

ultimately justify Reeves' name *B. labradorensis*, for features shown in the egg-masses, and in early stages of development exhibit differences quite marked as compared with the British form. Dr. Whiteaves' comparison of living adult specimens, however, from both sides of the Atlantic showed them to be practically undistinguishable from each other. The ten species of *Buccinum* mentioned in this catalogue would well repay renewed study, especially if the study included the ova and the embryonic stages. Curiously enough the small Dog-whelk (*Purpura lapillus*, L.) arouses such question. Its adult stage as well as its characteristic vase-shaped egg cases are identical with those of the European form, nor does the periwinkle (*Litorina litorea*, L.) stir up any doubts. Indeed its identity with the East-Atlantic form has been so long recognized that Nova Scotian naturalists have for more than a quarter of a century supported its non-indigenous character. Dr. Whiteaves (p. 173) seems inclined to favour the view that it has been introduced from Europe. If so its dispersion and its local abundance everywhere are most astonishing. There are few rocky spots on our Atlantic shore where the periwinkle does not occur in countless myriads. The allied species *Litorina rudis* (Maton) is recorded only for our more northern coast extending into Hudson Bay, but no doubt it will be yet found further south.

Just as so many of our mammals, birds and fishes correspond to but are not identical with European species—our moose differing from the European elk, though not extremely so; our whitefish, sturgeon, pike and trout unlike, yet in many respects resembling, the corresponding species in Europe, and our eastern salmon being according to the authorities not distinguishable from the British salmon (*Salmo salar*, L.), so our invertebrate forms differ in so many respects yet may in some cases be essentially undistinguishable.

A recent remark by the famous British zoologist, Professor McIntosh, to whom Dr. Whiteaves was indebted for diagnosing the Annelids, emphasizes this point and shows how much our naturalists have to do before the determination of many zoological species can be regarded as final. Dr. McIntosh says: "The exact relationships of the American Phyllodocidæ to European forms have yet to