

COREGONUS ALBUS.

French—*Poisson Blanc*.

In Europe—*Lavaret*.

English—*White fish* and *Gizzard fish*.

Indian name in New Brunswick—*Attihawmeg*.

Of the order of *Malacopterygii abdominales*; of the family of *Salmonidæ*; of the genus *Coregonus*.

The White fish occurs more in the lakes than in the rivers. It is most abundant in the large lakes of Canada, especially in Lake Huron, where fishing for it is carried on on a large and advantageous scale, and it is also found in all the inland waters of the northern part of our continent, as far as the Arctic Ocean.

Several of our lakes, and amongst others Lake Temiscouata, are renowned for their White fish, and they appear in the St. Lawrence and some other rivers falling into it being very common in the inland lakes of Labrador. They sometimes go to sea and are often caught by Canadian fishermen at the mouths of the rivers flowing into the Gulf. They are seen perhaps the most often in Little Romaine River.

The White fish is so well known here that it is useless to give a long description of it. It will suffice to mention that its ordinary size seldom exceeds a foot and a half in length and its weight five pounds, although some are taken weighing as much as fifteen and twenty pounds.

Its color is greyish blue or yellowish brown above, with grey spots before the dorsal sides and belly white.

One of the two specimens I studied, which had been caught in the St. Lawrence, was nine inches and a half long, and two inches and a quarter thick. The fin rays were as follows :

D. 13.0; P. 15; V. 12; A 13; C. $19\frac{6}{8}$.

The other specimen measured twelve inches, and was three and a half inches thick.

Fins: D. 14.0; P. 14; V. 11; A. 13; C. $19\frac{6}{8}$. Caudals forked.

As in the other species of the family of *Salmonidæ*, the second dorsal of the White fish is formed of an adipose substance, without rays.