

under stress of stormy weather, for the species named number over 200, some series consisting only of the scarcer species secured, and omitting well-known common species. Besides a few fishes the list is as follows: tunicates 15; mollusks 54; annelids 54, the collection of worms being in Scotland undergoing examination by the famous authority Professor W. C. McIntosh; crustacea 72; polyzoa 15; echinoderms 22; hydroids 21; sponges 13; a list which included quite a number of new species in many groups, and which has grown into the imposing "Catalogue of the Marine Invertebrata of Eastern Canada," with which Dr. Whiteaves, it may be proudly claimed, ushered in the new century. Each of these valuable faunistic reports had its value largely increased by the extremely practical notes and recommendations on oyster fisheries, and on lobster, mackerel, and other important fishing industries, which formed addenda; and I may add that the force of some of Dr. Whiteaves' recommendations has not diminished with the lapse of thirty years. It would be unpardonable to overlook the last addition to the faunistic publications for the Gulf, or rather a northern portion of it, viz: Dr. Joseph Schmitt's fauna of Anticosti, forming part IV of his beautiful "Monographie de L'île d'Anticosti" dedicated to M. Henri Menier to whose munificence Dr. Schmitt owed the opportunity of making his very full survey of Anticosti Island. Published in Paris in 1904, it embraces the physiographic and biological features of that locality; and its marine biological portion, as the author states, especially so far as the deeper waters are concerned, owes much to the recorded dredgings of Packard and Verrill 'et surtout ceux du Dr. Whiteaves.'

*British Columbia Waters a Promising Field.*

I had proposed speaking somewhat fully about that great, almost unparalleled field for biological research which the Pacific coast of Canada offers to the ardent zoologist. No one who has cast a dredge over the bow of a vessel into these prolific waters, crowded with exuberant life, can doubt that there is no land of promise, or to avoid the Hibernicism, no water of promise, offering greater reward to the biologist. In the course of a day's dredging, as recorded in this Society's Transactions, no less than 150 species comprising 2,000 specimens were taken in Departure Bay, near Nanaimo, many of them new species. Plankton work has been untouched there if we except the tow-nettings of Dr. George Dawson in 1885, and my own in 1894, both series of specimens suffering the same fate in the fire of 1896. Though Gould in 1856 described some Pacific invertebrates in the Pacific Railway Report, Vol. V, yet it was Dr. Philip Pearsall Carpenter's "Mollusca of the West coast of North America," presented to the British Associa-