

importance of these researches, commenced, in 1867, an exploration of the sea-bottom of Gaspé Bay. At this period it was purely a scientific investigation, and as such was conducted by Mr. Whiteaves, unaided by the pecuniary resources of the country, necessarily cramped, and without efficient aid, the depths examined were not over some fifty fathoms.

The following year Mr. Whiteaves visited England, and his specimens of foraminifera, sponges, polyzoa, and molluscs, attracted the attention of naturalists in London. He returned to the work in 1869, having procured, while in England, improved dredging apparatus. On this occasion he examined two cod banks, stretching between Cape Gaspé and Cape Rosier village. His investigations were highly gratifying, and, feeling the importance of the work, the following year he brought the subject up prominently before the Natural History Society of Montreal. His views were endorsed by Mr. Principal Dawson, and that gentleman made interest with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who at once placed the Government schooners at the disposal of any expedition which should be started for the purpose of deep-sea dredging.

Dr. Dawson requested Mr. Whiteaves to undertake the superintendence of the expedition, as representing the interests of the Natural History Society of Montreal, and Mr. G. T. Kennedy went with him, representing McGill University. The latter gentleman was obliged to return home, and Mr. W., in consequence, worked single-handed.

The report consists of three parts: In the first we have an abstract of the diary kept by Mr. Whiteaves while employed on board the schooners "La Canadienne" and the "Stella Maris." This extends over two months, from the 6th July to the 22nd of August, 1871, during which period twenty-seven hauls were made, in depths varying from less than 50 up to 250 fathoms.

In the second part we have a summary of the zoological results obtained during the expedition, and here we learn that Mr. Whiteaves has not altogether completed the investigation of all that he secured. He gives, however, a complete list of the novelties among the Echinodermata and Mollusca, which he found, together with such notes on other groups as the time at his disposal permitted. Mr. Whiteaves estimates that upwards of one hundred species of marine animals were collected, which belong exclusively to the deep-sea in Canada, and he states that from low-water mark down to fifty or sixty fathoms, sea-weeds, both large and small, abound, and that animal life is abundant and prolific; beyond this, however, the sea-weeds are rare, and in the deep-sea mud the ani-