

then, through the marvellously clear water, exceedingly pleasant to watch their movements as they swim about over the beds of pure white sand." It is a favourite article of food with the Canadian voyageurs, who frequently eat it raw; or as Richardson expresses it, in a frozen state, after seorching it for a moment or two over a quick fire, until the scales can be easily detached, but not continuing the application of heat long enough to thaw the interior. Its flesh is of a reddish tinge. It resorts habitually to the deepest parts of the Lake, and only comes near the shore in October to spawn. This trout is in fine condition through the winter months; and the Indians at that season take numbers through the ice. Their manner of proceeding is to make a large hole in the ice, over which they erect a kind of wigwam so as to keep out the light, they lure the trout from the bottom with an artificial bait, and when he comes sufficiently near pick him out with a spear; sometimes they take him with a hook. The voraciousness of the Mackinaw trout at this season is said to be astonishing; and it is recorded of a Canadian fisherman, that having lost all his artificial bait by being bitten to pieces, he finally resorted to a large jack-knife attached to a hook, and which was swallowed by a thirty pound fish. Another excellent fish found at Mackinaw is the fish known by the Indian name of Ciscovet.

SALMO SISCOWET of Agassiz.—(*The Ciscovet*.)—This is a handsome fish, a bold biter, richly flavoured, and very beautiful both in symmetry and colour. It is not very abundant, and is altogether the greatest delicacy in those regions except the white fish. They weigh from five to ten pounds, and are remarkable for their fatness. They are met with mostly in Superior and Michigan.

Under the head or name of salmon trout, we find **SALMO HEARNII**, of an olive green above, belly bluish, with several rows of large red spots on the sides, length about twelve inches, found in the Coppermine river.

SALMO ALIPES.—Slender, of a greyish color, with lighter spots, scales small, fins remarkably long, length about two feet, found in the rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean.

SALMO NITIDUS.—Deep green above, orange red beneath with small red spots in two or three series along the course of the lateral line; length about twenty inches; found only in the Arctic regions.

SALMO HOODII.—(*Quinnat*.)—Met with in the Arctic regions, and but little known; and the **SALMO CANADENSIS** of the St. Lawrence, about ten inches in length, with white circular spots along the sides, with a red central dot; pectoral and caudal fins barred with black.