

be more rigidly determined. Further, more accurate figures of the bristles and other parts are required." In a recent paper in the "Annals of Natural History" (London, September, 1901) Prof. McIntosh publishes some notes on at least six species of marine worms procured by Dr. Whiteaves, and though the British authority is the most eminent expert in that group of invertebrates, and has diagnosed myriads of specimens from all parts of the world and established numberless new species, yet of these specimens of Canadian Phyllocidae only one species is in every detail identical with a European form, viz., the ubiquitous *Phyllococe grælandica*, (Ersted, taken abundantly on Bradelle Bank and 15 miles south-east of Bonaventure Island. Other specimens closely resembled *P. laminosa*, Sav., and others again differed from both. Of three species of Eteone, one, *E. spetsbergensis*, Mgrn., was unquestionable, but two other species approached either *E. lentigera*, Mgrn., or *E. cinerea*, Webs. and Bened. An appropriate means of escape from the dilemma so often presented by Canadian species is to call them *Canadensis* or to do as Professor McIntosh did in the case of the graceful Polynoid worm, *Malmgrenia whiteavesii*, or as Professor Verrill did in naming a pretty shell *Cerithiella whiteavesii*, and a unique zoophyte *Actinopsis whiteavesii*.

The author in his prefatory remarks points out that most of the invertebrates were obtained on the floor of the sea or collected in littoral regions, hence such widely scattered species as the aberrant Chaetognath *Sagitta* does not occur in the catalogue, though pelagic Ctenophores like *Pleurobrachia*, *Bolina* and *Idyia* are mentioned on the authority of certain United States observers, and the interesting occurrence of the lovely sea-butterfly (*Clione limacina*, Phipps) is recorded near Belle Isle Straits on the authority of Dr. Deeks, other specimens being also referred to, from more northerly regions.

The usefulness of this catalogue, if it is permissible to make the suggestion, would be vastly increased by the addition of an index. An index would save time and would certainly facilitate reference to its pages by those not familiar with marine zoological nomenclature, and many such, it is to be hoped, will use this excellent work of reference.