

that the much more familiar *Psolus phantapus* is recorded only from Grand Manan, at 40 fathoms depth, and at Eastport and in the St. Lawrence estuary. Of the Sea Urchins, three Canadian species are here placed on record, while the Starfishes embrace eight species, Dr. Whiteaves rightly concurring in the view that the huge specimens of "Five fingers," measuring 12 or 15 inches across are simply over-grown *Asterias vulgaris*, which usually measures 4 or 5 inches across. The six-rayed Starfishes, abounding below Rimouski, have been by many observers regarded as abnormal "five-fingers," but they are referable to *Asterias polaris* Müll. and Trosch, and range from the Nova Scotia banks to Cape Chidley in Labrador. Of special interest are the three species of *Antedon* occurring in Nova Scotian and southern New Brunswick waters. Future dredgings may add to this list of species, as well as extend their Canadian distribution, though the Crinoidea belong to a past epoch, and of the 1500 species existing in Palæozoic times a meagre remnant now remains in our seas. Their stalks and ovate or globular bodies abound in the rocks upon which Ottawa stands and testify to their abundance in the old-time seas.

It is impossible in a short notice like the present to refer even in the briefest way to many of the suggestive thoughts aroused by a perusal of Dr. Whiteaves' catalogue. One point, however, may be referred to as possessing a very general interest. It bears directly on the fascinating problems of animal distribution. A great proportion of species named in this list are Unistonium, to adopt the Dominion Statisticians' uncouth yet expressive adjective (as a substitute for the misused term American), or at any rate they are regarded as peculiar to this continent. Our lobster is *Homarus americanus* not the *H. vulgaris* M. Edw., of Europe, yet the differences would be difficult to define. Prof. Knight of Kingston found that a small cephalic gland present in our lobster is absent in Scottish specimens, and Prof. Herrick states that the European lobster's stages of larval development have been abbreviated, so that it is of larger size at a corresponding age than our species. Further study will show whether the differences are essential and specific, or unimportant and varietal merely. Certainly the common whelk of our shores though called *Buccinum undatum*, L., may