

Station. Indeed this excellent list must be regarded as a provisional one. It is a piece of careful and exact work and will be of value to all future students of these lowly plants. A similar observation may be applied to the "Seaweeds of Canso," by Mr. C. B. Robinson, formerly of Pictou Academy, and now of the New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park. The algæ named include 75 species.

Among the many diligent workers at the Biological Station none were more assiduous than Mr. G. A. Cornish, of Toronto University, now Science Master at Lindsay Collegiate Institute. His two papers on the Polyzoa and the Fishes of Canso might be criticised on two grounds, viz.: the lack of concise, orderly description, and the lack of drawings. Certainly the notes on fishes should have been thoroughly revised, as much of the matter is somewhat well-worn, and usually fragmentary, and might have been pruned down with advantage. As a beginning, each list has its value, and Mr. Cornish deserves credit for his patient work. Professor James Fowler, it is pleasant to note, once more appears with a very extensive list of the plants around Canso. The names of over 300 phanerogams and cryptogams are given, while the list is prefaced by some exceedingly interesting notes. Professor Fowler has been most faithful in his services to the Station, and it is said that, in spite of his years, he recently explored the wilds of Gaspé when the Station was located there (1905-1906), and it is to be hoped that his list of Gaspesian plants will be published at an early date.

Professor Prince's memoir on the eggs and young of certain members of the herring family (the shad, alewife, herring, etc.), with three remarkably beautiful plates, some of them tinted, is of biological interest, and the general conclusion reached is that these fishes are far less rapid in growth than has been usually surmised. Professor Huxley once stated that the herring matured in one year, in his opinion, though he modified his view later; but it now appears from the more thorough and exact researches of authorities like Professor Prince, that the third or fourth year may elapse before the herring reaches its mature spawning condition. It is a striking circumstance that the herring tribe differ so greatly in the nature of their eggs and spawning habits. The sea-herring's eggs are heavy, cling together firmly and are attached to the bottom of the ocean. The egg is about one-twentieth of an inch in diameter. The sprat, so like a small herring, deposits a most delicate floating egg. Each egg floats separately and cannot be touched without being crushed, it is so delicate, while it is barely one-twenty-fifth