

oily in a few days, though kept frozen solid all the time. At Hudson's Bay this fish is thought to be dry and insipid; its weight is from one to eight pounds.

The third species of fish, from this cold climate, is by the natives called *Tickomeg*, and is our *Gwiniad* or *Salmo Lavaretus*, Linn.; only the size is somewhat bigger, for the greatest specimen sent over measures 18 inches from the head to the tip of the tail, is $4\frac{1}{3}$ inches deep, and not above an inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ thick. This fish differs in no circumstance from our *Gwiniad*, but the length. You mentioned in your British Zoology (Vol. III. p. 269.) a *Ferra* or *Gwiniad* from Switzerland 15 inches long, as an uncommon size*; the Hudson's Bay fish, as I have before observed, is 18 inches long, and $4\frac{1}{3}$ inches its greatest depth. The great abundance of food, and the small number of inhabitants, who let the fish grow up undisturbed, are perhaps the causes of their uncommon bigness. They weigh from $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 3 pounds, says Mr. Graham; but, I am sure, the fish I examined must, when fresh, have weighed more. These fish abound in the River Severn in Hudson's Bay, from its origin in the great lakes to its mouth, where it empties itself into the bay. The natives catch five or six hundred a day, by means of weirs which they contrive in the river: they will not take bait, and are poor at the breaking of the ice in the river. In the middle of the summer, after a gale of wind,

* However, the *Gwiniads* of Lapland, a similar climate to that of the Hudson's Bay, are vastly large. Brit. Zool. III. 267. note.