

PISCES.

For the scientific names of several of the fishes mentioned in the following list, I am indebted to Principal Dawson, of McGill College, who kindly favoured me with a list of those which I had preserved in spirits; but of many common species I did not preserve specimens, and mention them here merely to note some fact connected with their history in our waters.

Gasterosteus biaculeatus, (Three-spined Stickleback).—In the greatest abundance in small streams, ponds, ditches, &c., near the shore. I also found a specimen among some trout, caught in a net in Lake Matapedia, which magnificent sheet of water is about 500 feet above the sea.

G. pungitius?* (Ten-spined Stickleback).—Same habitat as the preceding species.

Cottus Grœnlandicus, (Sea Toad).—Very numerous in shallow water at fishing stations, where it seems to feed on the offal thrown into the water.

C. ———, (Fresh-water Bullhead).—Ristigouche River and Metis Lakes.

Scomber vernalis, (The Mackarel).—Is said to ascend the river no farther than Rimouski; but is not abundant for a considerable distance farther down.

Salmo salar, (The Salmon).—Ascends all the Rivers in the peninsula which are not shut up by mill-dams. The Ristigouche River and its tributaries are considered the best of all for salmon fishing, and the St. Anne of those on the south-east side of the St. Lawrence.

S. fontinalis, (Common Brook Trout).—Very abundant in every stream and lake, often at a great height above the sea, and in apparently inaccessible places.

S. trutta, (The Sea Trout).—The same fish as that referred to on page 97 of this volume, is abundant for a short distance up all the streams in Gaspé, and is also caught in gill nets set at right angles to the shore near the mouths of the rivers.

Osmerus viridescens, (The Smelt).—Caught in the fisheries along with sardines. They are also taken very readily with the hook and line.

Alosa præstabilis, (Common Shad).—Taken in brush fisheries, and cured in considerable numbers.