Dr. Whiteaves in the early pages of his work adverts to the faunistic regions indicated by the distribution of species included in the catalogue. We know too little of the local disposition of the marine vertebrate and invertebrate life of our Atlantic waters to arrive at any satisfactory solution of this interesting problem as yet. The influence of the Gulf stream on the one hand, and of Arctic currents bearing their annual burden of icebergs, on the other, complicates the problem greatly. The occurrence of *Clio limacina* within the Gulf and the capture in the Gut of Canso of Scomberoids and other fish belonging to a southern range almost Mexican in its limits, sufficiently indicates the complexity of the conditions presented.

It is however the difficulty and complexity of the problems to be solved which stimulate scientific inquiry, and within the next decade more will he done in marine biological research in Canada than has been done for half a century. The scientists who will carry on valuable and luminous work and who will reveal to us more and more fully the marvels of life in our Canadian seas will have no basis so ample and trustworthy—none so indispensable as Dr. Whiteaves' Catalogue of the Marine Invertebrata of Eastern Canada. It is a work in Canadian Zoology worthy to mark the first year of a new century.

E. E. P.

A CHAPTER ON THE PLEISTOCENE GEOLOGY OF NORTHERN ASIA. RECENT GEOLOGICAL CHANGES IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA. By G. Frederick Wright. Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, Vol. 57, pp. 244-250. 1901.

This paper is the result of an examination of "those portions of the Asiatic continent which most nearly correspond in general superficial conditions to the glaciated portions of America." Prof. Wright has ascertained that the actual agency of wind in the deposition of the loess is evident throughout the mountainous track to the east of the border of the high plateau; further, that there were other areas of loess so large and so level that wind