

the Spanish mackerel, or chub mackerel (*Scomber colias*, Gmelin), resembling and yet unlike the common mackerel, was captured on several occasions, while the interesting *Scomberomorus maculatus*, Mitchell, usually called Spanish mackerel by United States writers, was also secured. Neither species is generally regarded as occurring so far north as Canso. Specimens of *Lycodes*, a curious eel-pout, probably *esmarki*, were got at St. Andrews, which was surprising, and also at Canso, both being an entirely new records. On many occasions enormous skulpins of a rich orange colour were caught, quite different in size, and other features, from *Hemitripterus americanus*, which they most closely approached. A ponderous sea-wolf was also added to the collection of the Station. It was not *Anarrichas lupus*, being of a dirty lead colour, and in dentition far less formidable than the common brown or yellow, barred species. An old naturalist says of *A. lupus*: "Its ferocious-looking cat-like head, and exceedingly coarse skin, covered with slime, gave it a hideous appearance"; but when he adds: "The voracious and savage character of the wolf-fish . . . is apparent from its formidable array of teeth, and its vicious propensities," the description does not so aptly apply to the large specimen examined at Canso, in which the teeth were far less prominent. It no doubt belonged to the Arctic species, *Anarrichas latifrons*. Amongst other noteworthy captures was a swordfish (*Xiphias gladius* L.) which exhibited several parasites (*Penella*) of unusual size, projecting like long dark whip-lashes from the skin of the fish, each provided with a brush or feather-like terminal appendage. Amongst the invertebrates collected were many Protozoans and Annulates which may turn out to be new to Canada, and possibly new to science, so that the faunistic work has already assumed an important character.

It is exceedingly interesting to learn from the Director's report that the tables have on the whole, been fully occupied during the three years of the Station's work. That shows, if such evidence were needed, that Canada has no lack of able and original workers, whose brains and talents have found congenial opportunities, hitherto, in the biological stations and laboratories of the United States. Most of the American Stations give lectures and elementary instruction, and demand fees; but the Canadian Station is