

by the natives is purely a traveller's tale. In any case the fish is only obtained in some of the coast rivers, and therefore to the majority of interior indians it is unknown. Let me assure the readers of this short article that the time-honoured custom of a fire of wood on the floors of their abodes was the usual way of obtaining light and that now most of them use coal-oil lamps.

J. R. ANDERSON.

Victoria, B. C.

October 10th, 1901.

NOTE.—Mr. Anderson's statement regarding the use of the candle-fish may be true enough to-day when the labour of the west coast indians is utilized by the whites, and they are able to indulge in such luxuries as parafin candles and coal-oil lamps, but there can be no doubt that formerly the Oolachan was frequently used by these indians for lighting purposes. Writing in 1866 of this fish Lord says, in "The Naturalist in British Columbia," : "It is next to impossible to broil or fry them, for they melt completely into oil. Some idea of their marvellous fatness may be gleaned from the fact that the natives use them as lamps for lighting their lodges. The fish, when dried, has a piece of rush-pith or a strip from the inner bark of the cypress-tree drawn through it, a long, round needle made of hardwood being used for the purpose; it is then lighted and burns steadily until consumed. I have read comfortably by its light; the candlestick, literally a stick for the candle, consists of wood split at one end, with the fish inserted in the cleft."

EDITOR.

NOTE ON SOME ERRATA IN THE REVIEW OF DR.
WHITEAVES' LIST OF EASTERN CANADIAN
INVERTEBRATES.

A number of errors, some very apparent others less so, appeared in the review of Dr. Whiteaves' Catalogue on pp. 165-172 of the October number of THE OTTAWA NATURALIST. Circumstances, which it is not necessary to detail, necessitated a very hurried reading of the first proof, and absence from Ottawa prevented a careful and thorough correction of the final proof, hence

some errors were no doubt unavoidable, though others it is more difficult to account for, especially such an obvious misprint as "Dr. J. W. Whiteaves," instead of the correct and familiar "Dr. J. F. Whiteaves," in the heading of the review. "Marine Worms" in large type on p. 167 requires elision, as also the figures 428, opposite the word "Brachiopoda." Canadian waters are rich in Invertebrates, but they would be a veritable zoological Eldorado if they harboured 428 species of Brachiopods. The actual number of Brachiopod species is 3, and the Polyzoa 115, the figures 3 and 115 being one line below their proper place. The 9th line, on page 170, states exactly the reverse of the fact and the sentence should end: "the Dog-whelk (*Purpura lapillus*, L.) arouses no such question." It is difficult to account for the statement in lines 20, 21, and 22, that *Litorina rudis* is recorded only for our more northern coast extending into Hudson Bay, unless it is due to the circumstance that the review was based on notes, made while reading Dr. Whiteaves' Catalogue, and the author's statement was overlooked that the species has a widespread abundance as well as a northern distribution. Happily these *errata* do not affect the reviewer's attempt to express the genuine feeling of appreciation with which the publication of the Catalogue will be regarded in scientific circles at home and abroad.

Readers will do well, however, to make note of the following errors in the review :—

- p. 165, line 5—"J. F. Whiteaves, LL.D.," &c., not "J. W. Whiteaves."
- p. 167, line 28—"Marine Worms" to be elided.
- „ „ 33—"3" not "428."
- „ „ 34—"115" not "3."
- „ „ 35—"115" to be elided.
- „ „ 43—After ARACHNIDA insert "(*Pycnogonida*)."
- p. 170 „ 10—"arouses such," to read "arouses no such."
- „ „ 12—"litorea" not "literea."
- „ „ 22 and 23 to be elided and to read "not only for our more northern coast extending into Hudson Bay: but is abundant almost everywhere on rocks, sea-weeds, &c."
- p. 171, line 15—"spitsbergensis" not "spetsbergensis."
- „ „ 19—"Canadensis" not "Cauadensis."

THE REVIEWER.



Prince, Edward Ernest. 1901. "Note on some Errata in the Review of Dr. Whiteaves' List of Eastern Canadian Invertebrates." *The Ottawa naturalist* 15(8), 189–190.

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