

Pixell collected at the Departure Bay station in 1911; but I have seen no published report of the results obtained.

Parker's heterogeneous sub-kingdom, the Molluscoida, has been much neglected. The Bryozoa are very plentiful, but no satisfactory report on them has been prepared. Hincks reported upon some material collected by Dawson in the neighborhood of Queen Charlotte Islands, and Robertson has made mention of some B. C. species in her Pacific Coast papers; but the great mass of them remain untouched. The Brachiopods have received incidental treatment by some of the conchologists, but that is all. Some species of the erratic Phoronid group have been studied by Pixell.

Like the Cœlenterata, the sub-kingdom Echinodermata is very extensive, and is abundantly represented in this region. The Asteroidea or starfish have received a great deal of attention from Verrill, who has an extensive report nearly ready at the present time. Fisher has done and is doing much work in the group, and earlier Whiteaves made some reports. Clark's large work on the "Ophiurians of the North Pacific" includes most of the B. C. species of brittle stars. I know of no papers bearing directly on the B. C. echinoids, which include the sea urchins, cake and heart urchins, although several species are abundant. The same is true of the holothurians or sea-cucumbers; but some of Fisher's papers may include some of the species. The few species of crinoids or sea-lilies are probably all described by Clark.

In the Arthropoda only the Crustacea are marine. Some orders of these have been well looked after; but others have been entirely neglected, the latter including chiefly the smaller forms usually found in the plankton. Smith and Bate have done some general work on the class. Taylor prepared a paper on the Malacostraca for the Marine and Fisheries Report, but it has not appeared in print yet. Rathbun has reported on the Decapods; and the papers by Pilsbury on the Cirripedia or barnacles, and by Richardson on the Isopods, include many B. C. forms.

The Mollusca has attracted more investigators than any other invertebrate group, probably because the region offers so good a field, and because the attractiveness of shells in the gross is more apparent than it is in most of the other groups. The orders in which the shell is not pronounced or is entirely absent, have not received the same attention as the others. The nudibranchs have scarcely been touched, although MacFarland's papers probably cover many of the species. The cephalopods or cuttle-fish have been described by Berry. Among the