

meccement of the caudal, it goes in a straight line, midway between the line of the back and that of the belly.

Color—back olive color. Sides deep grey, covered with irregular spots, and rings of olive color. On each side of the body, there are five irregular brown spots from the gills to the tail. Belly of a dirty white, covered with an innumerable quantity of little black points. The dorsal fins are stained with irregular lines of olive color.

Pectoral of clear olive, with a blackish stain approaching to green in the commencement of it, and on the anterior part.

Ventral of a dirty white.

First anal, of a dirty white at the base, and stained with black at its extremity.

Second anal, of a dirty white at the base and the first third, the two other thirds are of a brown color.

The flesh of this species of codfish is similar to that of the ordinary codfish.

D. 15, 16, 18 ; P. 16 ; V. 6 ; A. 21, 16 ; C. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$.

MERLANGUS CARBONARIUS,—Cuvier.

French.—*Merlan*.

In Canada.—*Goberge*.

English.—*Pollack, Coal-fish, Sea Salmon*.

Of the order of *Subbrachial Malacopterygians*, of the family of *Gadoides*, of the genus *Merlangus*.

This fish is sometimes taken on the Coast of Gaspé during the summer. It is seen also, but rarely, on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, from Cape Gaspé to a little beyond Cap de Chatte.

I recollect some being taken, two years ago, at a place called Ilets des Méchins, on that coast. For several seasons, about twenty years ago, a great many Merlans were taken on the west coast of the Magdalen Island group, but now, very few are found in those parts.

The Pollack is good to eat, although not quite as delicate as the Codfish. It is found in great quantities on the western shores of North America, from the latitude of New York to the frozen seas, and on the northern shores of Europe. It is abundant in the Bay of Fundy.

T A B L E .

1. *Pimelodus Nebulosus*.
2. *Leuciscus Canadensis*.
3. *Leuciscus Vittalus*.
4. *Leuciscus Atromaculatus*.
5. *Cyprinus Catostomus*.
6. *Catostomus Tuberculatus*.
7. *Catostomus Macrolepidotus*.
8. *Sclerognathus Cyprinus*.
9. *Hydrargyra Atricauda*.
10. *Amia Ocellicaudata*.
11. *Morrhua Ductor*.
12. *Merlangus Carbonarius*.

P. FORTIN.