

Genus 2.—*Gasterosteus*.Species 1.—*Gasterosteus biaculeatus*—Two-spined Stickleback.

This diminutive fish abounds in the estuaries of rivers, and in those creeks of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to which the sea has access. It is usually found about two inches in length, with two distant spines on the back, and a third near the dorsal; and a strong serrated spine on each side, representing the ventrals. It is exceedingly active in its movements, and will throw itself a considerable distance out of water. Its appetite is voracious; it feeds on worms and insects, and the fry and roe of other fish, great quantities of which it devours.

It is believed that more than one species of stickleback exists in the waters of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They are all very pugnacious, and when confined will destroy each other. They are only worthy of notice on account of their destructive propensities, and because they are sometimes used as bait for larger fish. In some parts of England, they are so abundant that they are employed as manure.

Genus 3.—*Sebastes*.Species 1.—*Sebastes Norvegicus*—The Norway Haddock.

This is a northern fish, common to both sides of the Atlantic; on the coast of North America, it has been found as far south as New York, where however, it is very rare. It is frequently caught in Boston Bay, while fishing near shoal ledges, contiguous to deep water. Among fishermen, it is known by the popular names of "red sea perch"—"the rose fish"—and the "snapper." The writer has seen a specimen taken near Portland, (Maine) and believes it to exist along the coast of Nova Scotia, becoming more plentiful towards the north, from whose waters it originally wandered.

In June 1851, some very fine specimens of the Norway haddock were caught in the Bay of Fundy, off Port Simonds, east of the Harbour of St. John. They weighed about a pound and a half each, were of a brilliant red colour, in very fine condition, and when brought to table, were exceedingly palatable.

This fish is said to attain the length of two feet; its body is oblong, compressed, covered with scales. All the upper part of the body and the fins are of a bright carmine red; darker upon the head and back, lighter upon the sides; nearly white beneath; a brown blotch on the posterior part of the opercle. Length of the head, from tip of lower jaw when closed, to posterior angle of operculum, one third the length of the fish; top of the head flattened. Eyes very large; pupils black; irides yellow; diameter of eye equal to one third the length of the head. Jaws armed with numerous, minute, sharp teeth; upper jaw very protractile; an emargination in its centre,