

backs *Pygosteus*, *Gastrosteus*, and *Apeltes*. *Catostomus torus* is commonly designated as "sucker." *Semotilus atromaculatus* is widely known as "chub;" but the adult *Fundulus heteroclitus*, in places along the coast, are likewise called "chub," and the young of the same species "minny." *Salvelinus fontinalis* is everywhere recognized by the names "trout," "brook trout," and "speckled trout." *Salvelinus namaycush* is known as "togue," "lake trout," or "salmon trout;" *Salmo salar sebago* as landlocked salmon and "salmon trout." The brook-trout when large, also has sometimes been misnamed salmon-trout. *Salmo salar* is commonly known as "salmon" or "sea salmon."

If the use of popular names is to be anything else than a hindrance and a false guide, some uniform method of popular nomenclature will require to be adopted. The adoption of a cast-iron rule of priority might, as in the case of scientific nomenclature in ichthyology, result in the suppression of generally accepted and well-known descriptive names and the unearthing of questionable treasures in the shape of uncouth and unknown names from the lumber pile of musty antiquarian ichthyological records. Nomenclature should be a help, not a hindrance, and its terms as far as possible should be descriptive and convey information instead, as is too often the case, of mystifying and bewildering the intelligent student and inquirer.