

which in Canada always signifies the dory, sauger, sandre, or pike-perch; but in the United States means a small species (or small specimens in some cases) of the long-nosed pike (*Lucius*) i.e. members of the *Esox* family. Mr. A. N. Cheney, whom I have already had reason to quote, has written very aptly upon this question of the confusion of the names 'pike,' 'pickerel,' &c., and I venture to give his words at length:— 'In New York State the pike, *Lucius lucius*, is almost universally called pickerel, although some concede so much as to call it great northern pike. If the word pike alone is used, it generally means the pike-perch or wall-eyed pike. I have tried over and over to separate the pike, the pickerel and the pike-perch by describing them, and the reason why I refer again to the "pickerel" is that I recently looked over a lot of fish applications made to the Forest, Fish and Game Commission in which "pickerel" were asked for, and with one exception I concluded that the applicant really wished the pike. The State does not propagate any of the pike family, but the maskinonge; but it does propagate the pike-perch, and it has distributed the pike and the pickerel on occasions, but always adult fish. Great care is exercised when pike or pickerel are distributed in State waters to place them only where they will do no harm to other fish, and that means that unless the pike or pickerel are already in the water the State will not furnish them for planting. Pike and pickerel for distribution are procured only when netting inland lakes for other fish, and this year none of the pike tribe were taken. They can be hatched artificially, and have been in Germany, but it is not necessary, for they are perhaps the most prolific of the fresh-water fishes, and being spring spawners they require but a few days for their eggs to hatch, and if they have half a chance during the breeding season fair angling will never materially reduce their numbers in a pond or lake, but they have always been the mark for the man with spear and gun when they run into the shallows to spawn. The late Count von dem Borne told me of propagating the pike and the black bass in his fishery in Germany, and how the pike fry worked through into the black bass pond and lived on the bass fry before he knew of the mingling of the fishes. I have already given the details in 'Forest and Stream,' but from memory I will say that at five months from hatching the pike that had been living on black bass fry weighed something over two pounds, and were seventeen inches long.'

A fifth and most unjustifiable mode of affixing names to North American fish is that which can only be described as the thoughtless and wilful misapplication of names either already appropriated for wholly different fish, or newly devised names without appropriateness or utility. It is surprising how many cases may be found of this erratic and harmful, and even culpable, mode of choosing names for fishes. Thus the term 'salmon,' or usually 'jack-salmon,' is used on the Mississippi River for the Canadian pickerel or the wall-eyed pike. The editor of the *American Angler* (June, 1896) stated that great attention has been paid 'by the State Fish Commissioner of that section (the county adjacent to St. Louis) to the propagation of the pike-perch locally called the jack-salmon,' while in Pennsylvania it is called the 'Susquehanna salmon.' Similarly the word 'trout' is applied to the large-mouthed black-bass, often called Oswego bass in Florida and most of the southern states. It is there also applied to the sea bass, probably the striped bass. Frequently the name 'green trout' is given to the black bass as though to reconcile the sportsmen to the misuse of the term, for a green trout could hardly be mistaken by the least observant for the silvery, richly-tinted speckled beauty of northern waters. The black bass, however, endures much maltreatment in the way of inappropriate naming, for the *American Angler* (June, 1892) p. 419, tells us that 'there is no fish, not excepting the chameleon brook trout, that shows greater variation than the black bass of both species known as green bass, yellow bass, moss bass, black perch, yellow perch, black trout, green trout, &c. This much maltreated fish bears in the Neuse River, North Carolina, the meaningless and foolish name 'Welshman,' when for the use of intelligent people the name black bass is available, and in most civilized regions it is the name generally adopted. Similarly the name 'Dutchman' is applied to the English trout or brown trout in the Beaver-kill waters. Again it is difficult to see what rational ground there can be for applying the name trout to a member of the carp family, really a chub, as is the case with (*Mylocheilus caurinus*) the Columbia River chub. Great numbers of these small inferior fish are