

gations at the Biological Station, St. Andrews, New Brunswick. His work now covers a varied field, but it is his Tunicate researches that claim notice here.

In 1908 and 1909 Dr. Huntsman investigated the Ascidiæ of British Columbia, making a fine collection himself, and having placed in his hands collections made by Professor John Macoun, and by myself and the late Rev. G. W. Taylor, and others. As a result of his studies he was able to publish several papers on these curious creatures, but his most notable memoir: "The Holosomatous Ascidiæ from the coast of Western Canada," covering over 80 pages of the volume; "Contributions to Canadian Biology, 1908-1911," with 12 splendid photographic plates, and issued by the King's Printer, Ottawa, in 1912, is an extensive and thorough record of his discoveries. It has attracted wide attention, and specialists in various countries, from the United States in the west, to Russia in the east, have welcomed this memoir as an unusually important one. Indeed, Professor W. Redikowzew, a distinguished Russian zoologist, has been so impressed by Dr. Huntsman's results as to adopt these Canadian discoveries and conclusions set forth in the memoir alluded to, and has embodied them in a fine paper, in Russian, recently issued at Petrograd.

Dr. Huntsman's beautiful plates, with precisely 100 figures, are heliotypes of his own exquisite photographs of Ascidiæ. They are so skilfully done that the most minute structural features are shown with marvellous delicacy and faithfulness. The descriptions in the text are clear, accurate, and models of scientific exposition. Important classificatory features are given in graphic tabular forms, inserted under each species, and summarizing measurements, and other details.

It is impossible here to do more than indicate some of Dr. Huntsman's results. They embrace the following families:—The Perophoridae; the Family Agnesiidae, with one species new to science; the Chelysomatidae, three new species; the Caesiridae, four new species; the Styelidae, five new species, including, indeed, a new genus, *Chemidocarpa*, and one new species *Metandrocarpa Taylora*, appropriately named after the late Rev. Mr. Taylor, who did herculean work as a pioneer in Pacific zoology; and, finally, the Family Tethyidae. In view of our extended knowledge, due to Dr. Huntsman's researches, the last-named Family has acquired a new significance, and one of the genera, *Boltenia*, has changed its application. Very interesting facts are to be noted regarding the geographical distribution of these sedentary forms. The two species *B. ovifera*, of the eastern shores, and *B. villosa*, of the Pacific shores, meet