

tion in 1856, which first indicated the richness of the British Columbia marine fauna. He had, in conjunction with Gould already treated the subject in the Zool. Soc. Proc. of London in 1856, and he followed these contributions by many others, until his paper on the Acmaeidae of Vancouver, issued in 1866, in the American Journal of Conchology, Vol. II.

Mr. J. K. Lord's faunistic list, published after the conclusion of the Pacific Boundary Commission 1863, is useful but fragmentary, though Kennerley's collection made at the same time is important. Mr. John Richardson, in 1874 and 1875, collected on behalf of the Dominion Geological Survey, at various points from Victoria Harbour to Deep Bay, 90 miles further north, and he included Burrard Inlet. This collection with one privately made by Mr. R. Middleton, of Victoria, was examined by Dr. Whiteaves, who had the aid of certain specialists, and the first list including 7 hydroids, 2 alcyonarians, 10 echinoderms, 3 polyzoans, 5 brachiopods, 83 mollusca, 19 crustaceans, and was published in the *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. VIII, 1878. Judge J. G. Swan, of Port Townsend, U.S., continued the faunistic work in B. C. waters and in Puget Sound; but to Dr. Dall we are chiefly indebted for our knowledge of the Pacific marine fauna from the time of the appearance of his catalogue of Bering's Sea and Pacific shells (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. Vol. 5) in 1874 down to the present time. Dr. Whiteaves has from time to time added to the list, his "Invertebrata of Vancouver Island" in the Royal Society Transactions 1886 being important. It was in 1886 that Inspector Thomas Mowat made a tour of fisheries inspection along the coast to Queen Charlotte Islands, and reported on the cod and deep-sea fishery resources. In 1893 Professor John Macoun made fine collections of marine forms at Comox, Sooke, Nanaimo, etc., but a most notable piece of work is Dr. F. C. Newcombe's Report on the Marine Shells of British Columbia (Nat. Hist. Soc. of B.C., Victoria, 1893).

Dr. Newcombe has done splendid work, especially in the marine mollusks, in studying which he dredged over a very extensive area along the British Columbia coast and published remarkably comprehensive lists. But a Fellow of this Society occupies no second place as a marine investigator in Pacific waters.<sup>1</sup> His collections are indeed an indication of what an accomplished zoologist, occupied with many other duties can do in this Eldorado of marine biology. Nor must John Fannin's work be forgotten: British Columbia has had few more enthusiastic lovers of nature. He was much more than a museum curator and taxidermist. The specialists of the United States have long recognized the peerless

<sup>1</sup> The Rev. George W. Taylor, of Wellington, near Nanaimo, B.C., who published the first of a number of lists in 1894. (R. S. Trans.).