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UDGIVNE AF

KOMMISSIONEN FOR VIDENSKABELIGE UNDERSØGELSER I GRØNLAND

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THE SCORESBY SOUND COMMITTEE'S 2ND EAST GREENLAND
EXPEDITION IN 1932 TO KING CHRISTIAN IX's LAND

LEADER: EJNAR MIKKELSEN

INSECTS AND ARACHNIDS

BY

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I.

INSECTS (EXCLUSIVE OF DIPTERA) AND ACARINA

BY

KAI L. HENRIKSEN

The present finds of insects have been made in July—August 1932 by M. Degerbøl, D. Sc. in East Greenland between lat. $68^{\circ}65'$ and lat. $69^{\circ}22'$ N. They comprise 4 species of beetles, 2 humble bees, 1 caddis fly, 15 butterflies and moths, 1 bug and 1 scale insect, in all 24 species. Of these four species of moths viz. *Agrotis westermanni*, *Hadena sommeri*, *Plusia gamma* and *Plusia interrogationis* are new to East Greenland.

Coleoptera.

Bembidion grapei Gyll.

Angmagssalik, the summer of 1932 (many imagines).

Northern side of Ravn's Fjord, July 26, 1932 (3 imagines).

This ground beetle which in West Greenland is distributed between lats. 60° and 70° (though most commonly occurring towards the south), was previous to this find only taken in East Greenland at Ikerasausak (lat. $60^{\circ}02'$ N). The new finds show that in East Greenland it is to be found as far north as Ravn's Fjord (lat. $68^{\circ}30'$) which seems to be the northern limit, as Degerbøl has not captured it in more northerly localities.

Colymbetes dolabratus Payk.

Angmagssalik, the summer of 1932 (4 imagines).

This water beetle which is known to occur from the most southerly part of Greenland and towards the north as far as lat. 73° (in West Greenland) and Ymer Island, lat. $73^{\circ}15'$ (in East Greenland) respectively, has also previously been taken at Angmagssalik.

Byrrhus fasciatus Forst.

Tugtulik, September 3, 1932 (1 larva).

As in the case of the preceding species, the new localities fall within the previously known area of distribution (in West Greenland as far north as lat. $81^{\circ}30'$, in East Greenland as far north as lat. $76^{\circ}46'$).

Trichoptera.

Apatania zonella Zett. (*arctica* Boh).

Angmagssalik, September, 1932 (4 larvæ).

This caddis fly, which in West Greenland is known from lat. $60^{\circ}43'$ to about $70^{\circ}20'$ has previously been taken in East Greenland from lat. $69^{\circ}50'$ to $76^{\circ}46'$. By the new find its occurrence is proved as far south as lat. $65^{\circ}30'$.

Lepidoptera.

Colias hecla Lefeb.

Søkongen's Bay, Cape Daussy, July 18, 1932, 200 m (1 imago).

This northern Yellow, which in West Greenland is distributed from Polaris Bay (lat. $81^{\circ}30'$) as far south as about lat. 68° , is recorded in East Greenland from lat. $76^{\circ}46'$ and as far as lat. $70^{\circ}25'$. By the investigations of Degerbøl it has been proved to occur as far south as lat. $68^{\circ}45'$, but it has not been identified in more southerly localities.

Argynnis chariclea Schneid.

Kangerdlugssuak, August 16, 1932 (1 imago)

Miki's Fjrd, — 5 — (2 imagines)

— — — 6 — (1 imago)

— — — 8 — (1 imago)

North of Ravn's Fjrd, July 26, 1932 (1 imago)

— — — 30 — (1 imago)

Søkongen's Bay, — 18 — (2 imagines)

d'Aunay Bay, — 15 — (1 imago)

— — — 16 — (1 imago,
frozen in, alive, in 1000 m)

Henry Land, — 11 — (1 imago).

This Fritillary, which in West Greenland is distributed along the whole of the west coast from Igaliko Fjord to Port Foulke, has previous to this find been captured in East Greenland from lat. $60^{\circ}19'$ to lat. $76^{\circ}46'$; as is shown by the new finds, it is also common in lat. 68° — 69° .

Argynnis polaris Boisd.

d'Aunay Bay, 15 July, 1932 (1 imago).

This Fritillary, which in West Greenland has only been captured very far north (lat. $81^{\circ}20'$ — $81^{\circ}50'$) had already been identified in East Greenland on the stretch lat. $64^{\circ}20'$ — $76^{\circ}46'$. The new find lies within these limits.

Agrotis westermanni Staud.

Miki's Fjord, August 6, 1932, (1 imago).

This beautiful noctua which hitherto — except from Labrador — is only recorded in 2 specimens, both from West Greenland (1 from Igaliko Fjord, 1 without locality) has here for the first time been identified in East Greenland in lat. $68^{\circ}05'$.

Hadena sommeri Lefeb.

Miki's Fjord, August 8, 1932, at the sea-shore (1 imago).

This noctua which in West Greenland has been identified between lat. $60^{\circ}43'$ and lat. $68^{\circ}49'$, but not, previous to this find, in East Greenland, has now been captured in lat. $68^{\circ}05'$.

Hadena exulis Lefeb.

Miki's Fjord, August 6, 1932 (2 imagines).

This noctua, which in West Greenland has been taken on the whole stretch from the southern point as far as Upernivik (lat. $72^{\circ}47'$), but in East Greenland has only been captured in a few specimens on the stretch lat. $70^{\circ}25'$ — $74^{\circ}15'$, has now been taken farther south (lat. $68^{\circ}05'$).

Plusia gamma L.

Northern side of Ravn's Fjord, July 27, 1932 (1 imago)

— - - — — — 30 — (3 imagines, one
recorded as taken in 300 m)

Miki's Fjord, August 5, 1932 (1 imago).

This noctua, the Silver Y, which previous to this find was only identified by a few specimens from the most southerly part of West Greenland (lat. about $60^{\circ}49'$ — 62°) has now for the first time been taken in East Greenland and moreover rather far north (lat. $68^{\circ}05'$ — $68^{\circ}30'$).

Plusia interrogationis L.

Søkongen's Bay, July 20, 1932 (1 imago).

This noctua, the Scarce Silver Y, which like the preceding species was previously only known from Greenland in a few specimens, taken in the most southerly part of West Greenland (lat. $60^{\circ}43'$ — $61^{\circ}40'$) has now for the first time been taken in East Greenland and rather far north (lat. $68^{\circ}42'$).

Anarta richardsoni Curt.

Barclay Bay, July 14, 1932 (1 imago).

This noctua, which was taken in West Greenland from lat. $61^{\circ}35'$, along the whole west coast and farther along the north coast (farthest

north: Cape Schmelcke, lat. $81^{\circ}50'$) is in East Greenland recorded from the stretch lat. $76^{\circ}46'$ — $46^{\circ}20'$). The new find falls within these limits.

Anarta zetterstedti Staud.

Northern side of Ravn's Fjord, July 26, 1932 (2 worn imagines).

This noctua, which in West Greenland has only been captured on the stretch lat. $69^{\circ}14'$ — $72^{\circ}47'$ was in East Greenland hitherto known from lat. $64^{\circ}20'$ — $76^{\circ}46'$. The new find lies within these limits.

Cidaria (Larentia) polata Dup.

Miki's Fjord, August 8, 1932 (1 imago).

This geometrid moth, which in West Greenland occurs from the most southerly parts as far as lat. $72^{\circ}47'$, had in East Greenland been captured in lat. $66^{\circ}22'$ — $76^{\circ}46'$. The new find lies within these limits.

Eupithecia (Tephroclystia) gelidata Möschl.

Northern side of Ravn's Fjord, July 26, 1932 (1 imago)

d'Aunay Bay, July 15, 1932 (1 imago).

This geometrid moth, which in West Greenland is known from lat. $60^{\circ}43'$ — $68^{\circ}10'$, but in East Greenland had hitherto only been captured in lat. $70^{\circ}05'$ — $70^{\circ}27'$, has with the new finds been proved to occur as far south as lat. $68^{\circ}30'$.

Botys torvalis Möschl.

Barclay Bay, July 14, 1932 (2 greatly worn imagines).

This Pyralid moth, which from West Greenland is recorded in lat. $62^{\circ}40'$ — $76^{\circ}06'$, but on East Greenland until now had only been taken in lat. $70^{\circ}27'$ — $76^{\circ}46'$, has with this new find been proved to occur as far south as $69^{\circ}10'$.

Pempelia fusca Hw.

Søkongen's Bay, July 20, 1932 (1 worn imago).

This Pyralid moth, which in West Greenland was known from lat. $60^{\circ}43'$ to $71^{\circ}15'$, but in East Greenland, previous to this find, had only been identified in lat. $69^{\circ}24'$ — $70^{\circ}30'$, has now been taken as far south as $68^{\circ}42'$.

Plutella senilella Zett.

Northern side of Ravn's Fjord, July 31, 1932 (1 worn imago)

Søkongen's Bay, July 20, 1932 (1 worn imago)

Barclay Bay, July 14, 1932 (1 worn imago).

This small Tineid moth which in West Greenland has been captured in the most southerly parts (lat. $60^{\circ}55'$ — $61^{\circ}13'$), and from East Greenland was only represented by a single specimen taken at Hekla Harbour (lat. $70^{\circ}27'$), has with the present finds been identified as far south as lat. $68^{\circ}30'$.

Further, the present finds comprise a number of caterpillars, which, however, I dare not define accurately, *viz.*:

Noctuid caterpillars: Tugtulik, September 3, 1932 (4 specimens); Miki's Fjord, house-ruins in the ground, Aug. 7 (3 specimens); northern side of Ravn's Fjord July 26, 1932 (1 specimen); *ibid.* at a height of 300 m in a dense willow copse July 30, 1932 (2 specimens); *ibid.* July 31, 1932 (2 specimens); Cape Dalton, taken from the beak of a snow bunting, July 11, 1932 (3 specimens).

Geometrid caterpillars (geometers): Lejr Bay, Kangerdlugssuak, about 200 m on willow, 15 August, 1932 (1 specimen).

Hemiptera.

Nysius groenlandicus Zett.

Northern side of Ravn's Fjord, July 26, 1932 (1 imago, 4 nymphs)

— — — — — 31 — (1 imago, 1 nymph).

This small bug, which is common in West Greenland all the way from lat. $59^{\circ}55'$ to $70^{\circ}25'$ had previously only been captured in East Greenland in lat. $76^{\circ}40'$. By the new finds, it has been proved to occur at any rate as far south as lat. $68^{\circ}30'$.

Orthezia cataphracta Olafs.

Northern side of Ravn's Fjord, July 26, 1932 (3 imagines).

This fine scale insect, which occurs in West Greenland from the most southerly parts and as far as lat. 70° (most common towards the south), was recorded in East Greenland from the most southerly parts (North Bræ Fjord, lat. $60^{\circ}19'$) as far north as Gaaseland, lat. $70^{\circ}05'$. The new find lies within these limits.

Acarina.

Podothrombium bicolor C. L. Koch *var. curtipalpe* S. Thor.

Northern side of Ravn's Fjord, July 31, 1932 (1 specimen).

This mite which in West Greenland is distributed from lat. $60^{\circ}07'$ to $69^{\circ}44'$, was previous to this find in East Greenland recorded from Hekla Harbour (lat. $70^{\circ}27'$) and Storm Cape (lat. $76^{\circ}14'$); now its occurrence has been proved as far south as lat. $68^{\circ}30'$.

Erythraeus phalangioides Geer *var. gracilipes* Kram.

Northern side of Ravn's Fjord, July 26, 1932 (1 specimen).

This mite which in West Greenland is distributed from lat. 61° to $70^{\circ}35'$ had not until 1934 been recorded in East Greenland, when Marie Jørgensen (l. c.) mentioned it from Ella Ø ($72^{\circ}50'$) and Nord Fjord ($73^{\circ}40'$). By the present find its occurrence has been proved in lat. $68^{\circ}30'$.

Eriophyes tetanothrix Nal.

Tugtulik, September 3, 1932 (willow leaves with galls).

This gall mite which in West Greenland is of such common occurrence on salices, is known to be distributed in West Greenland from the most southerly parts to lat. $72^{\circ}32'$, and in East Greenland to lat. $66^{\circ}20'$. The new find lies within these limits.

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II. DIPTERA

BY

R. SPÄRCK

The material of Diptera collected during the Scoresby Sound Committee's 2nd Expedition to East Greenland contains 18 species from the Blosseville Coast besides some more or less determinable pupae and larvae. One of these species, *Blepharoptera inscripta*, has not hitherto been found in East Greenland. These 18 species can be divided into four groups. One consists of species with a general distribution on both Greenland coasts. This group of widely distributed species comprises *Aedes nigripes*, *Rhamphomyia hirtula*, *Syrphus tarsatus*, *Cynomyia mortuorum*, *Limnophora hyperborea*, *Scatella stagnalis*, and probably also *Trichocera lutea*, *Syrphus arcuatus*, *Phormia groenlandica*, *Acroptena frontata*, and *Scatophaga squalida*. The second group comprises flies occurring only in the northern part of Greenland, which seem to have their southern limit on the east coast at Ravn's Fjord. This group comprises two species i. e. *Rhamphomyia nigrita* and *Chortophila icterica*. The third group contains flies with a southerly distribution on both coasts of Greenland, and with their northern limit on the east coast at Ravn's Fjord. This group also comprises two species, *Dolichopus groenlandicus* and *Blepharoptera inscripta*. Finally, there is a fourth group comprising three species not known from West Greenland, two of which, *Scatophaga lanata* and *Limnophora latilamina*, are only known from northeastern Greenland, whereas the third species *Limnophora almquisti* is also known from Novaja Semlja and the northern part of Eurasia. These three last named species thus seem also to have their southern limit in East Greenland at Ravn's Fjord. Consequently, also as regards the Diptera, the Blosseville Coast, and more particularly the Ravn's Fjord, seems to be the limit between the really arctic and the more southerly boreo-arctic fauna on the East Greenland coast.

Mycetophilidæ.

In the material at hand there are some larvae taken in fungi in Kangerdlugssuak on August 5, 1932 (200 m above the sea-level). The

larvae must belong to the Mycetophilidæ. Of this family two species only have hitherto been found in East Greenland, viz. *Exechia frigida* Holmgr. and *Mycomyia tenuis* Walk. The larvae from Kangerdlugssuak cannot belong to these two genera, and they must consequently be referred to a third genus of the family, hitherto not found in East Greenland. But as they do not agree with any description of the Mycetophilid larva hitherto published, a more detailed determination is impossible¹).

Chironomidæ.

Orthocladius saxicola aff. Kieffer. A larva of *O. saxicola* or an allied species has been found at the head of Ravn's Fjord (July 27 1932) in a brook originating from the glacier. (T. 3° C).

Four species of *Orthocladius* have hitherto been found in East Greenland. (Cf. REMY 1928, GOETHGEBUER 1933).

Culicidæ.

Aedes nigripes (Zett)

Culex nigripes Henriksen & Lundbeck 1917, p. 595

Aedes alpinus Remy 1928, p. 51

Aedes nigripes Edwards 1931, p. 618.

Aedes (Ochlerotatus) nigripes Edwards 1935, p. 473.

Some specimens of these common Greenland *Nematocera* were taken in the d'Aunay Bay on July 1, 1932. *A. nigripes* seems to be common in June—July along the East Greenland coasts.

Trichoceridæ.

Trichocera lutea Becher.

Trichocera hiemalis Henriksen & Lundbeck 1917, p. 602.

Trichocera lutea Edwards 1935, p. 473.

Of this species one specimen is at hand. It was taken in Ravn's Fjord July 26, 1932. It has hitherto been found in several localities in East Greenland from Danmark Harbour and southwards to Cape Dalton.

Empididæ.

Rhamphomyia nigrita Zett

Rhamphomyia nigrita Henriksen & Lundbeck 1917 p. 606

Rhamphomyia nigrita Collin 1931 p. 67.

One specimen was found at Ravn's Fjord (July 26, 1932). This species, which is common in West Greenland in the northern part of the

¹) After this paper has gone to the press Edwards 1935 has published a paper, in which several Mycetophilidæ (*Gnoriste*, *Rhymosia*) are recorded from East-Greenland.

country, was hitherto known only in East Greenland from Scoresby Sound and Hold with Hope. Consequently, the find in Ravn's Fjord represents the southern limit of the species on the east coast.

Rhamphomyia hirtula Zett

Rhamphomyia hirtula Henriksen & Lundbeck 1917 p. 607

Rhamphomyia hirtula Collin 1931 p. 67.

Two specimens are at hand, one from the d'Aunay Bay (July 16, 1932), and one from Søkongens Bay (July 20, 1932). The species is common along the whole west coast of Greenland; in East Greenland it was hitherto known only from Scoresby Sound and Hekla Harbour.

Dolichopodidæ.

Dolichopus groenlandicus Zett

Dolichopus groenlandicus Henriksen & Lundbeck 1917 p. 61

Dolichopus groenlandicus Collin 1931 p. 67.

The material contains two specimens of these species, one from Ravnsfjord (the northern bank, July 26th 1932), and one from Mikisfjord (August 5th 1932). *D. groenlandicus* has hitherto been taken only once in East Greenland (at Tasiusak near Angmagssalik). The find at Ravnsfjord thus represents the northern limit of the species in East-Greenland. On the westcoast the species ranges at least to 70°.

Syrphidæ.

Syrphus tarsatus (Zett)

Syrphus tarsatus Henriksen & Lundbeck 1917 p. 615

Syrphus tarsatus Collin 1931 p. 69.

Three specimens of this Syrphid were taken on the Blosseville Coast, viz. in Miki's Fjord (August 5, 1932), d'Aunay Bay (July 15, 1932), and on the northern bank of Ravn's Fjord (July 26, 1932). *S. tarsatus*, which is common along the west coast, has hitherto not been taken on the east coast south of Scoresby Sound.

Syrphus arcuatus (Fall.)

Syrphus arcuatus Henriksen & Lundbeck 1917 p. 616

Syrphus arcuatus ? Collin 1931 p. 70.

Three specimens are at hand, two of which were found in Ravn's Fjord (26th, 30th July 1932) and one in d'Aunay Bay (15th July 1932). In East-Greenland this species was hitherto recorded from Cap Dalton and from the north-eastern part (76°41'). According to COLLIN (l. c) there may be two species in Greenland, which have been confused under the name of *S. arcuatus*, and they may be different from the European *S. arcuatus*.

*Calliphoridae.**Phormia groenlandica* (Zett.)

Phormia coerulea Henriksen & Lundbeck 1917 p. 623

Phormia terræ-novæ Remy 1928 p. 51

Phormia groenlandica Collin 1931 p. 78

Phormia groenlandica Ringdahl 1933 p. 15.

Of this species, which has proved to be common on the west coast of Greenland and in the northern part of the east coast, one specimen is at hand from Ravn's Fjord (July 31, 1932). It is peculiar that this species is not recorded from Angmagssalik.

Cynomyia mortuorum Rcb. Desv.

Cynomyia mortuorum Remy 1928 p. 51

Cynomyia mortuorum Collin 1931 p. 79

Cynomyia mortuorum Ringdahl 1933 p. 15.

The material contains one specimen of this species (from Ravn's Fjord, July 26, 1932), which seems to be rather common both along the west and east coast of Greenland.

*Anthomyidæ.**Limnophora almquisti* Holmgr.

Limnophora Almquisti Henriksen & Lundbeck 1917, p. 636

Limnophora almquisti Collin 1930 p. 259

Limnophora almquisti Ringdahl 1933, p. 16.

Of this species one specimen was taken at the northern bank of Ravn's Fjord (July 26, 1932). This locality is the southernmost finding place for this species in East Greenland, where it is hitherto known from several localities from Wollaston Foreland to Cape Dalton. *L. almquisti* is not known from W. Greenland, but it occurs in Novaja Semlja, Siberia and northern Sweden.

Limnophora hyperborea Boheman

Limnophora sp. Henriksen & Lundbeck 1917 p. 638

Limnophora hyperborea Collin 1930 p. 265

Limnophora hyperborea Collin 1931 p. 83.

This species was found on the northern bank of Ravn's Fjord (July 30, 1932), where it occurred in fairly large numbers, dead, sitting on *Polygonum viviparum*. The species is hitherto known from Scoresby Sound and Cape Dalton; furthermore from West Greenland, Baffin Land and Spitzbergen.

Limnophora latilamina Collin

Limnophora sp. Henriksen & Lundbeck 1917 p. 638

Limnophora latilamina Collin 1930 p. 266

Limnophora latilamina Ringdahl 1933 p. 16.

Of this species one specimen is at hand from the northern bank of Ravn's Fjord, (July 26, 1932). It is known from East Greenland only, where it has been found in Scoresby Sound and in several localities on Hold with Hope.

Acroptena frontata Zett.

Acroptena frontata Henriksen & Lundbeck, 1917 p. 638

Acroptena frontata Collin 1931 p. 83

Acroptena frontata Ringdahl 1933 p. 16.

Of this species, which was hitherto known from several localities at W. and E. Greenland, 3 specimens were taken (northern bank of Ravn's Fjord, July 26, 1932, Cape Dalton, July 11, 1932, and d'Aunay Bay July 15, 1932). *A. frontata* is taken in the southern part of W. Greenland, but — curiously enough — not at Angmagssalik and the southern part of the east coast, where the find at Ravn's Fjord represents the southernmost locality.

Chortophila icterica Holmgr.

Chortophila icterica Henriksen & Lundbeck 1917, p. 643.

Of this species, which was hitherto known only from the northern part of W. Greenland and from Scoresby Sound, one specimen is at hand, from Cape Dalton (July 11, 1932), another from d'Aunay Bay (July 15, 1932), which consequently is the most southerly finding place hitherto recorded from E. Greenland.

Scatomyzidæ.

Scatophaga lanata Lundb.

Scatophaga lanata Henriksen & Lundbeck 1917 p. 651.

Of this species, which is known only from East Greenland, where it has been hitherto found at Danmark Harbour as well as in the Scoresby Sound district, 4 specimens are at hand. (Barclay Bay July 14, 1932, 1 specimen; Søkongens Bay July 26, 1932, 2 specimens; northern bank of Ravn's Fjord July 26, 1932, 1 specimen). Ravn's Fjord seems to be the southern limit of this species.

Scatophaga squalida Meig.

Scatophaga squalida Henriksen & Lundb. 1917 p. 651.

Of this species which is commonly distributed in the Palearctic region, one specimen was found on the northern bank of Ravn's Fjord (July 26, 1932). It has previously proved to be common along the whole of west coast of Greenland, but on the east coast it has hitherto only been found in the northern part, so that the locality at Ravn's Fjord seems to be the southernmost finding place in East Greenland.

Helomyzidæ.

Blepharoptera inscripta Meig.

Blepharoptera inscripta Henriksen & Lundbeck 1917 p. 655.

Of this species, which is common in the southern part of West Greenland (up to 67°), two specimens are at hand from the northern bank of Ravn's Fjord (July 26, 1932). The species has not been found hitherto in East Greenland, but it is probable that the find at Ravn's Fjord represents the northern limit of the species on the coast of East Greenland.

Ephydridæ.

Scatella stagnalis Fall.

Scatella stagnalis Henriksen & Lundbeck 1917 p. 659

Scatella stagnalis Collin 1931 p. 91.

Of this species one specimen was found at the head of Ravn's Fjord (July 27, 1932). The species is common in West Greenland at least as far as 69° N.; it has also been found in the Scoresby Sound district, and is most probably commonly distributed on both Greenland coasts.

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III. ARANEAE

BY

JENS BRÆNDEGAARD

Spiders collected in East Greenland by M. Degerbøl D. Sc. in the course of the 2nd Scoresby Sound Expedition, 1932.

pull = very small young; juv. = larger young, of which it is possible to determine the sex of the largest ones; jun. = young which are practically adults, but for the final moult; ad. = sexually mature individuals.

1. *Dictyna borealis* Cambridge.

August 5: 1 ♀ juv. Miki's Fjord (lat. 68°10').

It was hitherto believed that only one species of the genus *Dictyna*, viz. *D. major* Menge = *D. hamifera* Thorell = *D. borealis* Cambridge existed in Greenland. While the two former are synonymous, *D. borealis* is an independent species, which is distinguished from *D. major* by the shape of the palpus (♂) as well as by the pattern of the abdomen (♂ and ♀).

Distribution in Greenland: In West Greenland sparsely occurring from Ilua (lat. 60°) to Nugsuak Peninsula (lat. 74°10'). In East Greenland it has been found at Scoresby Sound (lat. 70°20') and at Danmark Harbour (lat. 76°50').

2. *Hilaira frigida* Thorell.

July 27: 3 ♀♀ ad. and a hatch (12 in number) pull. Ravn's Fjord (lat. 68°30'). August 15: 1 ♀ ad. Lejr Bay at Kangerdlugssuak (lat. 68°) 200 m above sea-level. All finds made under stones.

Distribution in Greenland: Common in West Greenland where it has been found between lat. 59°52' (Kekertarsugsuk) and lat. 70°30' (Kome at the Umanak Fjord). In East-Greenland identified from lats. 60°35' (Kangerdluerak) and 70°30' (Hekla Harbour).

3. *Erigone tirolensis* L. Koch.

July 11: 1 ♀ ad. Cape Dalton (lat. 69°24').

Distribution in Greenland: Unknown on the west coast. On the

east coast it has been found once before (Cape Stewart, lat. $70^{\circ}30'$: 1 ♀ ad.), but erroneously determined as *E. psychrophila* Thorell.

4. *Arctosa alpigena* Doleschall.

August 5: 1 ♂ juv. Miki's Fjord (lat. $68^{\circ}10'$); August 8: 1 ♂ ad. Miki's Fjord; August 15: 1 ♂ ad. Lejr Bay at Kangerdlugssuak (lat. 68°) 200 m above sea-level.

It was also hitherto believed that only one species of the genus *Arctosa* occurred in Greenland, viz. *A. alpigena* Dol. = *A. insignita* Thorell. These two species are, however, not synonymous. They are distinguished from each other both by the epygyne (♀) and by the colouring of the hairs (♂ and ♀).

Distribution in Greenland: Unknown from the west coast. In East Greenland it has been found at Kangerdluarak (lat. $60^{\circ}35'$), at Umanak (lat. $63^{\circ}50'$) and at Hekla Harbour (lat. $70^{\circ}30'$).

5. *Pardosa glacialis* Thorell.

July 11: 5 ♀♀ ad. Cape Dalton (lat. $69^{\circ}24'$).

Distribution in Greenland: In West Greenland between lat. $65^{\circ}3'$ (Tasersuak) and lat. $78^{\circ}17'$ (Port Foulke). In East Greenland identified in lats. $70^{\circ}30'$ (Cape Stewart, Hekla Harbour, Røde Island), 71° (Jameson's Land), $73^{\circ}30'$ (Hold with Hope) and $76^{\circ}30'$ — 77° (Stormkap, Hvalrosodden). The species is not yet recorded from the most southerly regions.

6. *Pardosa groenlandica* Thorell.

July 11: 1 juv. Cape Dalton (lat. $69^{\circ}24'$); July 15: 1 ♂ ad. d'Aunay Bay ($69^{\circ}00'$); July 26: 1 ♀ ad. Ravn's Fjord (lat. $68^{\circ}30'$); July 30: 1 ♂ juv. Ravn's Fjord; August 5: 1 ♀ juv. (about two moults remaining), 1 juv. (small) Miki's Fjord (lat. $68^{\circ}10'$); September 3: 1 ♀ jun. Tugtulik (lat. $66^{\circ}20'$).

Distribution in Greenland: Common in West Greenland between lat. $59^{\circ}52'$ (Kakertarsusak) and lat. $73^{\circ}29'$ (Tassiusak). In East Greenland known from lats. $60^{\circ}10'$ (Kekertatsiak), $60^{\circ}20'$ (Dr. Louise's Island); $60^{\circ}35'$ (Kangerdluarak), 61° (Serketnoua) and $70^{\circ}30'$ (Røde Island, Hekla Harbour).

The 3 above-mentioned finds of *Dictyna borealis* (lat. $68^{\circ}10'$), *Erigone tirolensis* (lat. $69^{\circ}24'$) and *Pardosa glacialis* (lat. $69^{\circ}24'$) represent the southernmost localities known for the 3 species on East Greenland.

I hope in the near future to be able to complete a work on the spiders of East Greenland, in which more detailed grounds will be given of the above-mentioned changed synonymies.

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