

jaws and teeth possessed by *Echinus*: but Dr. Scott tells a different story. It is to be regretted that he did not at the same time study the food of the star-fish. We should have then learned if these two Echinoderms are identical or differ in their food. Professor Prince and Dr. MacKay furnish a most interesting, though too brief, paper on an anatomical subject of very great importance. They studied the remarkable breast-fins of the mackerel shark (*Lamna*). The fins of fishes are not less interesting than the wings of birds, perhaps more so, and the three plates illustrating paper No. VI. are commendable for clearness and accuracy. It is to be hoped that the two authors will continue their joint-papers on a subject of such uncommon scientific interest. The last paper, on the Sardine Fishery, by Mr. Bensley, is attractive and valuable so far as it goes. It appears unquestionable that these sardines of commerce, caught by Canadian fishermen but practically all canned in Eastport, are not sardines at all, being simply immature herring 5 in. to 9 in. in length. Thousands of hogsheds are caught every summer, and it is a grave question what effect this is likely to have upon the Bay of Fundy herring supply in the future. Mr. Bensley's paper is invaluable on that account.

Professor Prince and his brilliant and learned colleagues are to be congratulated on this first publication from the Marine Biological Station. It is a valuable and most creditable report; but it is permissible to hope that some place in future reports will be given to faunistic work, and that Canadian zoology will gain by additions to its marine animals and fishes at each location selected for biological study as the station moves northward along the Atlantic shores.

Zoologists have, of course, learned with interest of some of the interesting forms, vertebrate and invertebrate, which have already been secured by the staff of the Station. Thus, the blue or sand shark (*Carcharias littoralis*, Mitchell) which Dr. Jordan separates from *Carcharias glaucus*, was brought to the Station last summer, and this record extends the range of the species 400 or 500 miles further north than was specified by the United States' authority mentioned. Sharks are, however, of essentially wandering habits, and other records of southern species of fishes taken by the staff of the Station at Canso are more surprising. Thus