

JOURNAL
OF A VOYAGE FOR THE DISCOVERY OF A
NORTH-WEST PASSAGE
FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC;

PERFORMED IN THE YEARS 1819—20,
IN HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS

HECLA AND GRIPER,

UNDER THE ORDERS OF

WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY, R.N., F.R.S.,

AND COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION.

WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING THE SCIENTIFIC
AND OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

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MDCCCXXI.

A

SUPPLEMENT

[Appendix 10].

TO

THE APPENDIX OF CAPTAIN PARRY'S VOYAGE FOR THE
DISCOVERY OF A NORTH-WEST PASSAGE,
IN THE YEARS 1819—20.

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SUBJECTS

OF

NATURAL HISTORY.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

MDCCCXXIV.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON returning from the late Expedition to the Polar Seas, I much regretted to find that the account of the Natural Productions collected on the former voyage had not yet been completed. Of the cause of the delay I need not here speak, as it has, in some measure, been explained in the course of the following pages. It is only necessary for me, therefore, to repeat my acknowledgments to the respective Writers of the following Notices, for the trouble they have kindly taken in drawing them up.

W. E. PARRY.

London, December, 1823.

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red colour ; antennæ four-articulate, the second and third members very small, and the terminal setaceous, flexible by annular articulations ; the last joint of the superior pair is thick and fleshy at the base ; body of seven segments, broader and less compressed than is usual in its congeners ; caudal segments four exclusive of the tail itself, more attenuated than those of the body, but larger ; legs fourteen, the four anterior equal and similar, five-jointed, being a long compressed thigh with four much shorter articulations, hirsute, and unarmed ; the ten posterior legs similar and equal in size, five-jointed, the thigh being long and much compressed, followed by three short fleshy joints, (the first of which is the shortest,) and by a long and curved member, terminated by a nail ; the six posterior legs are directed backward ; the three anterior caudal segments with each a pair of swimmers ; the fourth caudal segment has on each side a pair of foliaceous styles borne on a two-jointed cylindrical foot-stalk ; the tail consists of two foliaceous plates, each terminated by two smaller ones, strongly pointed and articulated to the larger ; and is also furnished with a second pair of lateral style processes.

This description differs from that of the *Cancer Medusarum*, Otho Fabricius, *Faun. Græn.*, No. 232, in the number of joints of the legs, and in the four anterior being unarmed ; the conformation of these legs distinguishes it also from the *Gammarus Medusarum* of J. C. Fabricius, of which a part of the specific character is “*manibus quatuor monodactylis.*”

CRANGON BOREAS.

Cancer Boreas, Phipps, *Voy. App.* 190, t. 12, f. 1.

Several individuals were taken in the trawl on the west coast of Davis' Strait, and in a dredge at Melville Island ; in the minute, and otherwise very exact account which has been given of this species in the Appendix to Captain Phipps's voyage, four strong spines were omitted to be noticed, situated beneath the thorax, one between each pair of legs, directed forward ; the anterior is the strongest, and they decrease successively in

size; each segment of the body is also armed beneath with a spine of less strength than those which have been just described; the rostrum has a strong tooth beneath, which does not appear in the figure in Phipps's voyage.

CRANGON SEPTEMCARINATUS.

C. thorace septem-carinato; carinis serratis; pedibus secundi paris brevissimis inunguiculatis.

Plate II, fig. 11—13.

Several specimens of this undescribed species were taken in the trawl on the west coast of Davis' Strait. Length four inches; colour varied red and white above, white beneath. Thorax seven-carinate, the three lateral carinæ on each side serrate, the middle one with strong spines; rostrum short, curving down between the eyes, grooved in the centre; the five upper carinæ carried on in very faint rudiments along the back; the terminal setæ of the superior antennæ inserted nearly in the same horizontal line, the interior one being the longest; the first joint of the inferior antennæ scarcely produced beyond the middle of the squama; a strong spine on the abdomen directed forward between the chelate legs; the last joint of the pediform palpi sub-acuminate, rather longer than the preceding; second pair of legs slender, very short, bristled and unarmed, (*magnified in fig. 13.*) in which last essential point it differs from the *Pontophilus Spinus* of Dr. Leach, *Mal. Pod. Brit.*, t. 37, to which in other respects this species bears a near resemblance.

It is proper to notice, that a rigid application of every part of the character of the genus *Crangon* of Lamarck would exclude the *Septemcarinatus*, by reason of the second pair of legs being unarmed, and would render necessary the establishment of a new genus, of which it would be the only known species, and might possibly be the only existing one; it may, however, be questioned whether the pursuit of natural history be either forwarded, or rendered more attractive by the multiplication of genera, which is a consequence of the extent and precision which have been introduced into the characters of some

of the modern genera ; as the object of the present account is limited to describing the new species in such manner, that systematic writers may be at no loss in disposing them according to their respective arrangements, the present species has been continued with the *Crangons*, *Vulgaris*, *Boreas*, and *Spinosus*, with which it accords so strikingly in general appearance, as well as in the leading and most essential characteristics ; with the reservation, however, of a notice, that it forms an exception to the “*pedes decem unguiculati*” of the other *Crangons*.

ALPHEUS ACULEATUS.

A. thoracis carinâ dentibus quatuor, margine antico trispinoso, segmentis utrinque aculeatis, palpis pediformibus apice spinulosis.

Cancer Aculeatus O. Fabr., *Faun. Grœn.*, N^o. 217.

Astacus Grœnlandicus, J. C. Fabr. *Ent. Syst.*, Vol. 2., P. 484?

Plate II, fig. 9, 10.

Several individuals were obtained at Melville Island, which being compared with the minute description of the *Cancer Aculeatus* of O. Fabricius, are believed to be the species described under that name : it is observable of this, as of other species of this genus, that the rostrum is found to vary so much in different specimens, in length and shape, as well as in the number of teeth above and below, as to make it no proper ground of specific distinction. It is probable that the *Astacus Grœnlandicus* of J. C. Fabricius should also be referred to this species ; as, excepting the rostrum, the descriptions are sufficiently conformable, and the “*abdominis segmenta terminanter utrinque spinâ,*” of the *Grœnlandicus* is strictly descriptive of the peculiar characteristic of the *Aculeatus*. It is possible also that the *Astacus Histrio** of the same author, *Ent. Syst.*, p. 482, may have been a young individual of the present species, since it appears to differ in colour only.

* In the specific character of the *Astacus Histrio*, J. C. Fab. *Ent. Syst.* v. 2, p. 482, the margin of the thorax is said to be furnished with two teeth, whilst in the description which is added, the number of teeth are stated to be three ; the former is presumed to be the error.

The middle lamella of the tail has seven spines on each side in the specimen which has been figured; but others had a greater or less proportion: the exterior antennæ are verrucose on the inner side.

ALPHEUS POLARIS.

Thoracis dimidio posteriore lævi, anteriore carinato serrato; chelis et unguibus apice nigris.

Plate II. fig. 5—8.

Fig. 8 is the rostrum of a second specimen.

Several individuals were brought up in the same drag-net, from fifty fathoms' depth, on the coast of Melville Island, all of which agreed in the peculiarities included in the specific character, but no two in the number of the teeth or in the shape of the rostrum, the former varying from three to six above, and from two to six below; length usually from one and a half to three quarters of an inch; colour pale, with red spots and markings; thorax armed on each side on the anterior margin with three spines, situated above and below the eye and at the junction of the lateral margin; these spines vary in strength in different individuals, the first especially being occasionally very strong; anterior half of the thorax carinate on the back, and serrate; posterior half smooth, without carina or teeth; the upper seta of the superior antennæ hollowed beneath, ciliate at the sides; both pairs spinous at the joints; pedipalpi, three-articulate, the last joint above three times the length of the second, much depressed, hirsute, and terminated by from four to six stiff black bristles; the fingers of the four anterior legs and the nails of the others black at the points; the nails are spinulose within; the first pair of swimmers smaller than the others, bifid and pointed; the hinder part of the third segment of the body is curved towards the tail, and the lateral lobes of the two next segments are produced in sharp points directed backwards; tail with two strong spines at the last joint; the middle lamella with ten spines above, five on each side; terminated by two strong black bristles.

