

Often regarded as much more delicate eating than the common cod. Seldom grows large. Swims in bodies with small "tom cods," as they are called, which are probably the young of the common cod.

COTTUS SCORPIOIDES. *Sculpin*.—Common in shoal water, about the fish stages, all along the coast.

COTTUS GROSSELABIEUS. *Northern Sculpin*.—Common with *scorpioides*, all along the coast.

GYMNACANTHUS FISTILLIGER. *Sculpin*.—Rather common in the northern portions along the coast like the others.

HIPPOGLOSSOIDES PLATISSOIDES. *Arctic Halibut*.—Common about the stage heads along the coast.

PLEURONECTES AMERICANUS. *Common Flounder*.—Rather common, usually in deeper water than the *H. Platessoides*, along the whole coast.

SOMNIOSUS MICROCEPHALUS. This species of shark is found not rare all along the coast, some years doing more damage than others. It breaks the fish-nets, stops the fish from attacking themselves to the *trolls* of the fishermen, and is finally captured itself by some of the innumerable hooks of this same troll. After tangling and otherwise ruining the lines to the best of its power, it itself becomes the prey of the fishermen, who curse it heartily. The liver of this fish is said to yield the most delicate and pure oil of any fish known upon the coast. Several portions of the vitals are preserved by the people with the greatest of care, under the supposition that the wearing or carrying of them or the simple having them in the house will prove sure protection against not only the rheumatism, but several diseases peculiar to the male sex.

There are several other species common along the coast but of which we were not fortunate enough to obtain specimens, notably the *Lancee*, or *Lancee*, the fall bait for the codfish. Several other species of trout are also common.

PLANTS.

In reviewing and adding to the excellent list of "Labrador Plants," by the Rev. S. B. Butler (Canadian Naturalist, vol. v, 1870, September, p. 350), it seems necessary to say a few words explanatory of the nature of the regions bordering the sea coast, as well also of those in the interior of Labrador.

There are two well-defined areas to which I would call attention; a simple designation of them as *sea-coast* and *interior* will present to you the general idea which I wish to convey. I will draw the line, as near as my own observation coincides with that of others, at somewhere between 2 and 4 miles inland. Of the interior of this whole region very little is

known. In summer, woods of mostly low, stunted spruce, with various evergreens, are everywhere abundant, and it is with the utmost difficulty that one can make any progress whatever. Few have attempted to penetrate this area, and we know but little of it. Its accessible edges abound in many plants very similar to ours, especially those crowning the summits of the White Mountains. That part styled the coast differs from the province just mentioned in that it is composed mostly of numerous low, hilly, inland crests, everywhere interposed with narrow straits of water, besides a narrow ribbon of land up and down the coast line itself. The general flora of all the islands is much the same, but there are localized species of both wild and introduced plants. Mr. Butler makes the following remarks prefatory to his enumeration of species in the above named paper: "The two places I have most thoroughly examined are Caribon Island and Forteau Bay. When a plant is marked 'Caribon,' it is meant that I found it only at that place; when 'Forteau' is mentioned, the plant may occur all around Forteau Bay, while 'Amour' means that I have found it only at 'L'Ance Amour,' and that it is not likely to occur elsewhere in the Bay; and where no locality is specified, the species may be expected to occur at many places, if not all along the coast." The collection of Miss MacFarlane, referred to in the same paper, has also afforded much valuable material. The specimens collected by myself were procured at *Harrington Harbor*, the southernmost limit visited, *Baie des Roches*, *Bonne Esperance* (in and about Salmon Bay); also the "winter quarters" of the inhabitants, a distance of 7 miles inland, up Esquimaux River, and which belongs to the mainland.

The list here presented is impartial and imperfect at best, but it will suffice until a more accurate and thorough examination of the country shall perfect it. The letter B, after a plant, signifies that the remarks are by Mr. Butler.

1. *ANEMONE PARVIFLORA*, Michx. — Common upon the high lands of Forteau. B.

2. *THALICTRUM MINORUM*, Linn. — Common on the highlands, along the margin of streams, and in the interior visited by me, August 5.

3. *THALICTRUM CORVETI*, Linn. — "(Miss MacFarlane, No. 1)."

4. *RANUNCULUS ACERIS*, Linn. — Rather common on the level grassy flats of Forteau, B., probably more or less distributed all along the coast in suitable localities.