

expected as great as in the waters between the Yorkshire coast and the coast of Spain, off Cape Finisterre. In the northern regions, say from Cape Chidley south through the Straits of Belle Isle to Anticosti, and even up the St. Lawrence for some distance, there occur species which belong to the Greenlandic or, as Dr. Schmitt says, the Icelandic fauna, "Dr. Henri Labonne m'a montré des brachiopodes," he says, "qu'il avait rapportés des côtes d'Islande et qui rappellent tout à fait ceux que j'ai trouvés ici."<sup>1</sup> Yet it was a very large specimen of *Physalia*, the tropical Portuguese Man of War, which Sir Henry Bonnycastle saw as he approached Canada from Cape Ray on August 30th, 1841, and he glowingly described its brilliant cerulean hues. Dr. Whiteaves is no doubt well justified, from his really unparalleled knowledge of the shallow and deep water fauna of our Atlantic coast, in questioning the view of Dr. A. S. Puckard, that the term Syrtensian should be applied to the whole body of water, shallow and deep, of the Gulf, and Labrador, and Nova Scotia. But rather that the term applies to that extension of the Boreal fauna stretching from Maine, the Nova Scotia coast, the Gulf, and the outer Labrador waters across the Atlantic to Iceland and the Norway coast, from the Naze northward. It may be doubted whether, however, the term Arctician will be found ultimately to accurately apply to the very extensive areas embracing the Grand Manan waters, Passamaquoddy Bay, Halifax Harbour, Prince Edward Island, the Magdalens, and the southern part of the Bay of Chaleurs, exclusive of the deeper parts. The great body of ice annually moving from the North Shore and possibly from Davis and Hudson Straits, down through Northumberland and Cabot Straits, and hugging the shores, occasionally remaining, indeed, on the Inverness shore of Cape Breton until June, has a potent influence on the inshore shallows, and results in that paucity of species and stunted character of specimens which have disappointed many a zealous naturalist when investigating our Gulf littoral fauna. While active forms, like fishes, and floating invertebrates, like medusae, may mislead, faunistically, whereas non-migratory creatures like Echinoderms, Annelids, Polyzoa, Mollusks, etc., may be diagnostic, yet the recent captures of many more southerly fishes, Scomberoids, (*Scomberomorus*, *Poronotus*, etc.), the Tarpon (*Tarpon atlanticus*), the Sword-fish (*Xiphias gladius*), and many sharks and dog-fishes, which favour warmer zones, must be taken as indications that bodies of warmer water interdigitate with the colder bodies sweeping from the north, and render it difficult to define faunistic areas, until the main currents off our shores have been more fully mapped out.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>"Monographie de L'Isle Anticosti." Paris, 1904.

<sup>2</sup>The Tidal Survey carried on assiduously for many years by a Fellow of the Society, Dr. W. Bell Dawson, is doing much to fill the gap.