

nearly reminded them of a form which existed in the mother country.' Thus they habitually spoke of the Canadian charr as the brook trout or speckled trout. This was done deliberately and with the knowledge that this trout, like fish in the lakes and streams of North America, was not the same as the trout of English rivers and Scottish burns. Dr. Jordan has on many occasions pointed out with singular clearness the main points in which the American brook trout or charr differs from the original brook trout of Europe. Referring to the almost unavoidable blunder of the white settlers on this continent, he says:—'Finding no real trout with black spots and large scales in the rivers, and having forgotten the name of "charr," they gave to this fish the name of trout, or speckled trout, or brook trout, and in spite of the fact that in reality it is not a trout but a charr, the name of brook trout is likely to adhere for ever to the *Salvelinus fontinalis*. Real trout there are none on our Atlantic Coast, and salmon trout is likewise wanting, but the name salmon trout is often given to brook trout, or charr, which has run out into the sea; and it is also often given to another charr, a very large, coarse species, in which the red spots have faded out to a cream colour, which is found in all the lakes from Alaska to Maine, across the northern half of our continent. This is the great lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*), and except for its large size and comparative coarseness, it would never be mistaken either for trout or salmon. The name salmon trout is wholly inapplicable to it.'

In a very clear and luminous way this eminent authority thus compares the species to which the names 'trout,' 'salmon,' and 'charr,' were originally applied. He further says:—'In order to get a better idea of the proper application of the various vernacular names that are used in America, it is necessary to go back to Europe, the source from which these names have been drawn. First, we have a large fish, common in the salt waters of northern Europe, spending most of its life near the shores in regions where the water is cold and clear, and ascending the rivers in the spring when the high water comes down from the mountains, going through the rapids with great force, leaping cataracts, and finally casting its spawn on the gravelly bed of a small stream. This was known to the Latin writers as *Salmo*, the word coming from *salio*, which means "to leap," and in the different languages which are derived from the Latin having as its names some form of the word "salmon." The scientific name of this fish is *Salmo salar*. Very similar to the salmon in all technical respects, like it having black spots over the surface of the body and rather large silvery scales, is a smaller fish which rarely descends to the sea, and makes its home in the rivers and lakes throughout northern and central Europe. This fish was known by the name of *Fario* to the old Latin writers, the most important of whom, in this regard, was Ausonius, who wrote feelingly and poetically of the fishes of the River Moselle. From the Latin word "fario" comes the German name "forelle." This fish is the trout of all English writers, the trout of Izaak Walton, and the scientific name is *Salmo fario*.' Professor Jordan also very lucidly refers to the species on this continent, which received the European names, saying:—'In the lakes of Greenland and the eastern part of British America, the European charr (*Salvelinus alpinus*) is as abundant as it is in Europe—a fact which has been only lately made manifest, and even yet there is some question whether some of these which are found in the lakes in New Hampshire have not some time or other been brought over and planted there from Europe.'

In the lakes of Maine, and on the north, there is still another charr, smaller and finer than the European one, the Blue-back trout of the Rangley Lakes, known as *Salvelinus aquassa*.

Thus, instead of one of the salmon, salmon trout, trout, and charr, of Europe, we have in the Eastern States the same salmon, the same charr, and three other charrs, but neither the trout nor the salmon trout.

In coming to the Pacific coast, the settlers of California brought the names with them from the East, but found none of the fishes to which they had been accustomed. Salmon they found, similar in habits and in value as food, but many of them larger, finer, and vastly more abundant than any of the salmon of Europe. California salmon differ from all the rest of the salmon family, in the fact that the number of rays in the anal fin is from fourteen to twenty, while in all the salmon and trout on the other side of the Atlantic this fin contains no more than nine or ten rays. The Pacific coast