

and round into Ungava Bay to Fort Chimo. The mollusca were reported upon by Dr. W. H. Dall, in the proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, IX, 1886. Professor W. F. Ganong, a native of New Brunswick, from 1884 to 1888 collected Mollusca, Echinoderms, etc., in the rich waters of southern New Brunswick, and published a number of papers in the N. B. Natural History Society's Bulletins, and issued a popular little volume on the "Economic Mollusca of Acadia." The various Dominion Government expeditions to Hudson's Bay, though their primary object has been in recent years to determine the conditions of navigation, have always done some marine zoological work, and interesting collections have been made in 1894, 1897-8 and 1899, and the recent expedition of the "Neptune" under Mr. Low, the head of the Geological Survey, has similarly added to our knowledge of these cold northern waters. While I must omit special mention of work confined within the limits of a single group, I cannot forbear mentioning the really splendid contributions which Mr. Lawrence Lambe for so many years has made to Poriferan Zoology, the minute descriptions, and above all the exquisite plates, are a source of pride to every Canadian, and form a worthy basis for future studies of our Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific sponges. The papers on fishes, etc., by Dr. M. H. Perley, whose first reports were made to the Legislature of New Brunswick, in 1852, and those by Mr. T. F. Knight, in 1866, to the Nova Scotia Government, were largely compilations, though valuable for their purpose, but the Rev. John Ambrose's papers on N. S. fishes, published by the N. S. Institute of Natural Science, and Dr. J. B. Gilpin's similar accounts of the Gaspereau, and other economic fishes, published by the same society, 1864-65, 1865-66 and 1866-67, are of peculiar interest. Mr. Harry Piers, of Halifax, has added to our knowledge of the fishes, and Dr. Philip Cox, of Chatham, N.B., has done valuable work in the smaller fishes, chiefly fresh-water species, though in 1895 he made a special investigation of the smelt and striped bass, under the auspices of the Marine and Fisheries Department.

*Dr. Whiteaves' Deep Sea Researches.*

But there is one omission, which on the principle of leaving the best to the last, I must now supply, viz., the laborious researches of that brilliant veteran in marine biology, as in fossil biology or paleontology, Dr. Joseph Frederick Whiteaves. Dr. Whiteaves began his famous dredging expeditions in 1867, just 40 years ago, and in that year and in the second succeeding year (1869) made collections inside Cape Gaspé, in the Basin, and outside the Cape, off Cap des Rosiers, the results being published in the *Canadian Naturalist*. The Natural History Society