

applied to these small landlocked gaspereau, viz., menhaden, which name belongs to a very different member of the herring family and should be confined to *Brevoortia tyrannus*. The term shad is also wrongly applied to another clupeoid *Dorosoma cepedianum* indeed, excepting the somewhat absurd name 'Halry-back,' the four or five popular names which are given to that species all imply that it is a shad—the terms in common use being: gizzard shad, hickory shad, mud shad, and white-eyed shad, whereas it is not a shad at all; but a large-sized member of the herring group, having a hard muscular stomach, deep body, small head, and a long hair-like projection from the hind border of the dorsal fin, really the last bony ray of that fin. In certain rivers in Louisiana, in which Dr. Evermann stated that there was no evidence of the existence of any species of true shad (*Alosa*), a herring-like species *Signalosa atchafalaya* is called shad by all the fishermen. The term 'whiting' which is really the popular name of a European fish closely related to the haddock and cod, and named *Gadus merlangus*, is applied along the Canadian shore to a widely different fish, viz., the silver hake (*Merluccius bilinearis*) which resembles the true whiting in scarcely a single prominent feature. On the Pacific coast the name whiting is similarly applied to *Merluccius productus*, while in New York State the whitefish (*Coregonus*) is known as the whiting in many localities. A similar error was made in the case of *Menticirrhus Americanus* and *Menticirrhus littoralis* neither of which fishes are in any way allied to the Gadidae, to one of which the name whiting has been for centuries applied.

The term shad-waiter, though an erroneous name, is not seriously confusing. It has been adopted in many lakes in Eastern Canada for the small whitefish *Coregonus quadrilateralis*, for which the name shad has been erroneously chosen in other places as mentioned above. Along the Atlantic coast the terms horse mackerel and mackerel shark are applied to the tunny (*Thynnus thynnus*) both names, having this element of justification that the tunny is a gigantic and voracious member of the family *Scombridae* the mackerels, but the horse mackerel is in reality *Caranx trachurus* the scad or t mackerel, represented on our shores by *Caranx hippos* or *Caranx crysos*, and the mackerel shark is *Lamna cornubica*—known also as the porbeagle shark.

There is less objection to the use of the word loach or loche for the burbot, or fresh-water ling, also called the cusk, and the name is confined mainly to the province of Quebec,\* no doubt brought by the early French immigrants, who were familiar with a small eel-like fish, the groundling or stone-loach (*Vemacheilus barbatula*) which Dr. Day states is known as *la loche franche* in France. It is a peculiar specialised little fish, lurking at the bottom of stony brooks and rivers, and rarely exceeding five inches in length. The burbot, at a cursory glance, recalls the brown, slimy, eel-like European loach, and *la loche* was a name instinctively chosen, though, as stated on a later page, the Canadian fish rejoices in no less than fifteen or sixteen more or less inappropriate names; perhaps the most absurd and unsuitable for this ugly, slimy, dull-coloured, and inactive fish, is the term trout, which in some localities in the United States has been applied to it. Dr. Jordan gives the name of Alekey trout, as one of the popular names of this voracious fresh-water cod, or rather ling, (*Lota maculosa*) which some old authority, it is recorded, pronounced to be a hybrid between an eel and a trout.

A fourth mode of false nomenclature is that of the adoption of names already appropriated and universally accepted for certain fish and their application to other wholly different fish; some fancied justification being found in the habits, the form or the teeth of the fish. Thus the word 'pike' has become venerable as the distinguishing name for the Esocidae, yet the term pike, usually qualified by the word 'yellow,' or 'blue,' is very generally applied to fishes more closely related to the perch family, indeed the long-used scientific name *Lucio-perca*, or pike-perch, was an appropriate and descriptive one. In Canada these fish, of which there are at least three species in the Dominion, are called pickerel, and the yellow species, or American Sandre, (*Stizostedium vitreum*), is called doré in Quebec, and indeed amongst French-Canadians generally. The sauger, or Canadian sandre, also called blue pickerel (*Stizostedium canadense*) is often called blue pike by United States fishermen and sportsmen, who also distinguish both species as wall-eyed pike. Similar confusion has arisen in relation to the word 'pickerel,'

\*The name loch or loche, is in use in Alaska.