathymetry of the two large fjord complexes; near their mouths the depth is relatively slight, but it increases towards the inner parts, attaining its maximum near the heads of the ramifications of the fjords; thus the Nordvestfjord in the Scoresbysund Area is the deepest fjord of the world, attaining a depth of 1450 m; by far the greater part of it is more than 1000 m deep.

In order to find out whether the different hydrographical conditions in Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord and in Scoresby Sund had any influence upon the composition of the Polychaete fauna of the two areas, Table IV was compiled. The main difference between these two fjords is the almost complete lack of shallow-watered thresholds within the Scoresbysund Area and the enormous width of the outer part of this fjord, whereas Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord must be considered as a narrow fjord consisting of a series of basins separated from each other by a number of submarine thresholds; the inner basins are considerably deeper than the outer ones. Although the depth of the outer parts of both fjords is comparatively slight, the influence of the open sea can be traced much farther into the wide Scoresby Sund than in the narrow Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, the movements of the water being much stronger in the former than in the latter. It is reasonable to expect that this should set its mark on the animal life; but this problem can, of course, not be solved until all the animal groups have been systematically worked up; only then may comparisons of the composition of the animal communities of the two areas be made.

Here we must confine ourselves to a few observations concerning the Polychaetes.

Table IV shows that the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area as well as the Scoresbysund Area are divided into two parts, an outer and an inner one. The boundary between them is drawn at the 400 m line, i. e. in the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord at the following thresholds: between Ymers Ø and Gauss Halvø; from Ymers Ø, across Ruths Ø, Maria Ø, and Ella Ø to Lyell Land, and the threshold of Aakerbloms Ø between Lyell Land and Traill Ø. In Scoresby Sund the boundary between the outer and the inner section is formed by the threshold across the southern part of Hall Bredning from Charcots Havn to Jameson Land.

In all, 118 species (72.9 % of the total number) were found in these two great fjord complexes.

A. The following 14 (8.6 %) were found throughout both fjords:

Harmothoë badia,
Nereis zonata,
Nephthys malmgreni,
Onuphis conchylega,
Lumbriconereis fragilis,
L. minuta,
Scoloplos armiger,
Scalibregma inflatum,
Ammotrypane cylindricaudatum,
Asychis biceps,
Nicolea venustula,
Pista maculata,
Terebellides strømi,
Dasychone infarcta.

B. The following 16 species (9.8 %) were only found in Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord:

Harmothoë longisetis,
Polydora coeca,
Diplocirrus glaucus,
Eumenia crassa,
Ophelina groenlandica,
Lumbriclymene minor,
Notoproctus oculatus var. *arctica*,
Petaloproctus tenuis,
Axiothella catenata,
Cistenides granulatus,
Ampharete acutifrons,
Glyphanostomum palescens,
Amage auricula,
Amphitrite affinis,
Polycirrus norvegicus,
Hydroides norvegica,
Miroserpula inflata.

C. The following 17 species (10.4 %) were only found in Scoresby Sund:

Harmothoë impar,
Eteone flava,
Syllis fasciata,
Autolytus prismaticus,
Glycera capitata,
Spio filicornis,
Flabelligera infundibulum,
Stylarioides plumosa,
Nicomache trispinata,
N. quadrispinata,
Amphicteis sundevalli,
Chone infundibuliformis,
Apomatus globifer,
Spirorbis spirillum,
S. verruca,
S. spirorbis,
S. granulatus.

D. The following 13 species (8.0 %) were only found in the outer parts of the fjords:

Nephthys paradoxa,
Ephesia gracilis,
Brada villosa,
Nicomache lumbricalis,
Cistenides hyperborea,
Ampharete finmarchica,
Amphicteis gunneri,
Laphania boecki,
Thelepus cincinnatus,
Potamilla neglecta,
Euchone analis,
Protula tubularia,
P. arctica.

E. The following 2 species (1.2 %) were only found in the inner of the fjords:

Notomastus latericeus,
Chone duneri.

F. The following 14 species (8.6 %) are found all over the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area, but only in the outer part of Scoresby Sund:

Gattyana cirrosa,
Harmothoë villosa,
Laonica cirrata,
Cirratulus cirratus,
Diplocirrus hirsutus,
D. longisetosus,
Brada inhabilis,
Pseudoscalibregma longisitosus,
Praxillella gracilis,
P. prætermissa,
Maldane sarsi,
Melinna cristata,
Polycirrus albicans,
Euchone papillosa.

G. These two species (1.2 %) occurred in Scoresby Sund and the outer part of Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord:

Syllis armillaris,
Amphitrite cirrata.

H. The following 10 species (6.2 %) were found in Scoresby Sund and the inner part of Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord:

Harmothoë imbricata,
Phyllodoce groenlandica,
Eteone longa,
Syllis cornuta,
Chætozone setosa,
Ammotrypane aulogaster,
Capitella capitata,
Flabelligera affinis,
Owenia fusiformis,
Polycirrus medusa.

I. In the inner part of Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord and the outer part of Scoresby Sund the following 21 species (12.6 %) were found:

Harmothoë nodosa,
H. aspera,
H. sarsi,
Lagisca extenuata,
Melænis lovéni,
Pholoë minuta,
Anaitis wahlbergi,
Castalia aphroditoides,
Nephthys ciliata,
Spiochætopterus typicus,
Praxillura longissima,
Leiochone polaris,
Cistenides granulata,
Sabellides borealis,
Lysippe labiata,
Pista flexuosa,
Leæna abranchiata,
Lanassa nordenskiöldi,
L. venusta,
Trichobranchus glacialis,
Artacama proboscidea.

The following 9 species (5.5 %) have only been taken in the fjords, and even only once:

In the outer part of Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord:

Ophelina abranchiata,
Lanice conchylega,
Proclea graffi,
Sabella penicillus,
Jasmineira schaudinni.

In the inner part of Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord:

Leiochone borealis.

In the outer part of Scoresby Sund:

Rhodine gracilior, *Maldane glebifex.*

In the inner part of Scoresby Sund:

Sabellides octocirrata.

Table V is an analysis of the fauna elements within the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord and the Scoresbysund areas. It clearly shows that the numbers of arctic and boreo-arctic invaders are very nearly the same, whereas the number of boreal invaders is of little consequence:

Arctic element, 47 species = 29.0 %	in both fjords 35 spec. = 74.4 %. in Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord 7 spec. = 14.9 %. in Scoresby Sund 5 spec. = 10.6 %.
Boreo-arctic element, 49 species = 30.2 %	in both fjords 35 spec. = 72.8 %. in Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord 7 spec. = 14.2 %. in Scoresby Sund 7 spec. = 14.2 %.
Boreal element, 16 species = 9.7 %	in both fjords 3 spec. = 18.7 %. in Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord 9 spec. = 56,2 %. In Scoresby Sund 4 spec. = 2.5 %.

In this calculation the three cosmopolitan species *Scoloplos armiger*, *Owenia fusiformis*, and *Terebellides strömi*, and furthermore the three species with insufficiently known distribution: *Flabelligera infundibulum*, *Ophelina groenlandica*, and *O. abranchiata*, are not taken into consideration.

As mentioned above, the clay bottom is of common occurrence in shallow water throughout the East Greenland fjord complexes. In these areas mainly two animal communities occur, studied and analysed by Spärck (1933) and Thorson (1933 and 1934). These communities are the *Macoma calcarea*-community and the *Arca-Astarte crenata*-community, the latter found outside the first-mentioned one. It is not in place here to enter into a discussion of the modifications of these two communities in the fjord areas; attention will only be called to a few facts.

In Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord the *Macoma-calcarea*-community may be divided into three zones, viz. 1°, the *Astarte-borealis*-zone (3 to 12—14 m), in which the most important accompanying animal is *Ciste-*

nides granulatus (average: 20 individuals per sq.m. sample, weight 6—7 gr); of importance are also *Nereis zonata* and *Harmothoë imbricata*, the latter possibly more or less closely related to the epifauna of the zone; 2°, the lower *Ophiocten*-zone (depth 12—14 to 23—25 m), in which *Cistenides granulatus* presents the same frequency (20 specimens per sq.m.), whereas *Nereis zonata* and *Harmothoë imbricata* have completely disappeared; and 3°, the deeper *Ophiocten*-zone (depth 23—25 to about 45 m), which, among others, is characterized by "a negative character", ɔ: the complete absence of *Cistenides granulatus*. — In the *Arca-Astarte-crenulata*-community the Polychaetes are of little or no importance.

The *Macoma-calcarea*-community may also be encountered everywhere in the Scoresby Sund area, though with some modifications. Of interest to us in this connection is, in the first place, the remarkable fact that *Cistenides granulatus* is entirely absent throughout the whole fjord complex (in the synopsis only a single find originating from the outermost part of the fjord and recorded ny FAUVEL is mentioned); in all the samples taken by the Three-Year Expedition 1931—34 not a single specimen of the genus *Cistenides* was found. Secondly, it may be mentioned that in the *Venus-fluctuosa*-community, which is found in its purest form on the sandy bottom at Kap Hope at 9—20 m, the following Polychaetes are typical accompanying animals: *Scoloplos armiger*, *Euchone analis* and, especially, *Phyllodoce groenlandica*, which is very common. THORSON (1934, p. 38) mentions in a footnote that in the *Macoma-calcarea*-community *Scoloplos armiger* is replaced by *Aricia cuvieri*. This is not confirmed by the collections described here; *Aricia cuvieri* was not even present in my material. — In the *Arca-Astarte-crenata*-community, which in Scoresby Sund, as in Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, is of frequent occurrence at great depths (40—50 to at least 500 m), *Onuphis conchylega* is a typical accompanying animal.

In the *Foraminifera*-community, which is of frequent occurrence in the outer and middle portions of the fjord district of Scoresby Sund and below the 200—220 m line in the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord district, too, the Polychaetes are rather dominant; especially near the open sea and in the outer parts of the fjords *Asychis biceps* plays no inconsiderable role.

As regards the epifaunistic zones in the two large fjord areas, THORSON, also, has made an analysis of them, and a brief summary, concerning only the Polychaetes, is given below.

The *Desmarestia*-epifauna is the only distinct epifauna on the clay bottom; it resembles the *Zostera* region in boreal seas. *Desmarestia* is produced in great quantities in calm bays and is the most important source of organic matter to the bottom detritus, even beyond the zone

where it grows. Where the bottom is covered with decaying *Desmarestia*, a number of Polychaetes find favourite habitats. THORSON mentions that a dredge on such a bottom in the Solitærbugt on Sept. 19, 1931, depth 10—18 m, gave 47 *Cistenides granulatus*, 12 Polynoids, one very big *Nereis* sp., and 12 other Polychaetes. — The *Fucus* attached to the rocks and the stones in shallow water also offers favourite haunts for Polychaetes; thus a dredge haul on July 5, 1932, 10—15 m, in the Solitærbugt opposite Kap Oswald, a locality with large quantities of decaying *Fucus*, yielded about 60 *Cistenides granulatus*, not less than 90 *Nereis zonata*, 5 *Harmothoë imbricata*, and about 50 other Polychaete specimens. — In Scoresby Sund the Polychaetes are of no importance in the epifaunistic communities, mainly on account of the complete absence of *Cistenides*.

In the fjords of Angmagssalik and Kangerdlugssuaq BERTELSEN, as a member of the Seventh-Thule-Expedition 1933, made benthos investigations inside the shelf skirting the coast (i. e. from 0 to 200 m); this material comprises about one hundred dredge hauls, eight quantitative bottom samples, and sixteen collections by eel-hand-seine.

In the tidal zone in the areas of both Kangerdlugssuaq and Angmagssalik the Polychaetes are practically absent, in close conformity with their absence almost everywhere in arctic littoral regions. Of great interest, therefore, are the two finds at Tasîssaq (Angmagssalik district) of large numbers of excrement piles of *Arenicola marina* on sandy deposits.

An analysis of the infauna of the level sea-bottom reveals that a community corresponding to the *Venus-fluctuosa*-community is found in shallow water at both Angmagssalik and Kangerdlugssuaq in localities near river mouths with deposits of clay mixed with sand. In a sample from Sermilik, depth 5 m, nearly pure sand, the following Polychaetes were secured: 21 *Brada villosa*, 4 *Amphicteis gunneri*, 41 *Terebellides strömi*, and about 100 specimens of different species. — In a similar locality in Kangerdlugssuaq a number of Polychaetes, among others 25 *Terebellides strömi*, were found.

The *Macoma-calcarea*-community is only found in the Angmagssalik area, where it is of characteristic occurrence in the inner parts of the fjords. *Cistenides granulatus* was found in fairly large numbers at Tasîssaq at depths from 5 to 25—30 m, in close correspondance with its occurrence in the same community in the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord district. In Sermilik a number of infauna Polychaetes, chiefly *Onuphis conchylega*, were found. — In the Kangerdlugssuaq area the samples from small depths could not be referred to any of the shallow water animal communities hitherto described from East Greenland. They were, however, fairly rich in Polychaetes, especially the following were of common

occurrence, and rather equally distributed at all depths in Uttentals Sund: *Ammotrypane aulogaster*, *Flabelligera affinis*, *Brada villosa*, *B. inhabilis*, *Terebellides strömi* and *Syllis fasciata.*

As regards the epifaunistic zones of the areas in question, BERTELSEN divides them into two regions, viz.: the belt of vigorous vegetation and the belt of sparse vegetation.

In the former the *Fucus-Laminaria*-zone is of exceedingly common occurrence, whereas the *Desmarestia* growths are scattered and sparse. The epifauna of the Phaeophyceae-zone is very rich, and one of the most predominant animals in this belt is *Harmothoë imbricata*, which is met with everywhere in large numbers at depths less than 4—5 m, accompanied by other Polynoids of sparser occurrence, such as *Gattyana cirrosa*, *Harmothoë longisetis*, *H. badia*, and *Lagisca extenuata. Polycirrus medusa* was found attached to the foliage of *Laminaria* and *Fucus*, whereas *Spirorbis spirillum* and *S. cancellatus* seemed to be rather rare. Attached to stones and *Laminaria* haptera various Polychaetes, notably forms with tubes made of coarse sand and pebbles, were found, the commonest one being *Pista maculata.*

In the belt of sparse vegetation at depths from 15—25 to the limit of the vegetation at about 100—200 m the red algae are dominant, and the Polychaetes do not seem to be of any importance in the composition of the animal communities. Only in the *Lithothamnion*-growths in the surroundings of Angmagssalik was *Pista maculata* found on the crusts of *Lithothamnion*, and several specimens of *Nereis zonata* were secured from holes in the red algae limestone. In one locality, at Tasîssârssik, quantities of *Protula tubularia* were found piercing the layer, several centimetres thick, formed ny *Lithothamnion*; according to BERTELSEN, their tubes constituted a fairly substantial part of the calcareous crust. The majority of the tubes were, however, empty. — The stones, rocks, and shells in the belt of sparse vegetation are in most cases not covered with vegetation, but very often with large, tangled masses of the tubes of *Pista maculata*, of which a substantial number are, as a rule, empty. These worm-tubes may, however, also be found in coherent lumps on fairly soft bottom. In many cases the tubes are covered with red algae, Ascidians, Bryozoans, etc. (BERTELSEN).

Table III. Occurrence of East Greenland Polychaetes on different kinds of bottom and at different depths.

Number in the synopsis		Hard or rocky bottom	Gravel	Sand	Stout, tough clay	Fine, loose clay	Mixed bottom	Ooze, mud	Number of localities	Vertical range at East Greenland, in metres
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
1	Gattyana cirrosa	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	28	0—95
2	Harmothoë globifera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	884
3	H. nodosa	..	+	+	..	..	+	..	16	10—300
4	H. imbricata	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	8	0—300
5	H. impar	..	..	+	..	..	+	..	4	10—230
6	H. longisetis	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	5	5—22
7	H. badia	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	33	3.5—700
8	H. aspera	+	..	..	..	+	+	..	4	15—250
9	H. villosa	..	..	..	+	+	+	..	15	54—220
10	H. sarsi	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	13	0—170
11	H. capitulifera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	275—304
12	H. vesiculosa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20—30
13	Lagisca extenuata	+	+	+	+	..	+	..	27	3—300
14	Macellicephala violacea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	320—880
15	Melænis lovéni	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	4	9—95
16	Pholoë minuta	..	+	+	..	+	..	+	12	0—400
17	Euphrosyne borealis	+	..	..	..	+	..	..	2	50—70
18	Anaitis wahlbergi	+	..	..	+	+	+	..	6	22—150
19	Phyllodoce groenlandica	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	26	6—600
20	Eulalia bilineata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
21	Eteone longa	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	21	0—275
22	E. flava	..	+	..	..	+	..	..	7	0—50
23	E. picta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	?
24	Castalia aphroditoides	+	+	+	..	+	..	+	18	0—500
25	C. punctata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	230—400
26	Syllis cornuta	..	..	..	+	+	+	..	18	2—630
27	S. armillaris	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	7	10—245
28	S. fasciata	..	+	..	..	+	..	..	9	16—400
29	Eusyllis blomstrandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	?
30	Autolytus prismaticus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	pelagic
31	A. prolifer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	pelagic
32	Nereis pelagica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	?
33	N. zonata	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	56	5—300
34	N. diversicolor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	?
35	Nephthys coeca var. ciliata	..	..	+	..	+	+	..	4	30—235
36	N. ciliata	+	..	..	+	..	+	..	15	3—410
37	N. paradoxa	+	..	..	..	+	+	..	7	5—200

Table III continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
38	N. malmgreni	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	29	7—640
39	Ephesia gracilis	..	..	..	..	+	+	+	8	40—400
40	E. peripatus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	770
41	Sphærodorum minutum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	75—162
42	Dysponetus pygmæus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
43	Glycera capitata	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	3	14—178
44	Onuphis conchylega	..	..	..	+	+	+	+	58	45—760
45	Lumbricornereis fragilis	..	..	..	+	+	+	+	39	12—357
46	L. minuta	..	+	..	+	+	+	..	42	6—630
47	L. impatiens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	162
48	Paracticus littoralis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	230—400
49	Scoloplos armiger	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	39	4—460
50	Aricia cuvieri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0—10
51	Nainereis quadricuspida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20
52	Laonice cirrata	..	..	+	+	+	+	+	26	5—1.275
53	Prionospio steenstrupi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100
54	P. cirrifera	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	1	1.275
55	Spiophanes krøyeri	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	1	1.275
56	Spio filicornis	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	9	0—36
57	Polydora coeca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	35
58	Paraonis gracilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	300
59	Aricidea suecica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10—699
60	Spiochætopterus typicus	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	4	25—150
61	Cirratulus cirratus	..	..	+	+	..	+	..	12	5—410
62	Chætozone setosa	..	..	..	+	..	+	+	15	19—233
63	Flabelligera affinis	..	..	..	+	+	+	+	37	$2^1/_2$—100
64	F. infundibularis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
65	Stylarioides plumosa	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	6	10—90
66	Diplocirrus glaucus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	340
67	D. hirsutus	..	..	..	+	..	+	..	8	140—460
68	D. longisetosus	..	..	..	+	..	+	+	6	10—350
69	Brada villosa	+	..	..	..	+	+	+	13	5—420
70	B. inhabilis	..	..	..	+	+	+	+	20	10—180
71	Scalibregma inflatum	..	..	..	..	+	+	+	25	12–1.275
72	S. wiréni	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	1	3—9
73	Pseudoscalibregma longisetosum	..	..	..	..	+	+	+	10	10–1.127
74	Eumenia crassa	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	2	20—45
75	Travisia forbesi	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	8	6—65
76	Ammotrypane aulogaster	..	..	..	..	+	+	+	25	4—200
77	A. cylindricaudatus	..	..	..	+	..	+	+	19	4—2.465
78	Ophelina groenlandica	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	8	6—153
79	O. abranchiata	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	1	180
80	Capitella capitata	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	15	0—55
81	Heteromastus filiforis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8—17
82	Notomastus latericeus	..	..	..	+	+	+	..	4	30—80
83	Arenicola marina	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	3	0

Table III continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
84	Praxillura longissima	..	..	+	+	..	+	+	10	36—800
85	Lumbriclymene minor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35—60
86	Notoproctus oculatus var. arctica	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	2	125—350
87	Rhodine gracilior	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	1	140
88	Nicomache lumbricalis	..	..	..	+	+	..	+	11	20—180
89	N. trispinata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100—300
90	N. quadrispinata	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	5	18—350
91	Petaloproctus tenuis	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	3	25—40
92	Leiochone polaris	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	7	9—35
93	L. borealis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15
94	Praxillella gracilis	..	..	..	..	+	..	+	5	5—70
95	P. prætermissa	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	13	0—70
96	P. prætermissa var. minor	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	2	14—23
97	Axiothella catenata	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4—18
98	Gen. et spec.	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	1	3—9
99	Maldane sarsi	..	..	+	+	+	+	+	29	3—800
100	M. glebifex	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	1	6—12
101	Asychis biceps	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	14	180—575
102	Owenia fusiformis	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	23	9—230
103	Myriochele heeri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	50—235
104	Sternaspis scutata	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	1	425
105	Cistenides granulata	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	26	$2^1/_2$—80
106	C. hyperborea	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	12	10—235
107	Ampharete acutifrons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	162
108	A. finmarchica	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	6	22—150
109	A. goësi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8—50
110	Glyphanostomum palescens	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	2	575—760
111	Amphicteis gunneri	..	..	..	..	+	+	+	8	12—255
112	A. sundevalli	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	3	15—250
113	Sabellides octocirrata	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	1	?
114	S. borealis	..	..	..	+	..	+	..	5	35—179
115	Amage auricula	..	..	..	+	..	+	..	2	460—680
116	Lysippe labiata	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	5	19—55
117	Melinna cristata	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	12	22—680
118	Amphitrite cirrata	+	+	..	+	+	..	+	19	3—125
119	A. groenlandica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150
120	A. affinis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	200—30
121	A. johnstoni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10—20
122	Lanice conchylega	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	1	25—30
123	Nicolea venustula	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	10	3—153
124	Pista maculata	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	34	10—240
125	P. flexuosa	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	7	10—75
126	Proclea graffi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	?
127	Laphania boecki	..	..	..	+	+	+	..	9	0—35
128	Leæna abranchiata	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	4	18—24
129	Lanassa nordenskiöldi	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	3	4—30

Table III continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
130	L. venusta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3—80
131	Thelepus cincinnatus	..	..	..	+	+	+	..	22	8—340
132	Streblosoma intestinalis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18
133	Polycirrus medusa	+	..	..	..	+	+	+	15	2½—400
134	P. albicans	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	5	15—150
135	P. norvegicus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4—16
136	Lysilla lovéni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10—20
137	Trichobranchus glacialis	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	6	5—25
138	Artacama proboscidea	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	3	10—30
139	Terebellides stroemi	..	..	..	+	+	+	..	42	0—325
140	Sabella fabricii	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	25—130
141	S. penicillus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	?
142	Potamilla neglecta	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	6	10—450
143	Dasychone infarcta	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	14	12—450
144	Jasmineira schaudinni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	400
145	Chone infundibuliformis	..	+	..	..	..	+	+	14	7—400
146	C. duneri	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	5	10—350
147	Euchone analis	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	18	3—153
148	E. papillosa	..	..	..	+	+	..	+	11	8—235
149	Myxicola infundibulum	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	4	50—235
150	Serpula vermicularis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	220—280
151	Hydroides norvegica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100—280
152	Pomatoceros triqueter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20—35
153	Miroserpula inflata	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	3	20—72
154	Protula tubularia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4—350
155	P. arctica	+	..	..	+	..	+	..	7	56—337
156	Apomatus globifer	+	+	..	..	..	+	+	9	40—397
157	Spirorbis vitreus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	35—70
158	S. spirillum	..	..	+	..	..	+	..	8	3½—140
159	S. cancellatus	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	4	20—55
160	S. verruca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9—280
161	S. spirorbis	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	6	8—280
162	S. granulatus	..	..	..	..	+	..	+	5	15—180

Table IV. Survey of the distribution of Polychaeta in different East Greenland areas.

Number in the synopsis		Chart	Nordøstkyst Area	Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord Area		Scoresbysund Area		Kangerdlugssuaq Area	Angmagssalik Area	Lindenows Fjord Area	The open coasts	Occurrence in East Greenland
				outer parts	inner parts	outer parts	inner parts					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Gattyana cirrosa.....	1	+	+	++	++	..	+	+	+	+	Very common.
3	Harmothoë nodosa....	3	+	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	Common, especially in the North.
4	H. imbricata	2	+	..	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	Common everywhere.
5	H. impar.....	2	..	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	Rare.
6	H. longisetis.....	1	..	..	+	..	..	+	..	+	..	Rare.
7	H. badia.....	3	..	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	Widely spread, fairly common.
8	H. aspera	3	+	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	Only in the North.
9	H. villosa	1	+	+	+	++	..	+	..	..	+	Fairly common in the fjords[1]).
10	H. sarsi.....	1	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	Almost exclusively in the fjords.
11	H. capitulifera.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	Only one find.
12	H. vesiculosa	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	Only one find.
13	Lagisca extenuata	3	+	..	++	++	..	+	+	+	+	Common in the fjords.
14	Macellicephala violacea	2	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	One find.
15	Melænis lovéni	2	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	Rare.
16	Pholoë minuta	4	++	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	Scattered.
17	Euphrosyne borealis ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	Rare.
—	E. cirrata	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	Rare; far from the coast.
18	Anaitis wahlbergi.....	4	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	Rare.
19	Phyllodoce groenlandica	4	..	..	+	++	++	..	+	+	+	Fairly common.
—	Phalacrophorus borealis	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	The find represents the northernmost limit; far from the coast.
21	Eteone longa.....	5	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Fairly common.
23	E. flava.....	5	+	..	..	+	..	+	..	+	+	Rather rare.
—	Tomopteris septentrionalis.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	Far from the coast.
24	Castalia aphroditoides.	5	+	..	++	++	..	..	+	+	+	Fairly common.
26	Syllis cornuta	6	+	..	++	+	+	..	+	+	+	Fairly common.

*) The fjords here mean Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord and Scoresby Sund.

Table IV continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27	S. armillaris	6	..	+	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	Rather rare.
28	S. fasciata	6	+	..	..	+	..	++	+	..	..	Common.
30	Autolytus prismaticus	6	..	..	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	Rare.
31	A. prolifer	6	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	One find.
32	Nereis pelagica	7	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	One find.
33	N. zonata	7	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	Very common.
34	N. diversicolor	7	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(+)	Problematic; one find.
35	Nephthys coeca var. ciliata	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	Rare; a southern form.
36	N. ciliata	8	..	..	+	++	..	..	+	+	..	Fairly common.
37	N. paradoxa	8	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	+	..	Rather rare.
38	N. malmgreni	8	+	+	++	++	+	+	..	+	+	Very common.
39	Ephesia gracilis	7	..	+	..	+	..	+	+	+	..	Fairly common.
42	Dysponetus pygmæus	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	Only one find.
43	Glycera capitata	6	+	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	Rather rare.
44	Onuphis conchylega	9	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	Very common.
45	Lumbriconereis fragilis	10	..	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	Very common.
46	L. minuta	10	..	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	Very common.
49	Scoloplos armiger	11	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	Very common.
50	Aricia cuvieri	11	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very rare.
52	Laonice cirrata	12	..	+	+	+	..	+	..	+	+	Rather common.
53	Prionospio steenstrupi	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	Rare.
56	Spio filicornis	12	+	..	..	+	+	+	+	+	..	Widely spread but scarce.
57	Polydora coeca	12	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rare.
58	Paraonis gracilis	12	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	(+)	Rare.
59	Aricidea suecica	12	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rare.
60	Spiochætopterus typicus	12	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	Rather rare.
61	Cirratulus cirratus	13	..	+	+	+	..	+	+	..	..	Not common.
62	Chætozone setosa	13	..	..	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	Not common.
63	Flabelligera affinis	14	+	..	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	Common.
64	F. infundibularis	14	..	..	..	+	..	..	+	..	..	Rare.
65	Stylarioides plumosa	14	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	+	(+)	Rather rare.
66	Diplocirrus glaucus	14	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very rare.
67	D. hirsutus	14	+	+	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	Not common.
68	D. longisetosus	14	..	+	+	+	..	..	..	+	+	Not common.
69	Brada villosa	13	..	+	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Fairly common.
70	B. inhabilis	13	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	..	+	Fairly common.
71	Scalibregma inflatum	15	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Common.
72	S. wiréni	15	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	Only one find.
73	Pseudoscalibregma longisetosum	15	..	+	+	+	..	+	..	..	+	Not common.
74	Eumenia crassa	15	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rare.
75	Travisia forbesi	15	+	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	+	Rare.
76	Ammotrypane aulogaster	16	..	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Very common.

Table IV continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
77	A. cylindricaudatus....	16	..	+	+	+	+	..	..	..	+	Common in the fjords.
78	Ophelina groenlandica.	16	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	Rather rare.
79	O. abranchiata.....	16	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Only one find.
80	Capitella capitata.....	16	+	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	Fairly common.
81	Heteromastus filiformis	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	A southern form, rare.
82	Notomastus latericeus.	16	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	..	..	Rare.
83	Arenicola marina	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	Very rare.
84	Praxillura longissima..	17	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	+	Not common.
85	Lumbriclymene minor.	17	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very rare.
86	Notoproctus oculatus var. arctica	17	+	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	+	Only a few finds.
87	Rhodine gracilior	17	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	Only one find.
88	Nicomache lumbricalis.	17	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	+	+	Not common.
89	N. trispinata	17	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	Very rare.
90	N. quadrispinata.....	17	+	+	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	Rare.
91	Petaloproctus tenuis ..	17	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	+	Rare.
92	Leiochone polaris	18	+	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	Rare.
93	L. borealis	18	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	Only one find.
94	Praxillella gracilis.....	18	..	+	+	+	..	+	..	+	..	Scattered.
95	P. prætermissa.....	18	+	+	+	+	..	+	+	+	..	Rather common.
97	Axiothella catenata ...	18	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	..	Rare.
99	Maldane sarsi	19	+	++	+	++	..	..	+	+	+	Very common in the fjords.
100	M. glebifex	18	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	Very rare.
101	Asychis biceps.....	19	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	Common.
102	Owenia fusiformis.....	19	..	+	+	+	..	..	+	+	+	Common.
103	Myriochele heeri.....	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	Fairly rare.
104	Sternaspis scutata	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	Only one find.
105	Cistenides granulata ..	20	+	++	++	..	..	..	++	++	+	Common in the South.
106	C. hyperborea	20	+	+	..	+	..	..	+	+	+	Rather common.
107	Ampharete acutifrons..	20	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	Rare.
108	A. finmarchica.....	20	..	+	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	Rare.
109	A. goësi.....	20	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	Rare.
110	Glyphanostomum pallescens.....	20	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very rare.
111	Amphicteis gunneri ...	20	..	+	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Fairly common.
112	A. sundevalli	20	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	Rare.
113	Sabellides octocirrata..	20	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	Only one find.
114	S. borealis.....	21	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	Rare.
115	Amage auricula.....	21	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very rare.
116	Lysippe labiata.....	21	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	Rather rare.
117	Melinna cristata	21	..	+	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	Not common.
118	Amphitrite cirrata	21	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Common.
119	A. groenlandica	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	Only one find.

Table IV continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
120	A. affinis	21	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	+	..	Fairly rare.
121	A. johnstoni	21	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Only one find.
122	Lanice conchylega	22	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Only one find.
123	Nicolea venustula	22	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Very common.
124	Pista maculata	22	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Very common.
125	P. flexuosa	22	..	..	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	Common.
126	Proclea graffi	22	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Only one find.
127	Laphania boecki	22	+	+	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	Very common.
128	Leæna abranchiata	23	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	+	..	Not common.
129	Lanassa nordenskiöldi	23	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	Rare.
130	L. venusta	23	+	..	+	+	..	..	+	+	..	Common.
131	Thelepus cincinnatus	23	+	+	..	+	..	..	+	..	+	Common.
132	Streblosoma intestinalis	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	Very rare.
133	Polycirrus medusa	24	..	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	Common.
134	P. albicans	23	..	+	+	+	..	..	..	..	+	Not common.
135	P. norvegicus	23	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	Rare.
136	Lysilla lovéni	23	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	Only one find.
137	Trichobranchus glacialis	24	..	..	+	+	..	..	+	..	+	Not common.
138	Artacama proboscidea	24	..	..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..	Rare.
139	Terebellides stroemi	24	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Very common.
140	Sabella fabricii	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	Rare.
141	S. penicellus	25	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Only one find.
142	Potamilla neglecta	25	..	+	..	+	..	..	..	+	+	Not common.
143	Dasychone infarcta	25	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	..	+	Common.
144	Jasmineira schaudinni	25	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Only one find.
145	Chone infundibuliformis	25	+	..	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Rather common.
146	Ch. dunéri	25	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	..	Not common.
147	Euchone analis	26	..	+	..	++	..	+	+	+	+	Rather common.
148	E. papillosa	26	..	+	+	+	..	+	..	+	+	Rather common.
149	Myxicola infundibulum	26	..	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	Rare.
150	Serpula vermicularis	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	Only one find.
151	Hydroides norvegica	26	+	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	+	Very rare.
152	Pomatoceros triqueter	26	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Only one find.
153	Miroserpula inflata	26	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	+	..	Rare.
154	Protula tubularia	26	..	+	..	+	..	+	+	+	+	Common.
155	P. arctica	26	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	..	+	Not common.
156	Apomatus globifer	26	+	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	Fairly rare.
157	Spirorbis vitreus	27	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	+	..	Rare.
158	S. spirillum	27	+	..	..	+	..	+	..	..	+	Not common.
159	S. cancellatus	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	+	Rare.
160	S. verruca	27	+	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	Rare.
161	S. spirorbis	27	+	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	+	Rare.
162	S. granulatus	27	+	..	..	+	..	..	..	+	..	Rare.

Table V. Survey of the fauna elements in the Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord and the Scoresby Sund Areas.

Number in the synopsis		Arctic element			Boreo-arctic element			Boreal element		
		In both fjord areas	In Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord	In Scoresby Sund	In both fjord areas	In Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord	In Scoresby Sund	In both fjord areas	In Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord	In Scoresby Sund
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Gattyana cirrosa	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
3	Harmothoë nodosa	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	H. imbricata	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
5	H. impar	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
6	H. longisetis	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..
7	H. badia	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	H. aspera	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	H. villosa	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	H. sarsi	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Lagisca extenuata	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
15	Melænis lovéni	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Pholoë minuta	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
18	Anaitis wahlbergi	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Phyllodoce groenlandica	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
21	Eteone longa	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
23	E. flava	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
24	Castalia aphroditoides	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Syllis cornuta	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
27	S. armillaris	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
28	S. fasciata	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Autolytus prismaticus	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Nereis zonata	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Nephthys ciliata	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
37	N. paradoxa	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
38	N. malmgreni	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Ephesia gracilis	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
43	Glycera capitata	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
44	Onuphis conchylega	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
45	Lumbriconereis fragilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..
46	L. minuta	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Laonice cirrata	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
56	Spio filicornis	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Polydora coeca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
60	Spiochætopterus typicus	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..
61	Cirratulus cirratus	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
62	Chætozone setosa	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
63	Flabelligera affinis	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..

Table V continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
65	Stylarioides plumosa	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
66	Diplocirrus glaucus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
67	D. hirsutus	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	D. longisetosus	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Brada villosa	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Brada inhabilis	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Scalibregma inflatum	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
73	Pseudoscalibregma longisetosum	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Eumenia crassa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
76	Ammotrypane aulogaster	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
77	A. cylindricaudatus	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Capitella capitata	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
82	Notomastus latericeus	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
84	Praxillura longissima	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Lumbriclymene minor	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Notoproctus oculatus var. arctica	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Rhodine gracilior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
88	Nicomache lumbricalis	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	N. trispinata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
90	N. quadrispinata	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Petaloproctus tenuis	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Leiochone polaris	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	L. borealis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
94	Praxillella gracilis	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
95	P. prætermissa	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
97	Axiothella catenata	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Maldane sarsi	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
100	M. glebifex	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
101	Asychis biceps	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
105	Cistenides granulata	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..
106	C. hyperborea	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
107	Ampharete acutifrons	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..
108	A. finmarchica	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Glyphanostomum palescens	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Amphicteis gunneri	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
112	A. sundevalli	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Sabellides octocirrata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
114	S. borealis	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Amage auricula	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..
116	Lysippe labiata	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
117	Melinna cristata	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
118	Amphitrite cirrata	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
120	A. affinis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
122	Lanice conchylega	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
123	Nicolea venustula	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
124	Pista maculata	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	P. flexuosa	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table V continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
126	Proclea graffi	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	Laphania boecki	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
128	Leæna abranchiata	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Lanassa nordenskiöldi	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	L. venusta	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Thelepus cincinnatus	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
133	Polycirrus medusa	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
134	P. albicans	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	P. norvegicus	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..
137	Trichobranchus glacialis	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	Artacama proboscidea	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	Sabella penicillus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
142	Potamilla neglecta	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Dasychone infarcta	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	Jasmineira schaudinni	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	Chone infundibuliformis	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
146	C. duneri	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..
147	Euchone analis	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..
148	E. papillosa	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	Hydroides norvegica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..
153	Miroserpula inflata	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..	..
154	Protula tubularia	..	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..
155	P. arctica	+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	Apomatus globifer	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
158	Spirorbis spirillum	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..
160	S. verruca	..	..	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	S. spirorbis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+
162	S. granulatus	..	..	..	..	..	+	..	..	..

LITERATURE

Arwidsson, J., 1906: Studien über die skandinavischen und arktischen Maldaniden. Dissert. Zool. Jahrb. Vol. 25. Abt. f. Syst.

— 1907: Invertébrés du Fond. Polychètes. Duc d'Orléans. Crois. Océanographique etc.

Augener, H,, 1912: Beiträge zur Kenntniss verschiedener Anneliden und Bemerkungen über die nordischen *Nephthys*-Arten und deren epitoke Formen. Arch. f. Naturges. 78. Jahrg. Abt. A.

— 1913: Polychaeten von Franz Joseph Land. Zool. Anz. Vol. 41, p. 202 und p. 253.

— 1928: Die Polychäten von Spitzbergen. Fauna arctica. 5.

Bergström, E., 1914: Zur Systematik der Polychætenfamilie der *Phyllodocidæ*. Zool. Bidr. från Uppsala. Vol. 3.

Bertelsen, E., 1937: Contributions to the animal ecology of the fjords of Angmagssalik and Kangerdlugssuaq in East Greenland. Medd. om Grønland, Vol. 108. No. 3.

Bidenkap, O., 1894: Systematisk Oversigt over Norges *Annulata Polychaeta*. Chri:a Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl. No. 10.

Brattström, H., 1945: On the distribution and ecology of *Miroserpula inflata* Dons. Ark. f. Zool. Vol. 36A. No. 16.

— & Thorson, G., 1941: Notes on the distribution of the Polychaete *Miroserpula inflata* Dons through the North Atlantic. Vid. Medd. Dansk Naturh. Foren. Vol. 105.

Chamberlin, Ralph V., 1920: Polychaeta. Rep. of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913—18. Vol. 9.

Ditlevsen, Hj., 1909: Annulata Polychaeta. Rep. on the Second Arctic Expedition in the "Fram" 1898—1902. No. 15.

— 1911: Annelids from the Danmark Expedition. Medd. om Grønland. Vol. 45, p. 413—432.

— 1914: Polychæte Annelider. Conspectus Faunæ Groenlandicæ. Medd. om Grønland. Vol. 23.

— 1917: Annelids I. The Danish Ingolf Expedition. Vol. IV, No. 4.

— 1929: *Polychæta*. Zool. of the Faroes. No. 16.

— 1937: *Polychæta*. The "Godthaab" Expedition. Medd. om Grønland. Vol. 80, No. 4.

Dons, C., 1930: Zoologiske Notiser IX. *Miroserpula inflata* nov. gen. n. sp. Det kgl. Norske Videnskabernes Selsk. Forh. Vol. III, No. 2.

Eliason, A., 1920: Biologische-Faunistische Untersuchungen aus dem Øresund. V. Arbeiten aus dem Zool. Inst. zu Lund.

Fauvel, P., 1909: Deuxième note préliminaire sur les Polychètes de l'"Hirondelle" etc. Bull. Inst. Océanogr. Monaco, No. 142.

FAUVEL, P., 1913: Campagne du "Pourquoi Pas?" (Islande et Jan Mayen 1912). Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Vol. 19.
— 1923: Polychètes errantes. Faune de France, Vol. 5.
— 1927: Polychètes sedentaires. Ibid. Vol. 16.
— 1946: Annélides Polychètes des Croisières du "Pourquoi Pas?" Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (2). Vol. 18.
FURREG, E., 1925: Zur Systematik der Polychätenfamilie *Scalibregmidae*. Zool. Jahrb. Abt. Syst. Vol. 50, p. 124—185.
GÜNTHER, K., 1912: Beiträge zur Systematik der Gattung *Flabelligera* und Studien über den Bau von *Flabelligera* (*Siphonostoma*) *diplochaitos* Otto. Jenaische Zeitschr. f. Naturwiss. Vol. 48, p. 93—183.
HANSEN, G. ARMAUER, 1879: Annelider fra den norske Nordhavsexpedition i 1877. Nyt Mag. f. Naturv. Vol. 24, h. 3.
— 1882: Annelida. The Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition 1876—1878.
HARTMANN, OLGA, 1942: A review of the types of polychaetous annelids at the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University. Bull. of the Bingham Oceanographic collection, Yale Univ. Vol. 8.
— 1944: New England Annelida; Part II. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Vol. 82.
HESSLE, CH., 1917: Zur Kenntnis der terebellomorphen Polychæten. Zool. Bidr. Uppsala. Vol. 5.
MC'INTOSH, W. C., 1877: On the Annelida obtained during the cruise of H.M.S. "Valorous" to Davis Strait 1875. Trans. Linn. Soc. London. II. Ser. Zool. Vol. 1, p. 499.
— 1900, 1908, 1910, 1915, 1922, 1923: The British Annelids. *Polychaeta*. Vol. I—IV. Ray Soc. London.
JOHANSSON, K. E., 1927: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Polychaeten-Familien Hermelliden, Sabelliden und Serpuliden. Zool. Bidr. från Uppsala, Vol. 11.
JOHNSON, H., 1901: The Polychaeta of the Puget Sound Region. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. Vol. 29, p. 381—437.
LEVINSEN, G. M. R., 1879: Om to nye slægter af arctiske Chætopode Annelider. Vidensk. Medd. Dansk Naturhist. Foren. København.
— 1883: Systematisk-geografisk oversigt over de nordiske *Annulata*, *Gephyrea* etc. Ibid.
— 1886: Karahavets Ledorme. Dijmphna-Togtets zoologisk-botaniske Udbytte. København.
MADSEN, H., 1936: Investigations on the shore fauna of East Greenland with a survey of the shores of other arctic regions. Medd. om Grønland. Vol. 100, No. 8.
MALM, A. W., 1874: Annulater i hafvet utmed Sveriges vestkust och omkring Göteborg. Göteborgs kungl. Vetensk. och Vitterhetssamhällets Handl. Ny tidsföljd. h. 14.
MALMGREN, A. J., 1865: Nordiska Hafs-Annulater. Öfvers. af Kungl. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl.
— 1867: Annulata Polychaeta Spetsbergiæ, Groenlandiæ etc. Helsingfors.
MARENZELLER, E. v., 1886: Porifera, Anthozoen, Ctenophoren und Würmer von Jan Mayen. Die österreichische Polarstation, Jan Mayen. Beobachtungs-Ergebnisse. III. Wien.
— 1890: Annulaten des Beringmeeres. Ann. d. k. k. Hofmuseums, Wien. Vol. 5.
— 1892: Polychæta of East Spitsbergen. Zool. Jahrb. Vol. 6.
MICHAELSEN, W., 1898: Grönländische Anneliden. Bibliotheca Zoologica. Vol. 8, No. 9.

MOORE, J. P., 1902: Description of some new Polynoidæ, with a list of other Polychaeta from North Greenland waters. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philadelphia.
— 1903: Description of two new species of Polychaeta from Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Ibid.
— 1903: Some pelagic Polychaeta, new to the Woods Hole fauna. Ibid.
— 1905: A new species of sea-mouse (*Aphrodita hastata*) from eastern Massachusetts. Ibid.
MÖBIUS, K., 1874: Vermes. Die zweite deutsche Nordpolsfahrt in den Jahren 1869 und 1870. Vol. II; Wiss. Ergebn.
NILSSON, D., 1928: Neue und alte Amphicteniden. Göteborgs Kungl. Vetensk.- och Vitterhets-Samhälles Handl. 4. Följd, Vol. 33, No. 4.
REIBISH, J., 1895: Die pelagischen Phyllodociden und Typhloscoleciden der Plankton-Expedition. Ergebn. d. Plankton-Exped. d. Humboldt-Stiftung, Vol. 2, h. c.
RÉMY, P., 1928: Matériaux zoologiques récoltés par le "Pourquois Pas?" dans les mers arctiques en 1926. Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, (Zool.) (X). Vol. 11.
SARS, M., 1846—1856: Fauna littoralis Norvegiæ.
SPÄRCK, R., 1933: Contributions to the animal ecology of the Franz Joseph Fjord and adjacent East Greenland waters. Medd. om Grønland. Vol. 100, No. 1.
— 1936: Review of the Danish investigations of the quantitative composition of the bottom fauna in Iceland and East Greenland waters. Ibid. Vol. 99.
STÖP-BOWITZ, C., 1945a: Les Ophéliens Norvégiens. Medd. fra det zool. Mus. Oslo. No. 52.
— 1945b: Les Scalibregmiens. Ibid. No. 55.
— 1948a: Les Flabelligériens Norvégiens. Bergens Museums Årbok 1946 and 1947. No. 2.
— 1948b: Sur les Polychètes arctiques des familles des Glycériens, des Ophéliens, des Scalibregmiens et des Flabelligériens. Tromsö Museums Årshefter. Naturhist. Avdel. Vol. 66, No. 35.
SÖDERSTRÖM, A., 1920: Studien über die Polychætenfamilie *Spionidæ*. Dissert. Uppsala.
SÖMME, J. D., 1927: Faunistische und quantitative studien über Polychæten aus dem Lenefjord und dem Grönsfjord (südliches Norwegen). Medd. fra Zool. Mus. Oslo. No. 11.
THÉEL, HJ., 1879: Les Annélides polychètes des mers de la Nouvelle-Zemble. Kongl. Svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl. Vol. 16, No. 3.
THORSON, G., 1933: Investigations on shallow water animal communities in the Franz Joseph Fjord (East Greenland) and adjacent waters. Medd. om Grønland. Vol. 100, No. 2.
— 1934: Contributions to the animal ecology of the Scoresby Sound Fjord Complex (East Greenland). Medd. om Grønland. Vol. 100, No. 3.
— 1944: Marine Gastropoda Prosobranchiata. Zool. of East Greenland, Medd. om Grønland. Vol. 121, No. 13.
WEBSTER & BENEDICT, 1884: The *Annelida Chaetopoda* from Provincetown and Wellfleet, Mass. U. S. Comm. of Fish and Fisheries.
— 1887: The *Annelida Chætopoda* from Eastport (Maine). Ibid.
VERRILL, A., 1879: Notice of recent additions to the marine Invertebrata of the North-eastern coast of America, with descriptions of new genera and species, and critical remarks on others, Part 1. — Annelida, Gephyrea, Nemertina etc. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 2.
— 1882: New England *Annelida*, Part 1. Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts and Sci. Vol. 4.

WESENBERG-LUND, ELISE, 1934: Gephyreans and Annelids. The Scoresby Sound Commitees 2nd East-Greenland Expedition in 1932 to King Christian IX's Land. Medd. om Grønland. Vol. 104, No. 14.

— 1935: *Tomopteridæ* and *Typhloscolecidæ*. The Danish Ingolf-Exped. Vol.4, No. 11.

— 1947: *Syllidae* (Polychaeta) from Greenland waters. Medd. om Grønland. Vol. 134, No. 6.

— 1948: *Maldanidae* (Polychaeta) from West Greenland waters. Ibid. Vol. 134, No. 9.

— 1950a: *Polychaeta*. The Danish Ingolf Exp. Vol. 4, No. 14.

— 1950b: The Polychaetes of West-Greenland. Medd. om Grønland. Vol. 151, No. 2.

— 1951: Polychaeta. The Zoology of Iceland. II. No. 19.

WHITEAVES, J. F., 1901: Catalogue of the invertebrata of eastern Canada. Geol. Survey of Canada. Ottawa.

WIRÉN, A., 1883: Chætopoder från Sibiriska Ishafvet och Berings Haf. Vegaexped. vetensk. Iakt. Vol. 2.

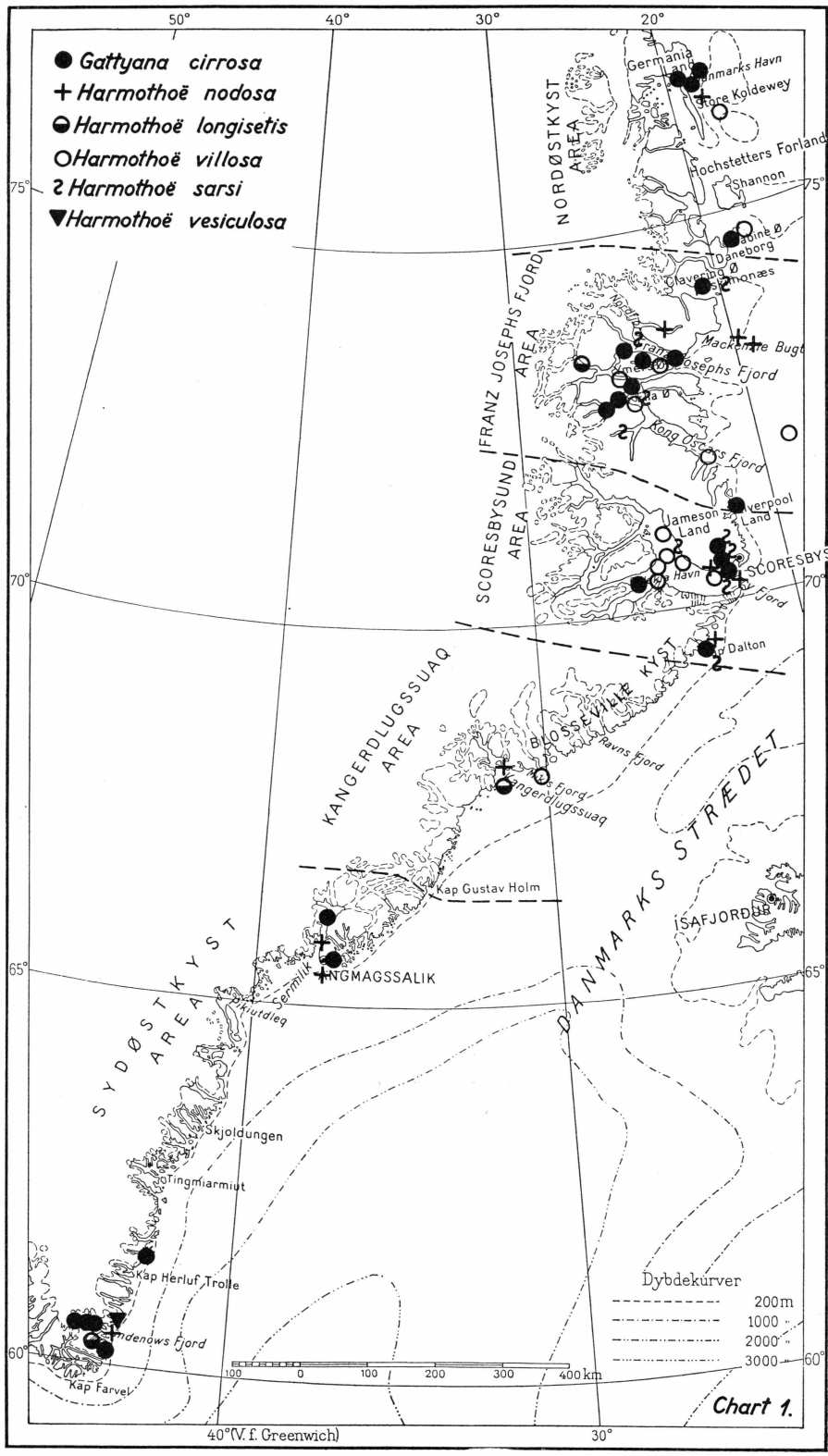
WOLLEBÆK, A., 1912: Nordeuropæiske *Annulata Polychæta* I. Skrifter udg. af Vid. Selsk. Christiania, Mat.-Nat. Klasse. Vol. 2, No. 18.

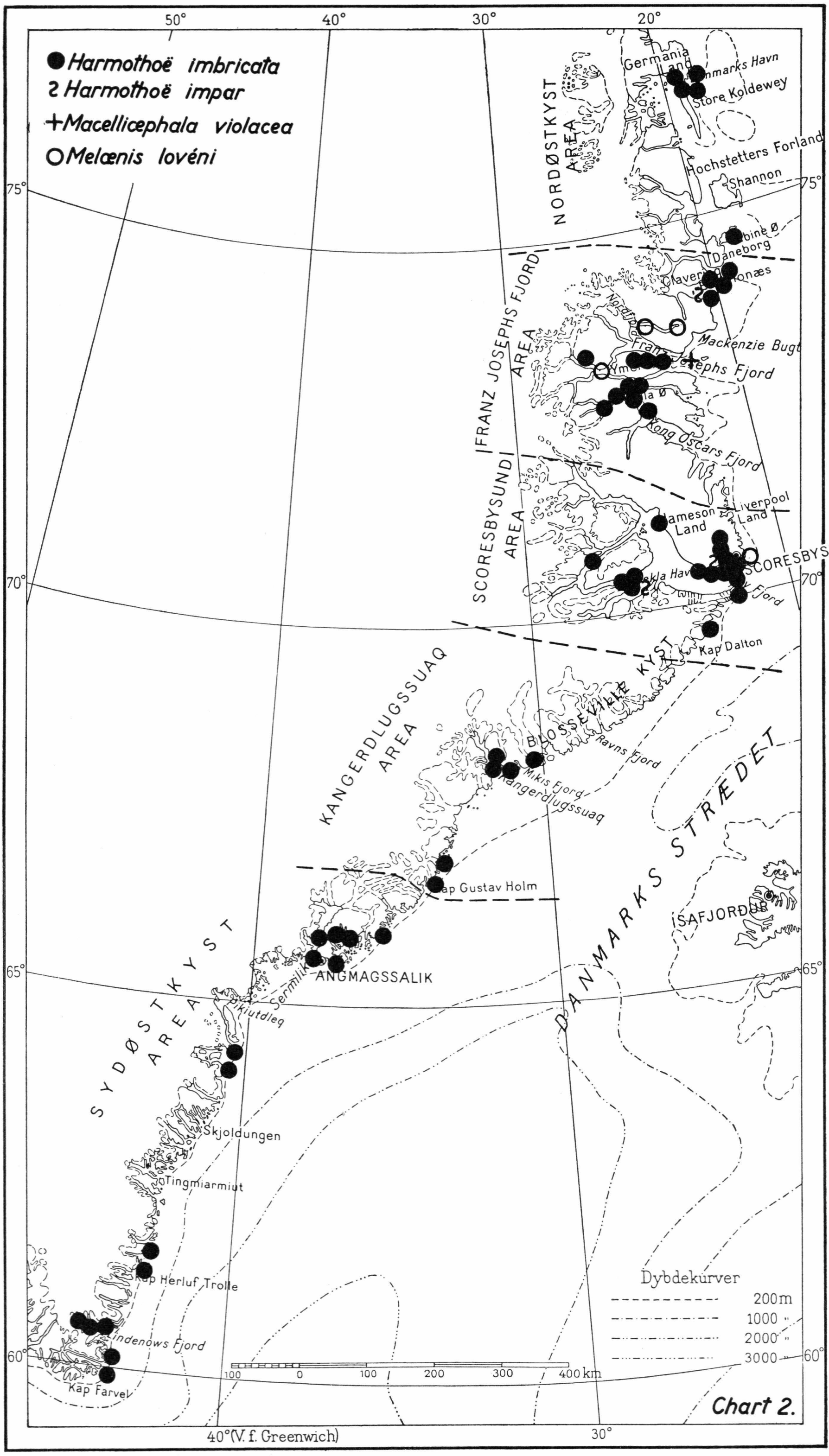
ØRSTED, A. S., 1843: Grønlands Annulata Dorsibranchiata. Vid. Selsk. naturv. og mathem. Afh. Vol. 10, p. 155.

Færdig fra trykkeriet den 23. april 1953.

DISTRIBUTION OF POLYCHAETES

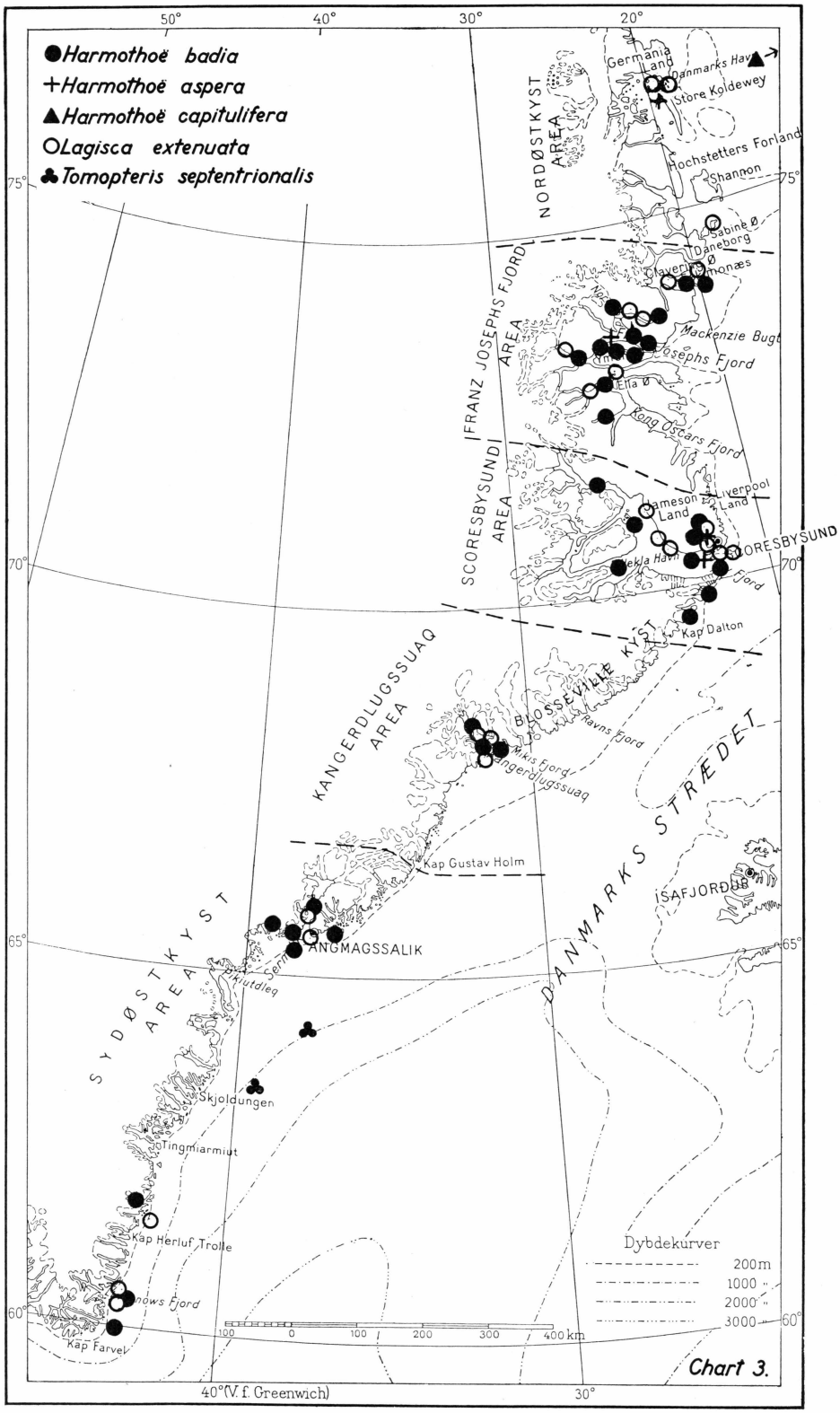
Chart 1—27

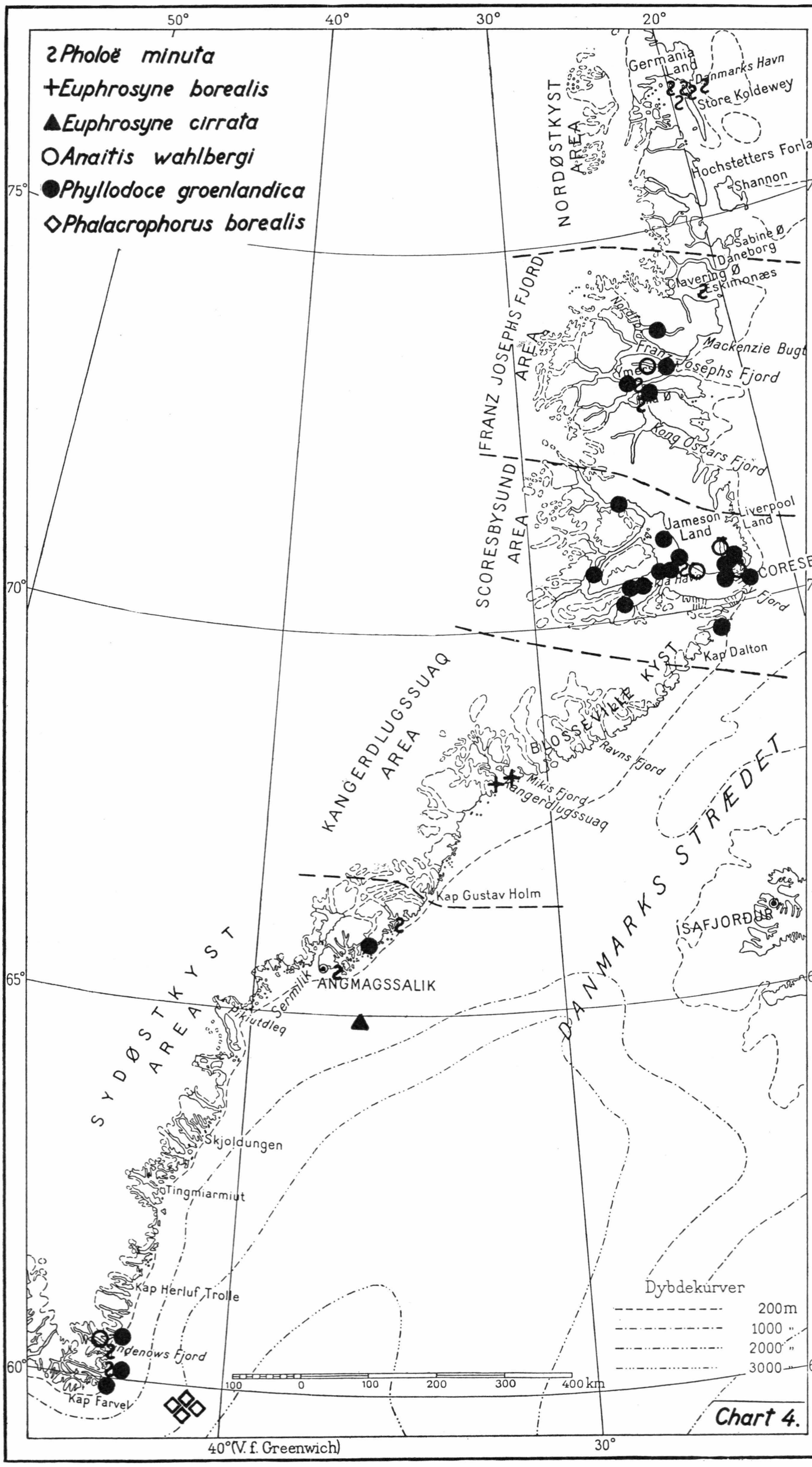

Gattyana cirrosa
Harmothoë nodosa
Harmothoë longisetis
Harmothoë villosa
Harmothoë sarsi
Harmothoë vesiculosa
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Daneborg
Clavering Ø
Mackenzie Bugt
Franz Josephs Fjord
Kong Oscars Fjord
Liverpool Land
Jameson Land
SCORESBYSUND
Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ISAFJORDEN
ANGMAGSSALIK
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
Chart 1.
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°



Harmothoë imbricata
Harmothoë impar
Macellicephala violacea
Melaenis lovéni
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
Germania Land
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Daneborg
Mackenzie Bugt
Kong Oscars Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
SCORESBYSUND
Kap Dalton
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
Ravns Fjord
Mikis Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Kap Gustav Holm
ÍSAFJORDUR
ANGMAGSSALIK
Ikiutdleq
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Lindenows Fjord
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000
2000
3000
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
40° (V. f. Greenwich)

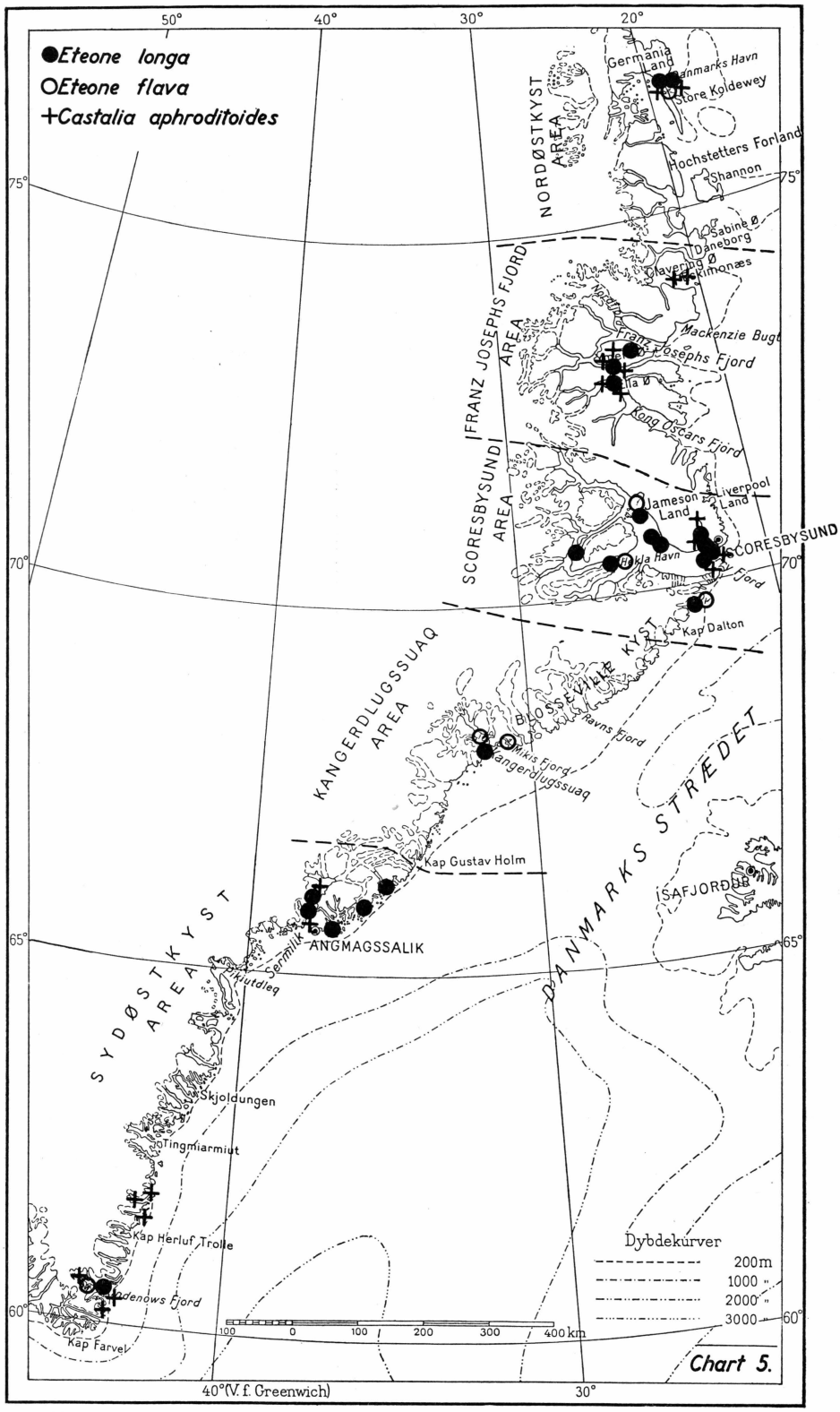
Chart 2.

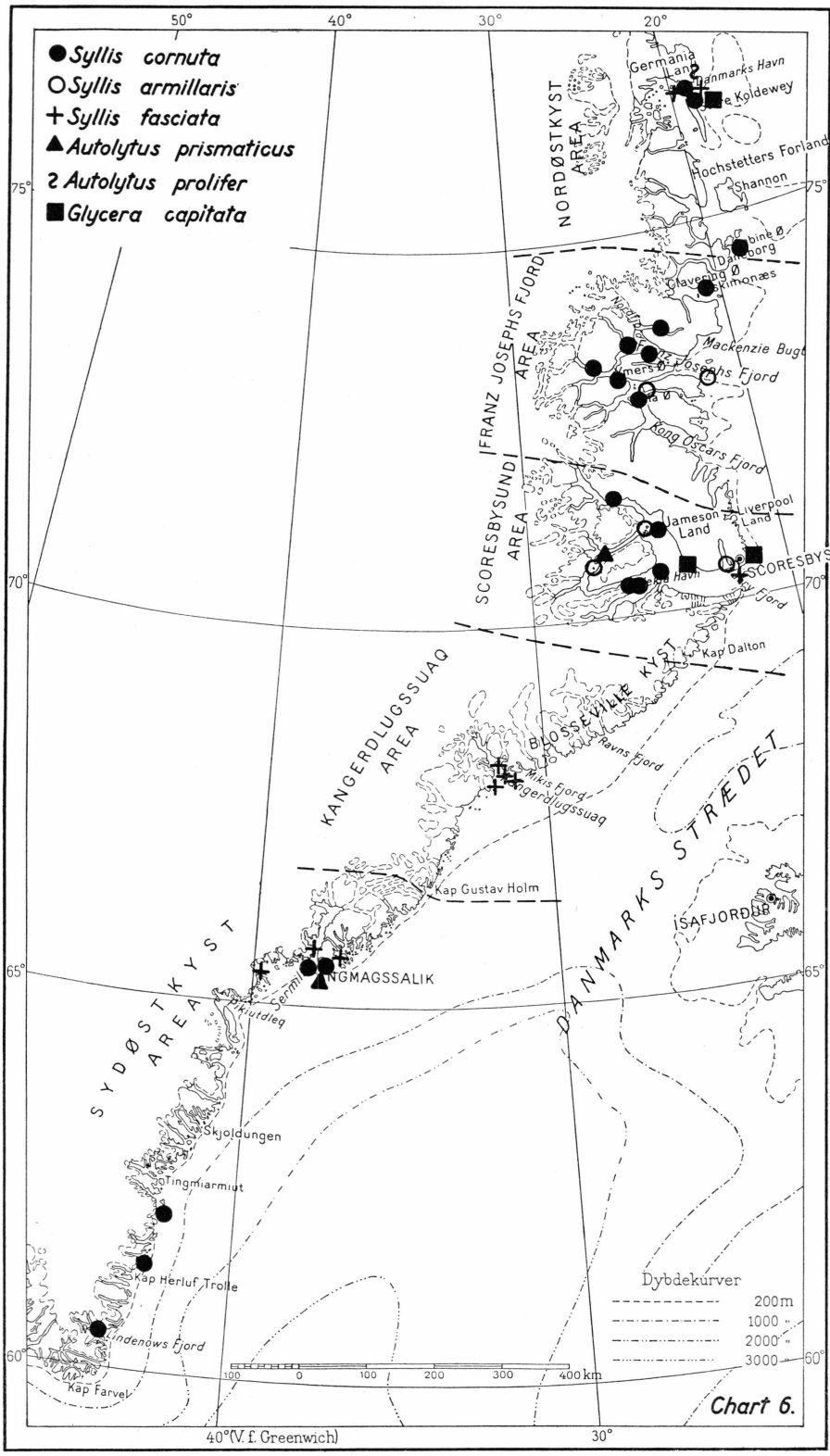

Harmothoë badia
Harmothoë aspera
Harmothoë capitulifera
Lagisca extenuata
Tomopteris septentrionalis
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUNDI AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Daneborg
Clavering Ø
Mackenzie Bugt
Josephs Fjord
Ella Ø
Kong Oscars Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
Hekla Havn
SCORESBYSUND
Fjord
Kap Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ISAFJORÐUR
ANGMAGSSALIK
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Snows Fjord
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
Chart 3.
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°

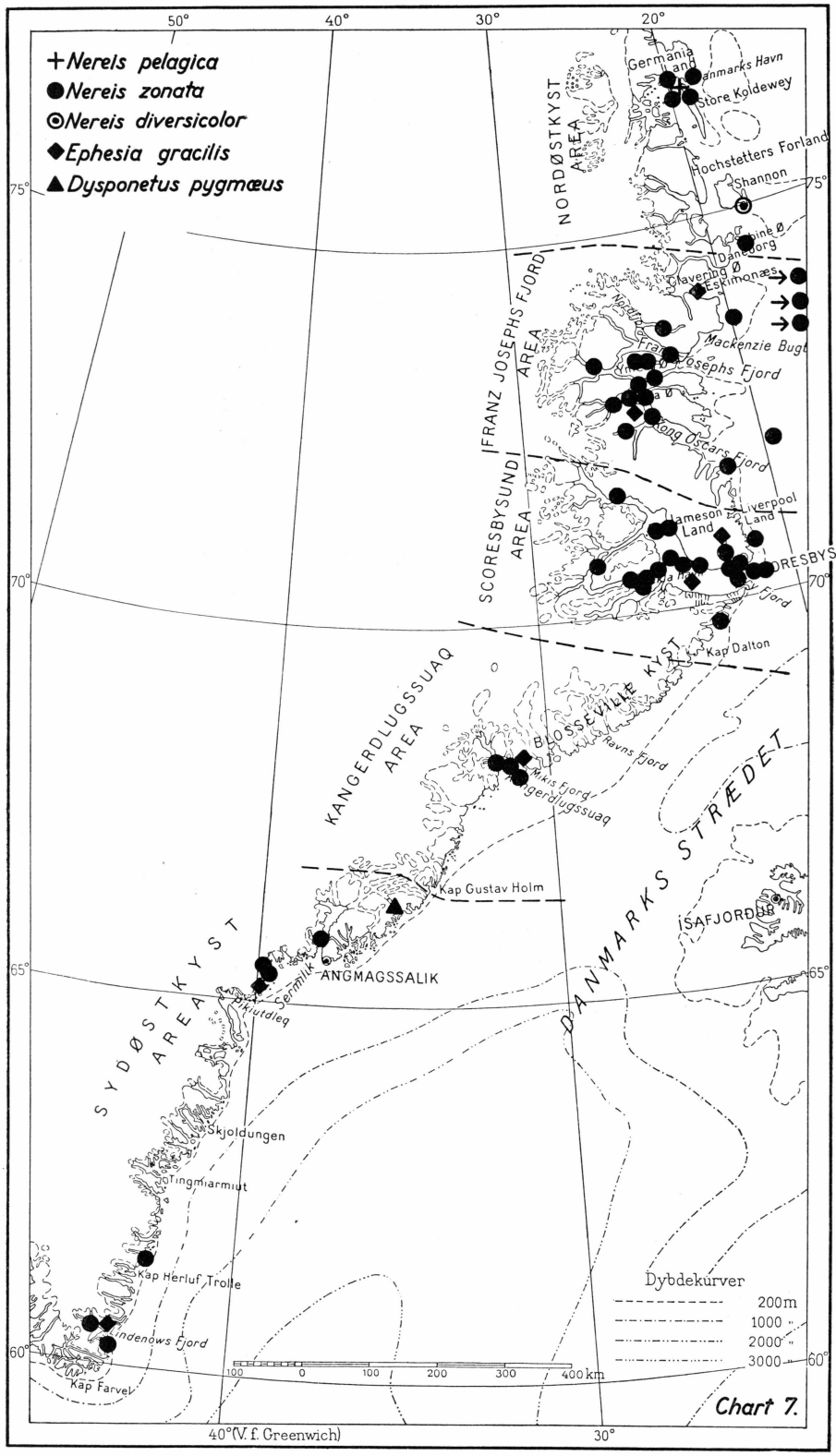


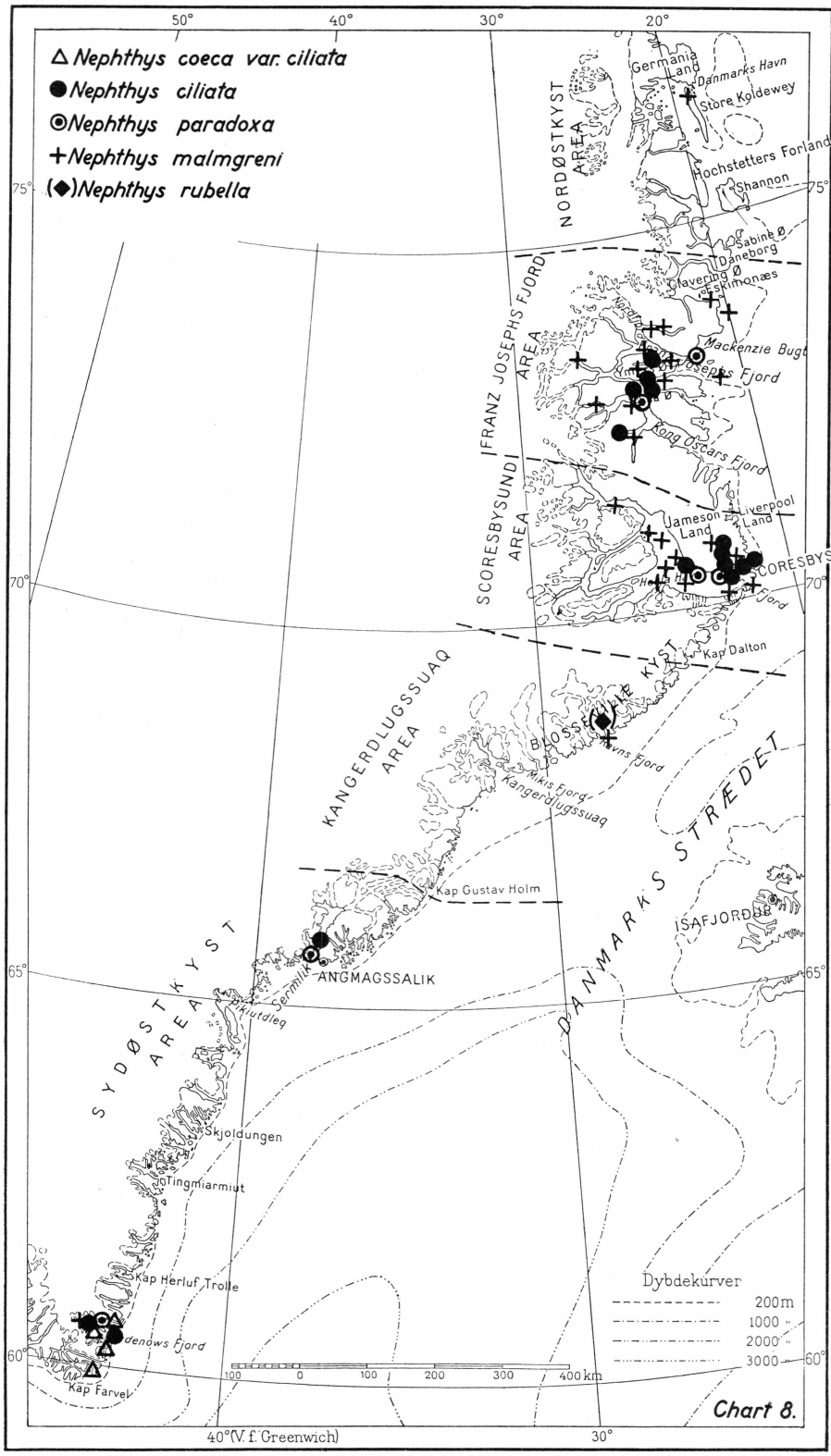
Pholoë minuta
Euphrosyne borealis
Euphrosyne cirrata
Anaitis wahlbergi
Phyllodoce groenlandica
Phalacrophorus borealis
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Daneborg
Clavering Ø
Eskimonæs
Mackenzie Bugt
Franz Josephs Fjord
Kong Oscars Fjord
Liverpool Land
Jameson Land
SCORESBYSUND
Fjord
Kap Dalton
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
Ravns Fjord
Mikis Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ÍSAFJÖRÐUR
ANGMAGSSALIK
Sermilik
Ikiutdleq
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Lindenows Fjord
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200 m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°

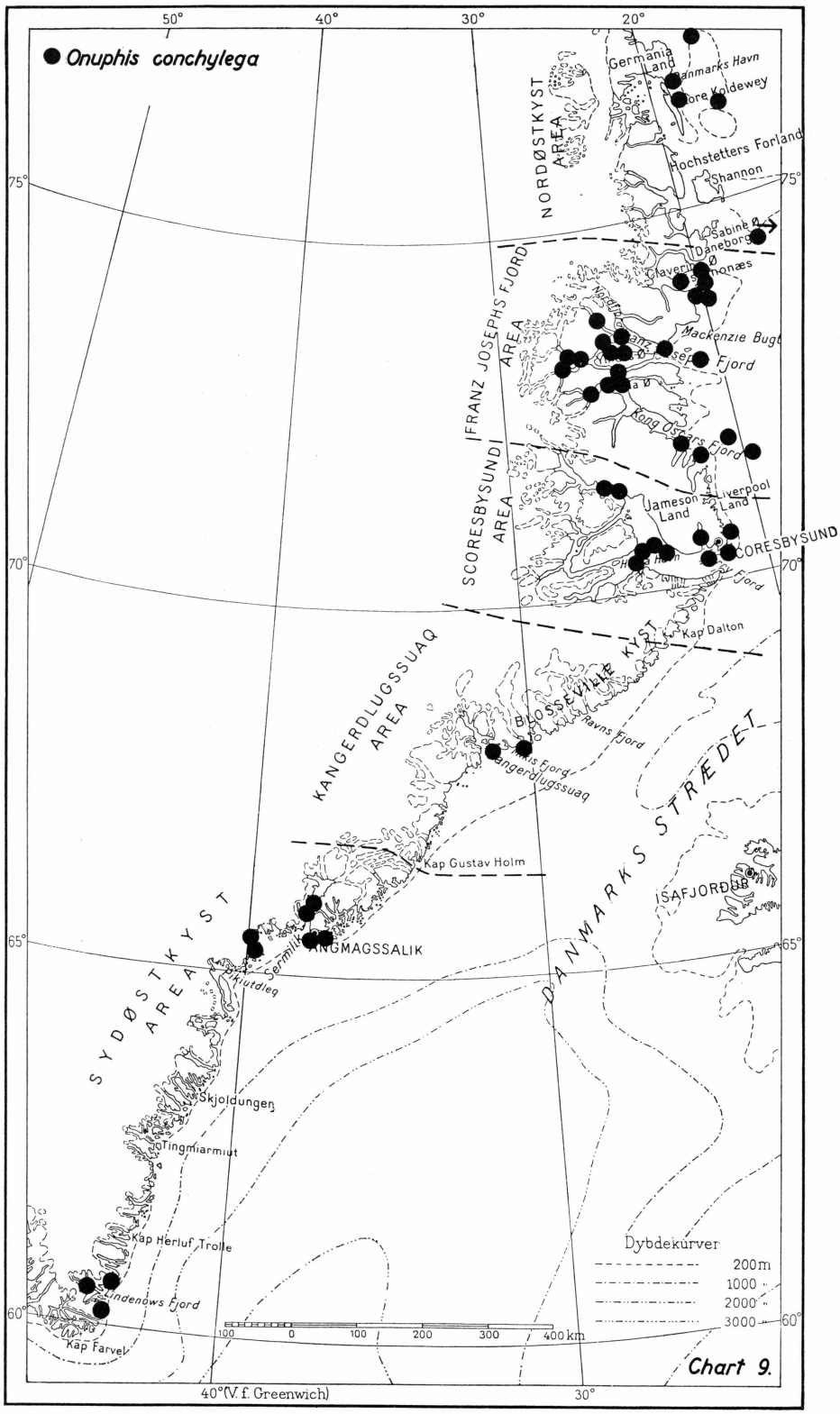
Chart 4.

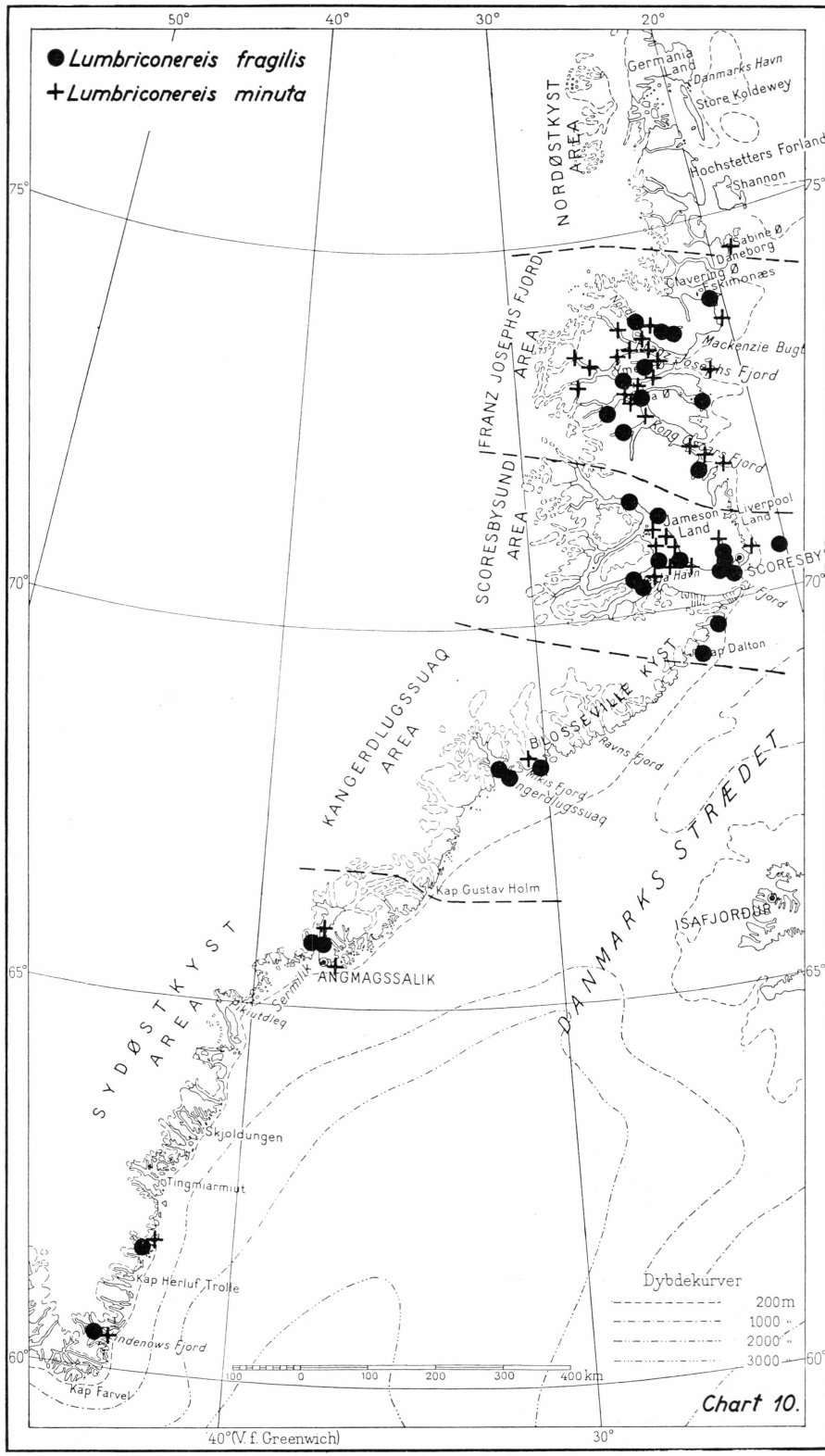

●Eteone longa
○Eteone flava
+Castalia aphroditoides
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
DANMARKS STRÆDET
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
Germania Land
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Daneborg
Kap Simonæs
Mackenzie Bugt
Franz Josephs Fjord
Kong Oscars Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
SCORESBYSUND
Fjord
Kap Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ANGMAGSSALIK
ISAFJORDUR
Skjoldungen
Kap Herluf Trolle
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
Chart 5.
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°

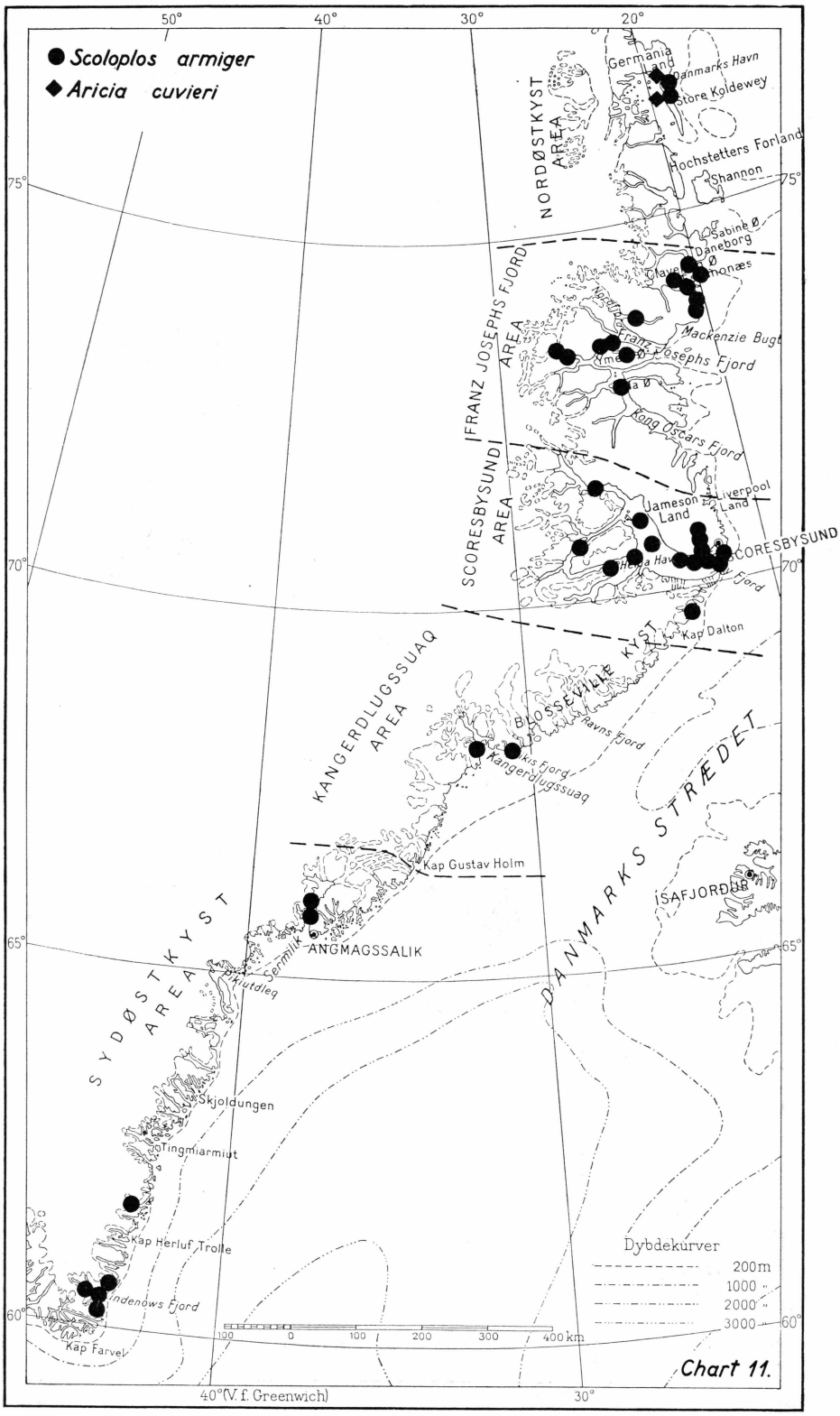

Syllis cornuta
Syllis armillaris
Syllis fasciata
Autolytus prismaticus
? Autolytus prolifer
Glycera capitata
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Mackenzie Bugt
Kong Oscars Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
SCORESBYSUND
Kap Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Kap Gustav Holm
ISAFJORDUR
TASIILAQ
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Lindenows Fjord
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°
Chart 6.

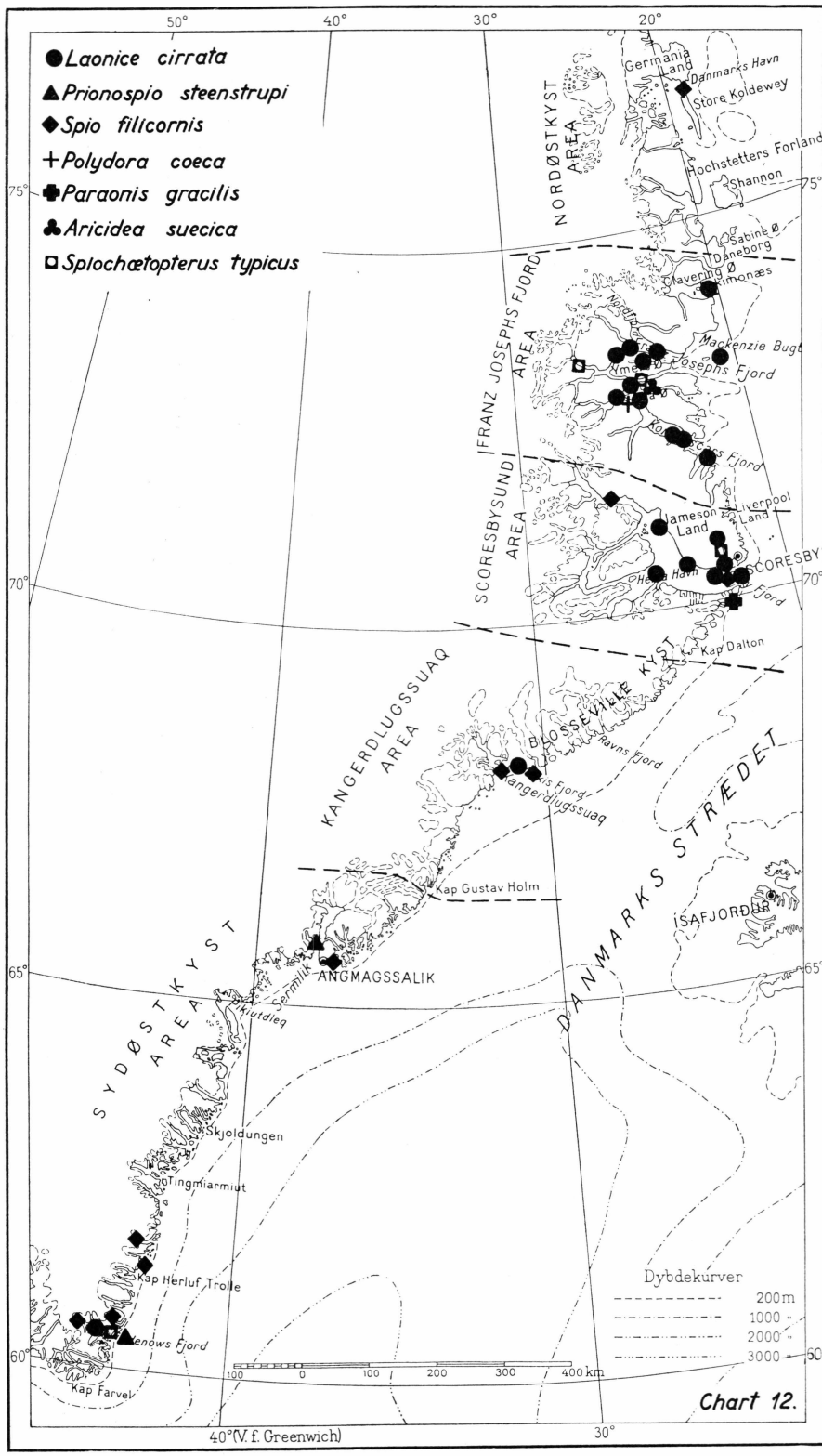

+Nereis pelagica
●Nereis zonata
⊙Nereis diversicolor
◆Ephesia gracilis
▲Dysponetus pygmæus
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Store Koldewey
Mackenzie Bugt
Kap Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Kap Gustav Holm
ANGMAGSSALIK
ISAFJORDUB
Skjoldungen
Kap Herluf Trolle
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
Chart 7.

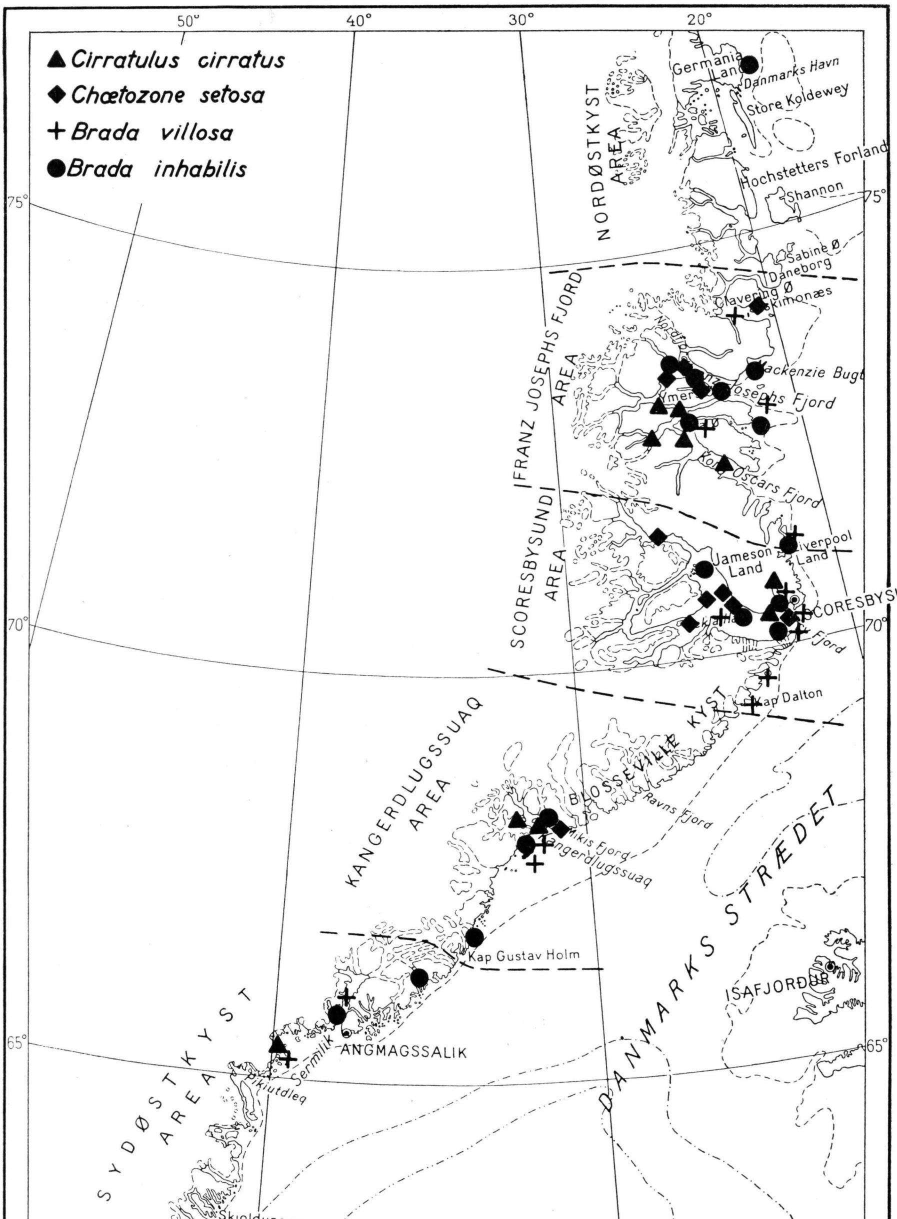

△ Nephthys coeca var. ciliata
● Nephthys ciliata
⊙ Nephthys paradoxa
+ Nephthys malmgreni
(◆) Nephthys rubella
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Dåneborg
Clavering Ø
Eskimonæs
Mackenzie Bugt
Kong Oscars Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
SCORESBYSUND
Kap Dalton
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ANGMAGSSALIK
ISAFJORÐUR
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
40°(V.f. Greenwich)
30°
Chart 8.


Onuphis conchylega
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUNDI AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Daneborg
Clavering Ø
Constable Pynt
Mackenzie Bugt
Fjord
Kong Oscars Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
SCORESBYSUND
Fjord
Kap Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ISAFJORDUB
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Lindenows Fjord
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°
Chart 9.

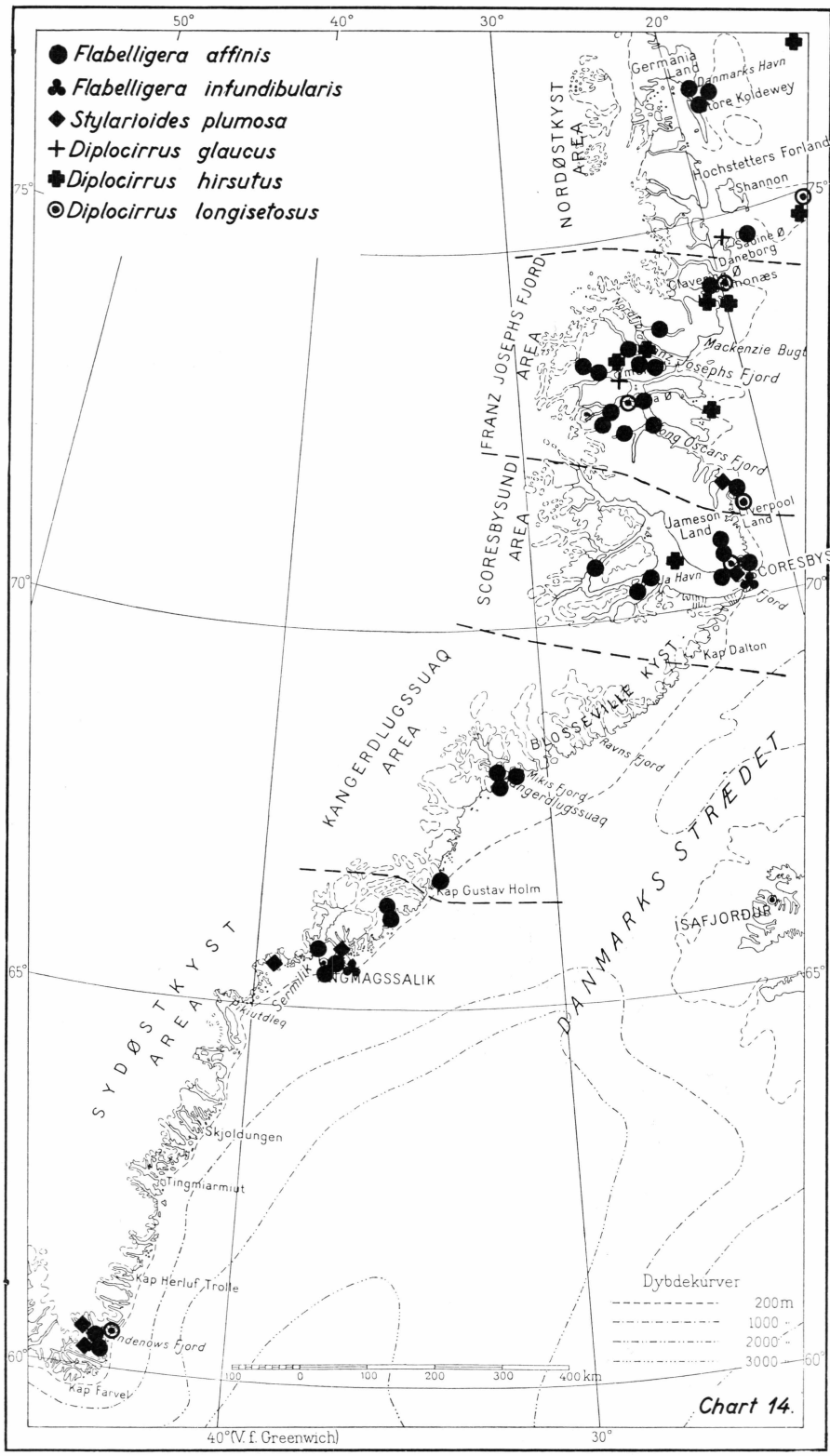

● Lumbriconereis fragilis
+ Lumbriconereis minuta
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Dannmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Clavering Ø
Eskimonæs
Mackenzie Bugt
Kong Oscars Fjord
Liverpool Land
Jameson Land
SCORESBYSUND
Kap Dalton
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
Havns Fjord
Kap Gustav Holm
ISAFJORDUR
ANGMAGSSALIK
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
Chart 10.
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°

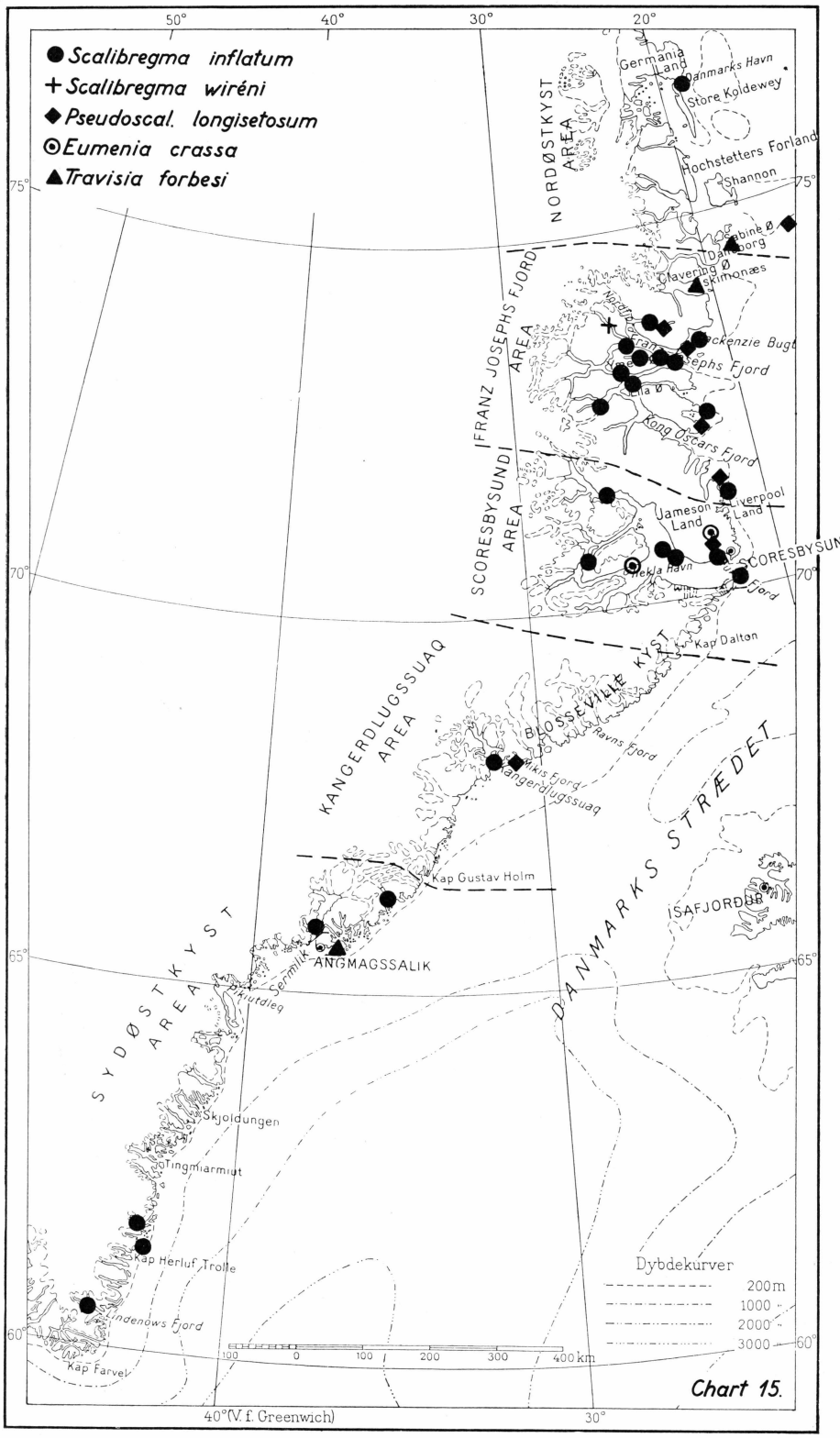

Scoloplos armiger
Aricia cuvieri
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Daneborg
Clavering Ø
Simonæs
Mackenzie Bugt
Franz Josephs Fjord
Kong Oscars Fjord
Liverpool Land
Jameson Land
Hekla Havn
SCORESBYSUND
Fjord
Kap Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ISAFJORDUR
ANGMAGSSALIK
Kiutdleq
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Lindenows Fjord
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
Chart 11.
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°

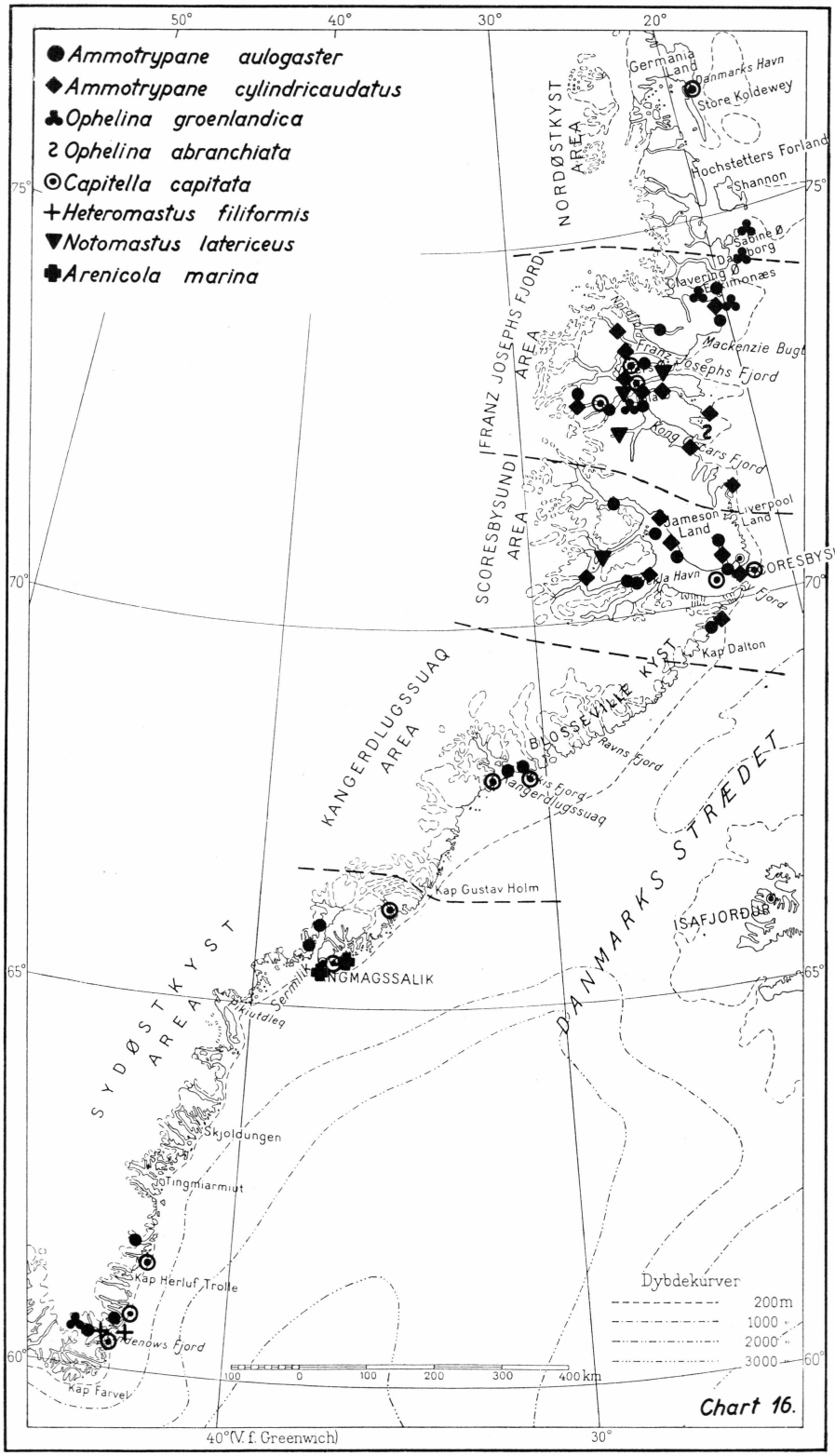

Laonice cirrata
Prionospio steenstrupi
Spio filicornis
Polydora coeca
Paraonis gracilis
Aricidea suecica
Spiochætopterus typicus
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUNDI AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Daneborg
Clavering Ø
Kap Simonæs
Mackenzie Bugt
Franz Josephs Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
SCORESBYSUND
Kap Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ISAFJORDUR
ANGMAGSSALIK
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
Chart 12.

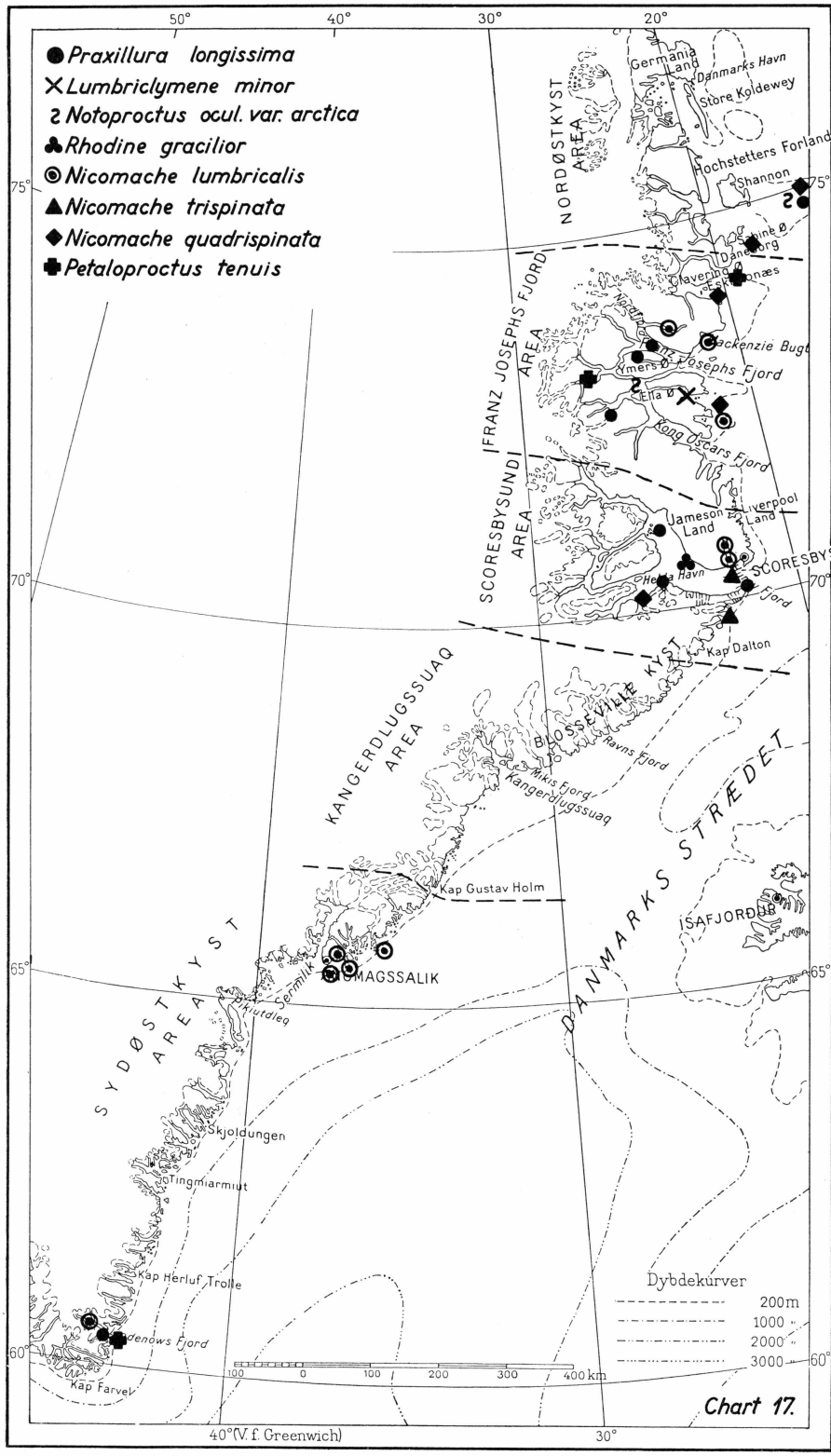


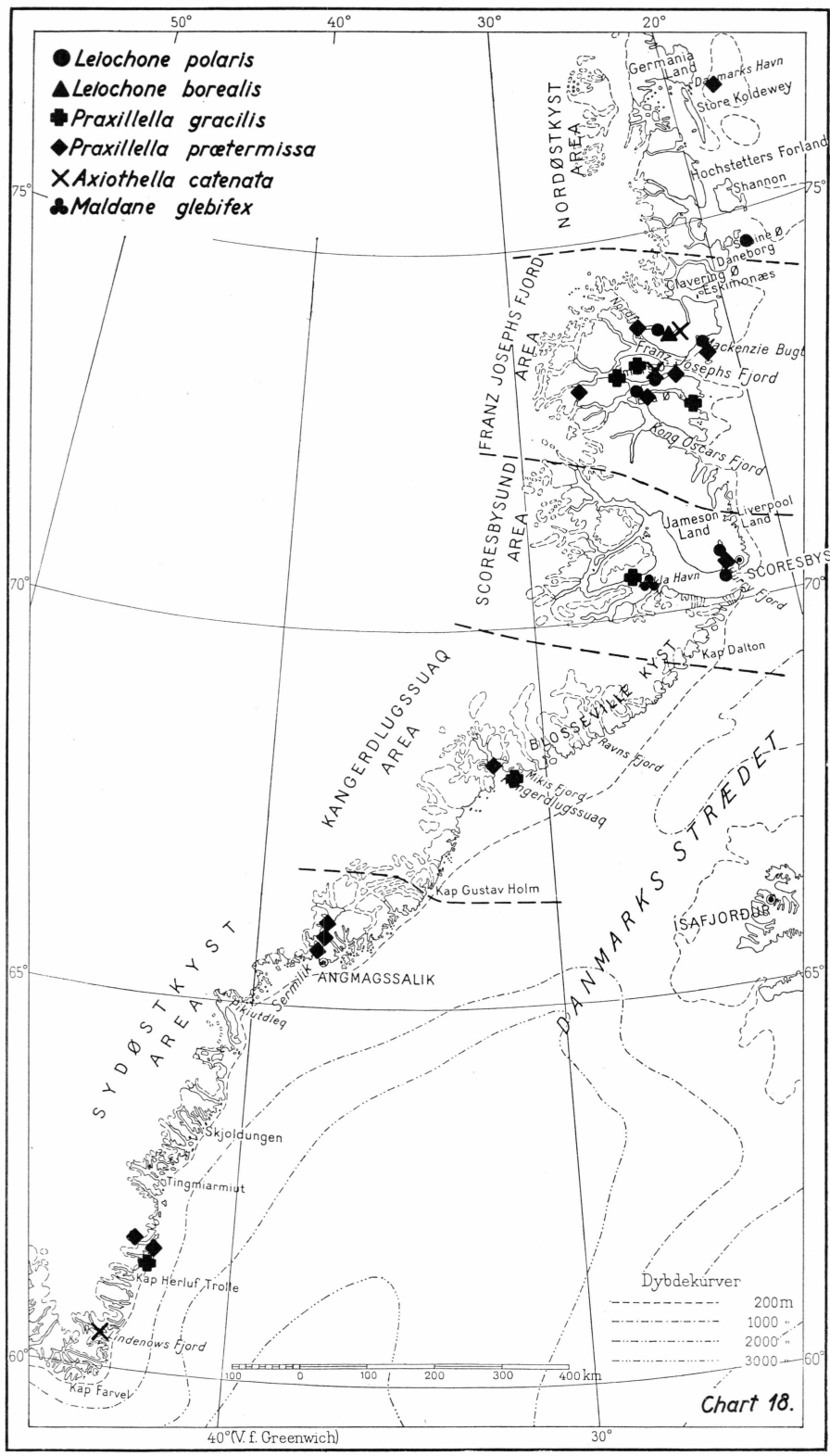
▲ Cirratulus cirratus
◆ Chætozone setosa
+ Brada villosa
● Brada inhabilis
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Daneborg
Clavering Ø
Eskimonæs
Mackenzie Bugt
Franz Josephs Fjord
Ymer Ø
Kong Oscars Fjord
Liverpool Land
Jameson Land
SCORESBYSUND
Kap Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Nikis Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ISAFJORÐUR
ANGMAGSSALIK
Sermilik
Ikiutdleq
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Lindenows Fjord
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
50° 40° 30° 20°
75° 70° 65° 60°
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°
Chart 13.

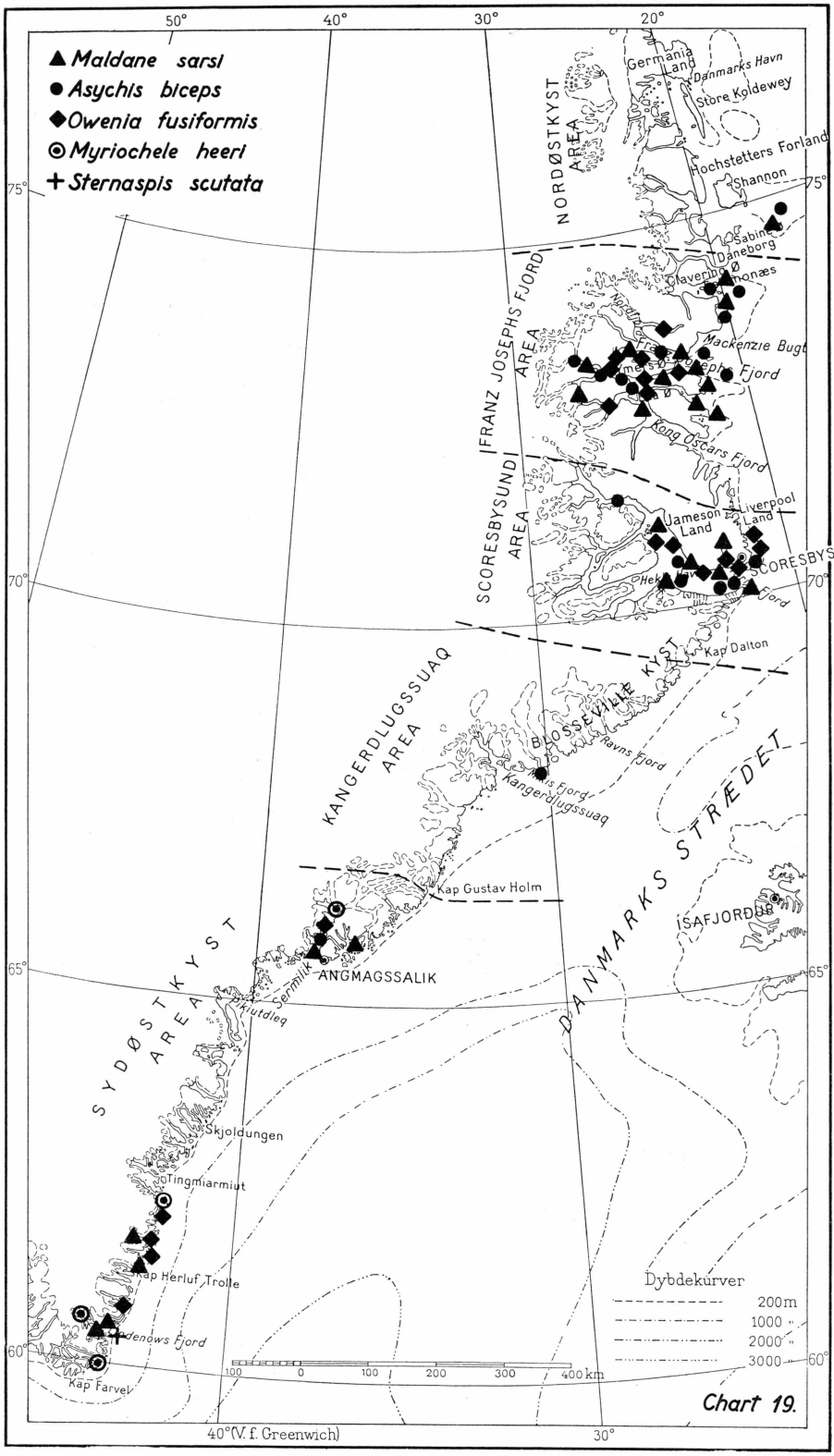

Flabelligera affinis
Flabelligera infundibularis
Stylarioides plumosa
Diplocirrus glaucus
Diplocirrus hirsutus
Diplocirrus longisetosus
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Daneborg
Clavering Ø
Mackenzie Bugt
Franz Josephs Fjord
Dove Bugt
Kong Oscars Fjord
Liverpool Land
Jameson Land
Scoresby Sund
Kap Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Nikis Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ISAFJORÐUR
TASIILAQ
Kiutdleq
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200 m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
Chart 14.
40° (V. f. Greenwich)
30°

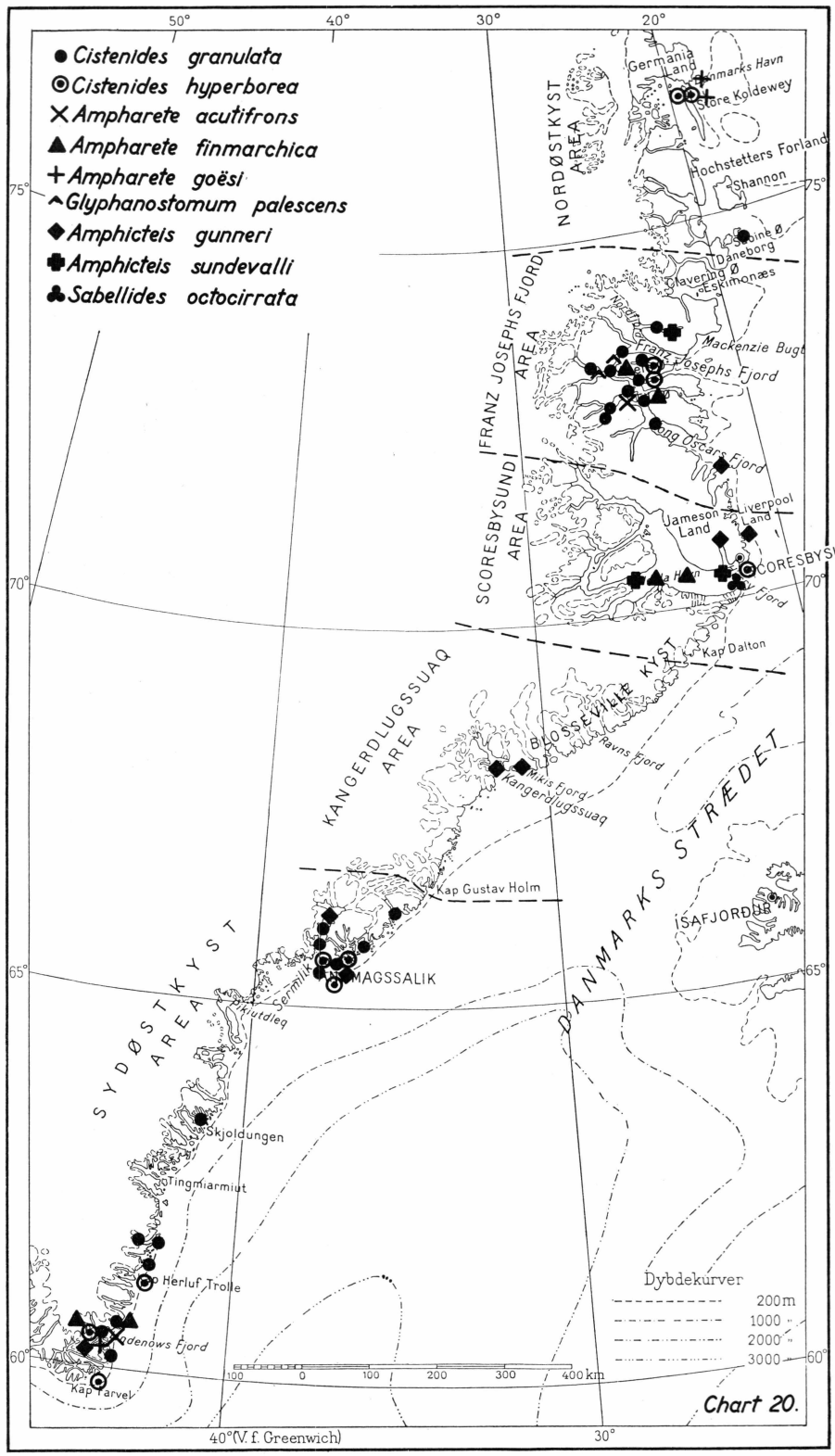

Scalibregma inflatum
Scalibregma wiréni
Pseudoscal. longisetosum
Eumenia crassa
Travisia forbesi
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Clavering Ø
Skimonæs
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
Mackenzie Bugt
Kong Oscars Fjord
SCORESBYSUNDI AREA
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
Hekla Havn
SCORESBYSUND
Kap Dalton
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
Ravns Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
DANMARKS STRÆDET
ISAFJORDUR
ANGMAGSSALIK
Sermilik
Kutdleq
SYDØSTKYST AREA
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Lindenows Fjord
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200 m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
Chart 15.
40° (V. f. Greenwich)
30°

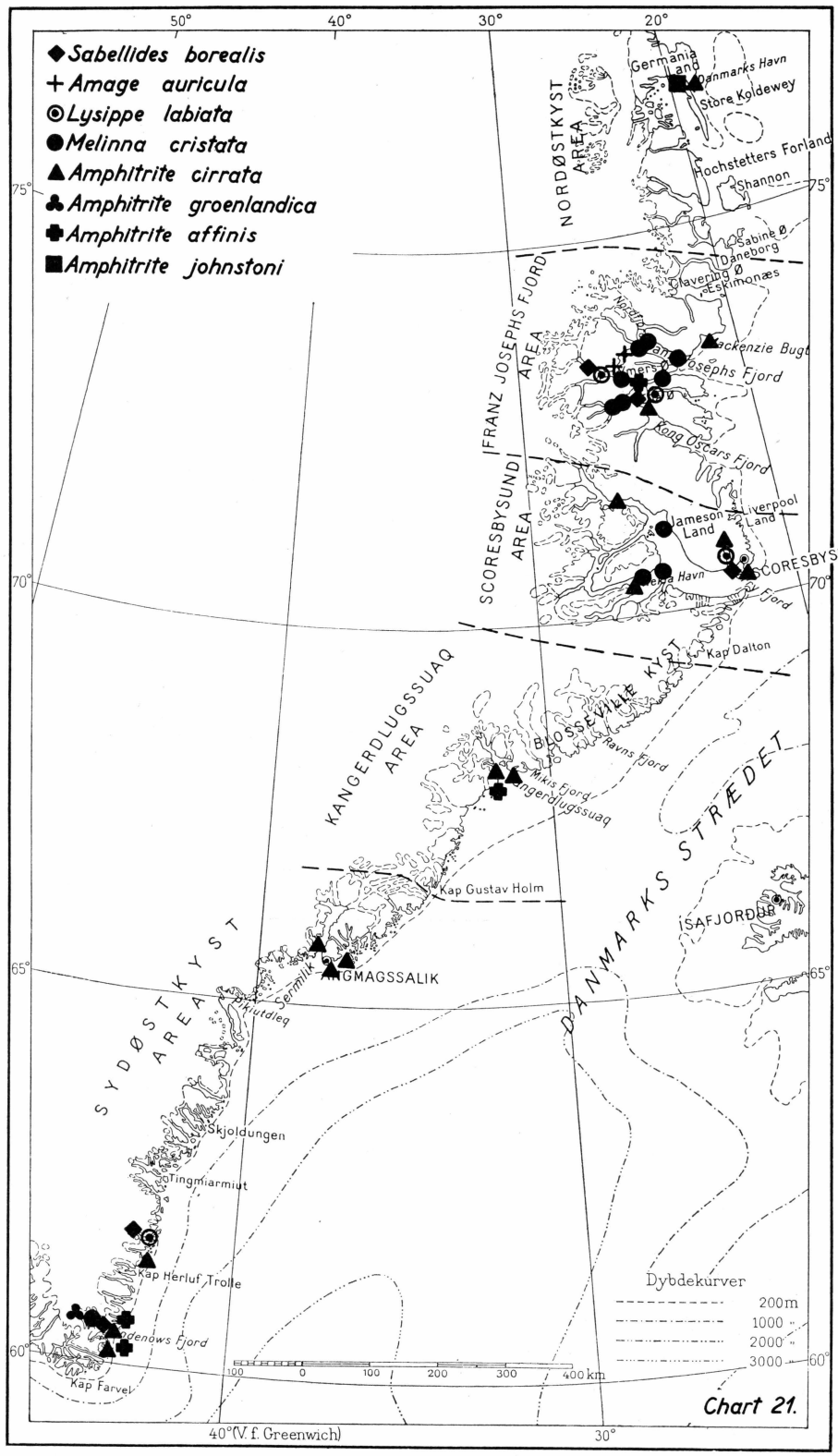

● Ammotrypane aulogaster
◆ Ammotrypane cylindricaudatus
♣ Ophelina groenlandica
2 Ophelina abranchiata
⊙ Capitella capitata
+ Heteromastus filiformis
▼ Notomastus latericeus
✤ Arenicola marina
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Clavering Ø
Kap Stosch
Mackenzie Bugt
Franz Josephs Fjord
Kong Oscars Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
Scoresbysund
Kap Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ISAFJORÐUR
ANGMAGSSALIK
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
Chart 16.
40°(V.f. Greenwich)
30°


Praxillura longissima
Lumbriclymene minor
? Notoproctus ocul. var. arctica
Rhodine gracilior
Nicomache lumbricalis
Nicomache trispinata
Nicomache quadrispinata
Petaloproctus tenuis
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUNDI AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Store ø
Daneborg
Clavering ø
Kap Bonæs
Nordfjord
Mackenzie Bugt
Ymers ø
Kap Josephs Fjord
Ella ø
Kong Oscars Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
Hekla Havn
Scoresbysund
Fjord
Kap Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Mikis Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ISAFJORÐUR
UMIVIAGSSALIK
Kiutdleq
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Prindsens Fjord
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
Chart 17.
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°


Leiochone polaris
Leiochone borealis
Praxillella gracilis
Praxillella prætermissa
Axiothella catenata
Maldane glebifex
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Daneborg
Clavering Ø
Eskimonæs
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
Mackenzie Bugt
Franz Josephs Fjord
Kong Oscars Fjord
SCORESBYSUND AREA
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
SCORESBYSUND
Fjord
Kap Dalton
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
Ravns Fjord
Mikis Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
DANMARKS STRÆDET
SAFJORDEN
SYDØSTKYST AREA
ANGMAGSSALIK
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
Chart 18.
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°


Maldane sarsi
Asychis biceps
Owenia fusiformis
Myriochele heeri
Sternaspis scutata
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Daneborg
Clavering Ø
Constable Pynt
Mackenzie Bugt
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
Kong Oscars Fjord
SCORESBYSUNDI AREA
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
SCORESBYSUND
Kap Dalton
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
Ravns Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
DANMARKS STRÆDET
ISAFJORÐUR
ANGMAGSSALIK
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°
Chart 19.


Cistenides granulata
Cistenides hyperborea
Ampharete acutifrons
Ampharete finmarchica
Ampharete goësi
Glyphanostomum palescens
Amphicteis gunneri
Amphicteis sundevalli
Sabellides octocirrata
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
DANMARKS STRÆDET
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
Germania Land
Ymers Ø
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Daneborg
Clavering Ø
Eskimonæs
Mackenzie Bugt
Franz Josephs Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
SCORESBYSUND
Kap Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
SAFJORÐUR
MAGSSALIK
Kiutdleq
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Herluf Trolle
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
Chart 20.
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°


Sabellides borealis
Amage auricula
Lysippe labiata
Melinna cristata
Amphitrite cirrata
Amphitrite groenlandica
Amphitrite affinis
Amphitrite johnstoni
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Daneborg
Clavering Ø
Eskimonæs
Mackenzie Bugt
Franz Josephs Fjord
Kong Oscars Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
Scoresbysund
Kap Dalton
Havns Fjord
Mikis Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ANGMAGSSALIK
Kiutdleq
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Kap Farvel
SAFJORÐUR
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°
Chart 21.

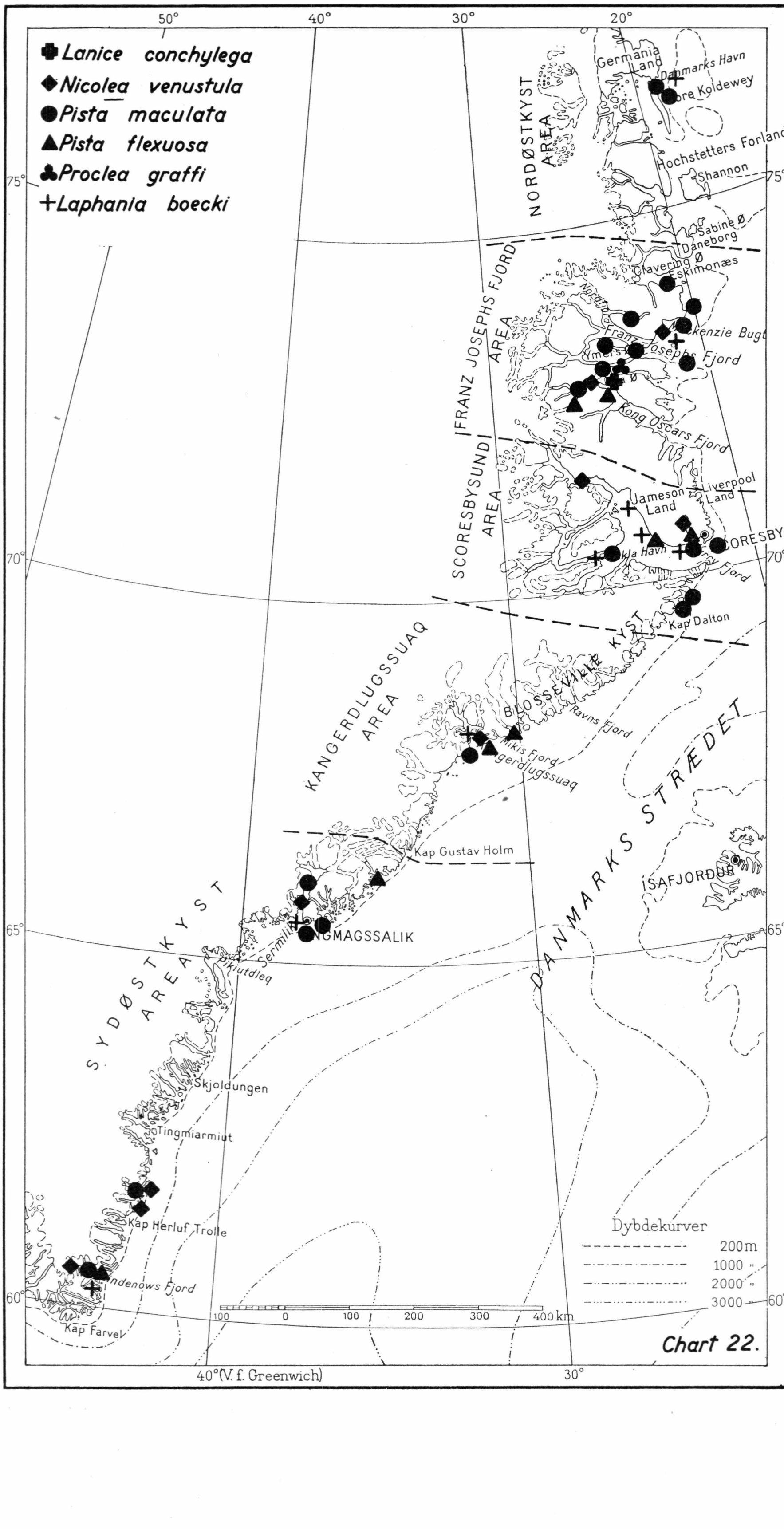
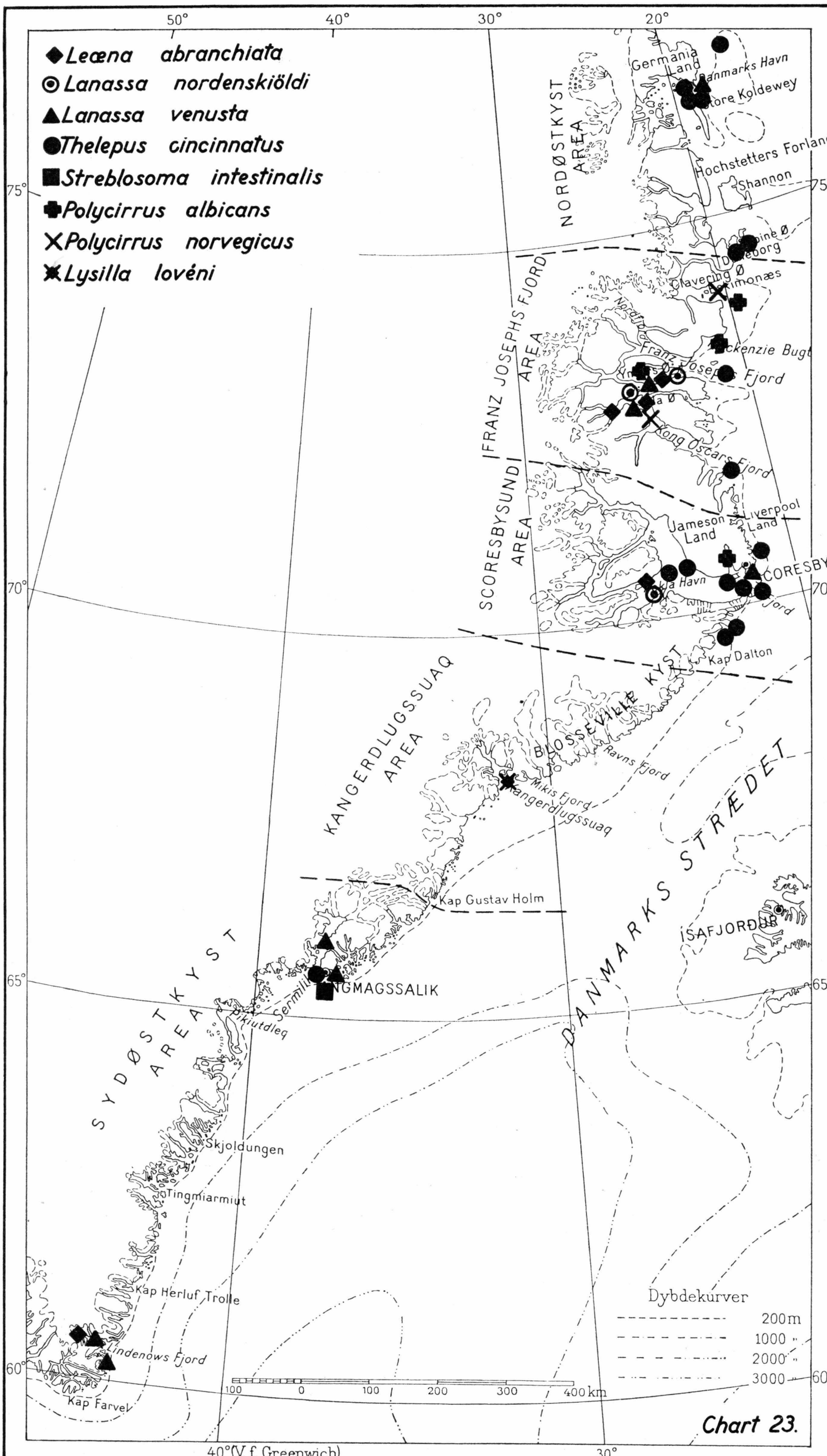
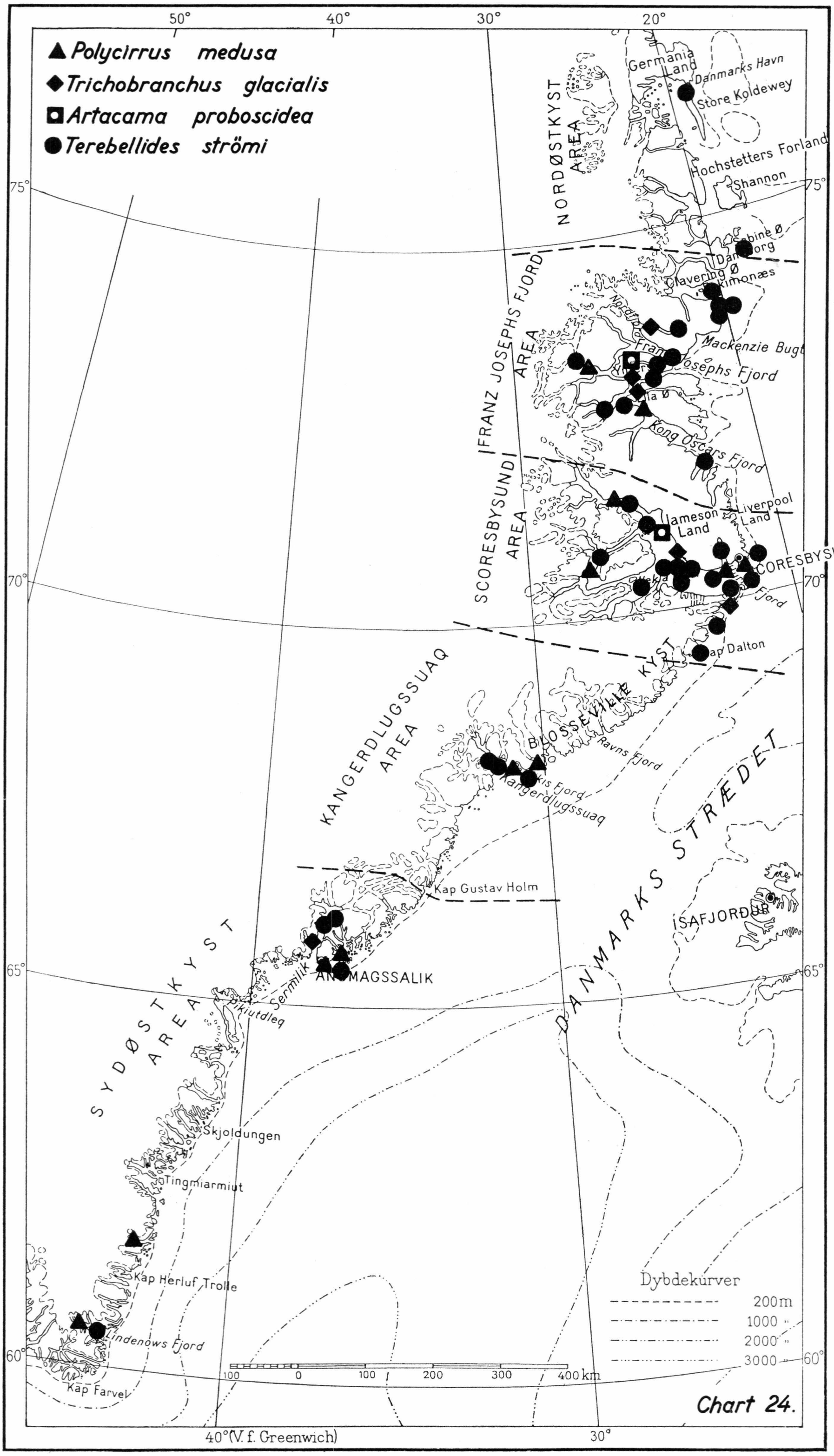

Lanice conchylega
Nicolea venustula
Pista maculata
Pista flexuosa
Proclea graffi
Laphania boecki
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Daneborg
Clavering Ø
Eskimonæs
Mackenzie Bugt
Franz Josephs Fjord
Ymers Ø
Kong Oscars Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
SCORESBYSUND
Fjord
Kap Dalton
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
Ravns Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
DANMARKS STRÆDET
ÍSAFJORÐUR
ANGMAGSSALIK
Sermilik
Ikiutdleq
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Lindenows Fjord
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
50° 40° 30° 20°
75° 70° 65° 60°
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°

Chart 22.



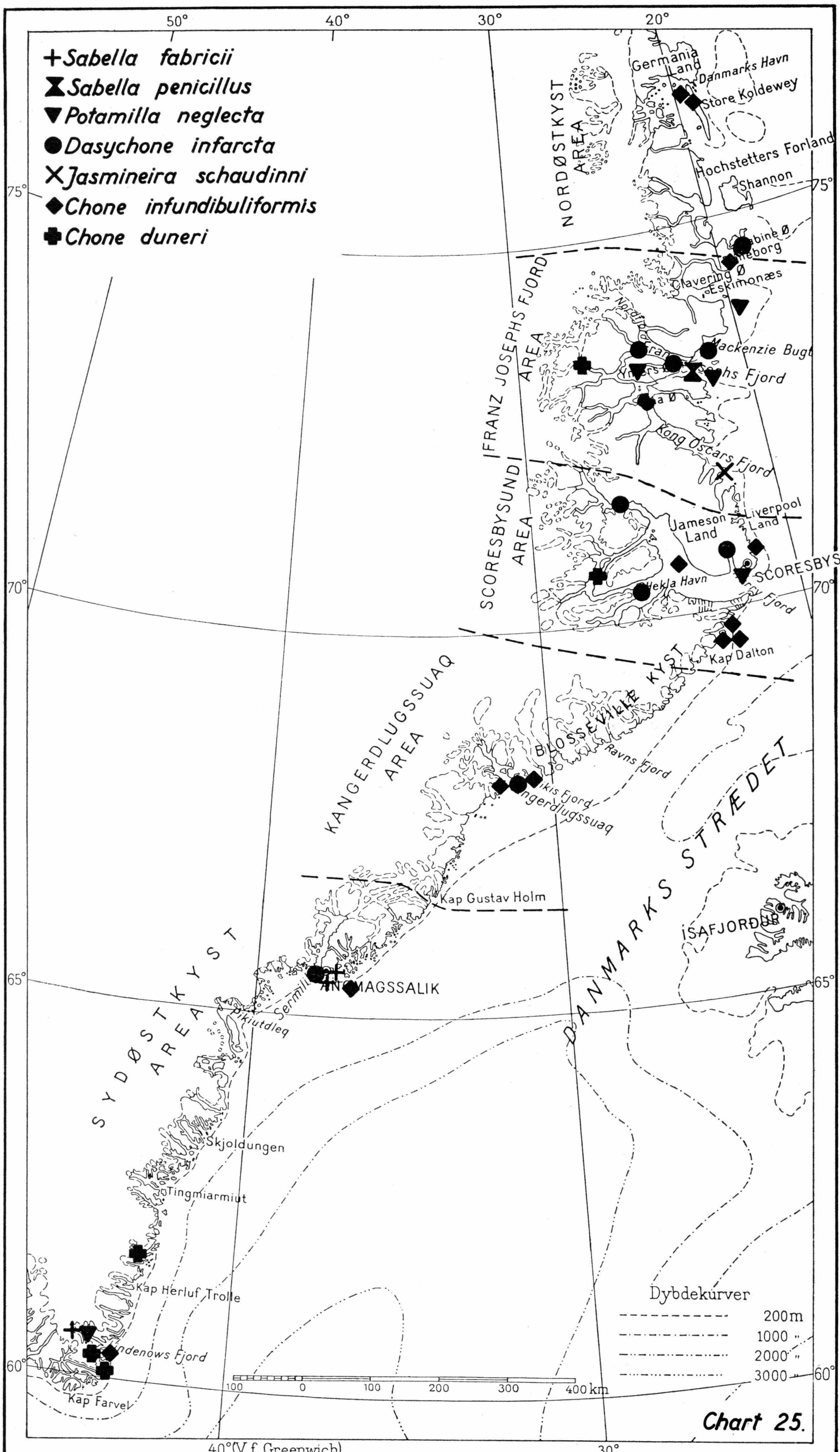
Leœna abranchiata
Lanassa nordenskiöldi
Lanassa venusta
Thelepus cincinnatus
Streblosoma intestinalis
Polycirrus albicans
Polycirrus norvegicus
Lysilla lovéni
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Clavering Ø
Eskimonæs
Mackenzie Bugt
Franz Josephs Fjord
Kong Oscars Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
SCORESBYSUND
Kap Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Mikis Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ÍSAFJORDUR
ANGMAGSSALIK
Sermilik
Pikiutdleq
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Lindenows Fjord
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200 m
1000 „
2000 „
3000 „
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
50° 40° 30° 20°
75° 70° 65° 60°
40° (V. f. Greenwich)

Chart 23.



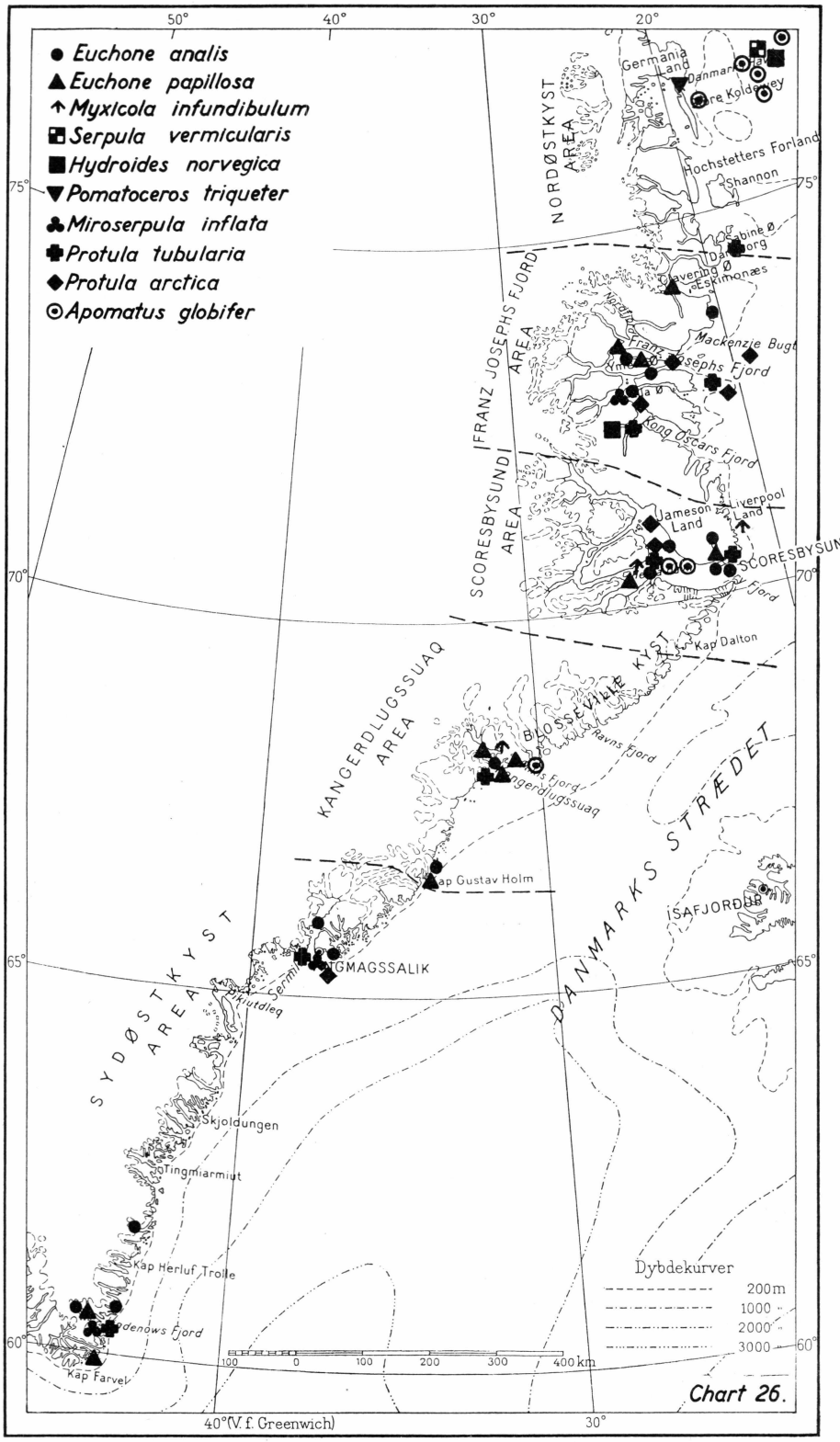
▲ Polycirrus medusa
◆ Trichobranchus glacialis
◻ Artacama proboscidea
● Terebellides strömi
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Mackenzie Bugt
Kong Oscars Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
SCORESBYSUND
Kap Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ÍSAFJORÐUR
Sermilik
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Lindenows Fjord
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000
2000
3000
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
40° (V. f. Greenwich)

Chart 24.



Sabella fabricii
Sabella penicillus
Potamilla neglecta
Dasychone infarcta
Jasmineira schaudinni
Chone infundibuliformis
Chone duneri
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Clavering Ø
Eskimonæs
Mackenzie Bugt
Kong Oscars Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
SCORESBYSUND
Hekla Havn
Kap Dalton
Ravns Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ANGMAGSSALIK
ISAFJORÐUR
Sermilik
Pikiutdleq
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 „
2000 „
3000 „
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
40° (V. f. Greenwich)
50°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°

Chart 25.


Euchone analis
Euchone papillosa
Myxicola infundibulum
Serpula vermicularis
Hydroides norvegica
Pomatoceros triqueter
Miroserpula inflata
Protula tubularia
Protula arctica
Apomatus globifer
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
SYDØSTKYST AREA
DANMARKS STRÆDET
Germania Land
Danmarkshavn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine ø
Borg
Clavering ø
Eskimonæs
Nordfjord
Franz Josephs Fjord
Mackenzie Bugt
Kong Oscars Fjord
Jameson Land
Liverpool Land
SCORESBYSUND
Fjord
Kap Dalton
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
Ravns Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
Kap Gustav Holm
ISAFJORDUR
GMAGSSALIK
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100 0 100 200 300 400 km
Chart 26.
40°(V. f. Greenwich)
30°

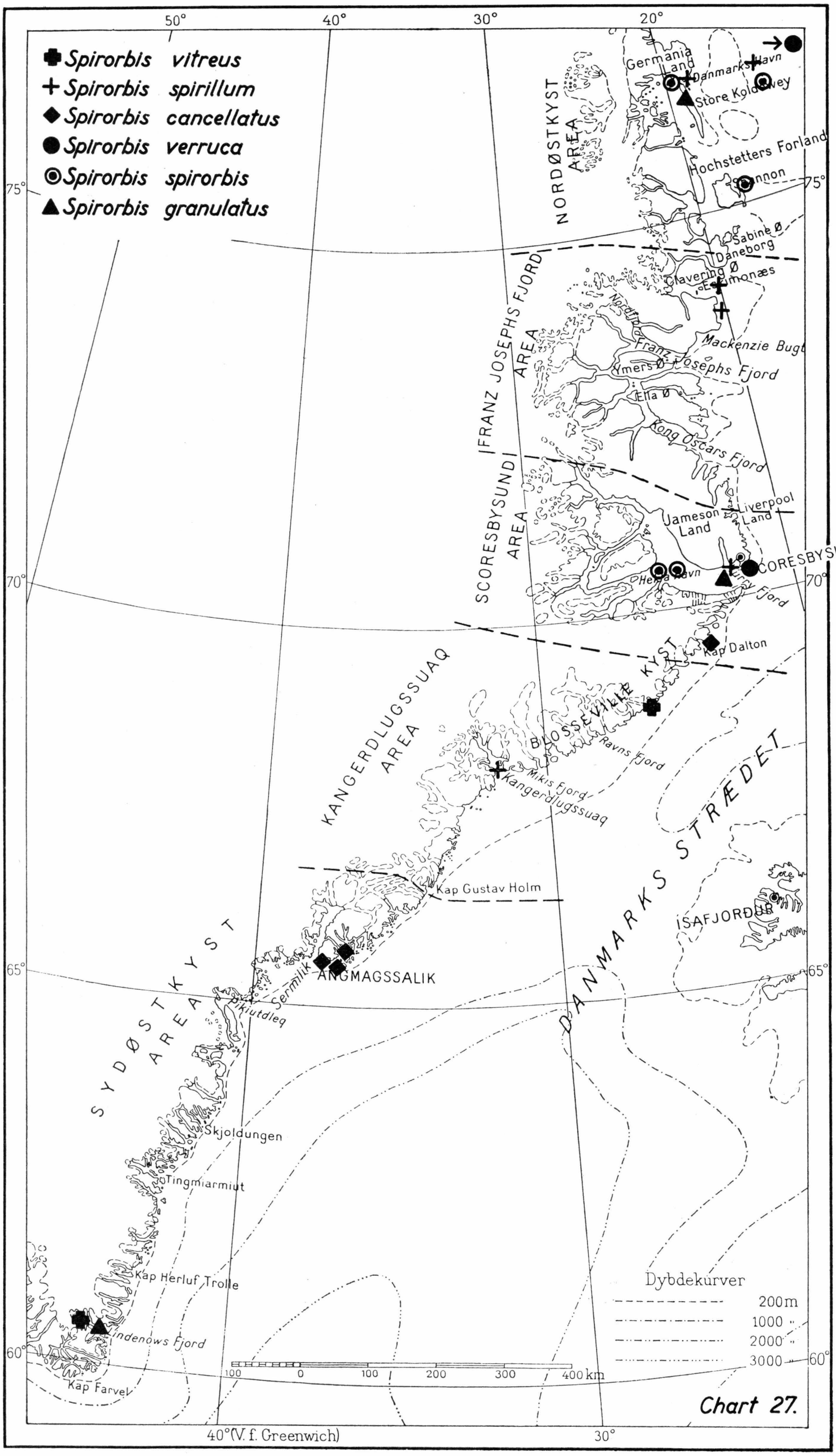

Spirorbis vitreus
Spirorbis spirillum
Spirorbis cancellatus
Spirorbis verruca
Spirorbis spirorbis
Spirorbis granulatus
50°
40°
30°
20°
75°
70°
65°
60°
NORDØSTKYST AREA
Germania Land
Danmarks Havn
Store Koldewey
Hochstetters Forland
Shannon
Sabine Ø
Daneborg
Clavering Ø
Eskimonæs
Mackenzie Bugt
Franz Josephs Fjord
Ymers Ø
Ella Ø
Kong Oscars Fjord
FRANZ JOSEPHS FJORD AREA
SCORESBYSUND AREA
Liverpool Land
Jameson Land
Hekla Havn
SCORESBYSUND
Fjord
Kap Dalton
KANGERDLUGSSUAQ AREA
BLOSSEVILLE KYST
Ravns Fjord
Mikis Fjord
Kangerdlugssuaq
DANMARKS STRÆDET
ISAFJORDUR
Kap Gustav Holm
ANGMAGSSALIK
Sermilik
Ikiutdleq
SYDØSTKYST AREA
Skjoldungen
Tingmiarmiut
Kap Herluf Trolle
Lindenows Fjord
Kap Farvel
Dybdekurver
200 m
1000 "
2000 "
3000 "
100
0
100
200
300
400 km
40° (V. f. Greenwich)
30°

Chart 27.