

confirm the opinion of archæologists, such as Mr. Robert Morrow, who has long maintained that the Esquimaux inhabited Nova Scotia in the 10th or 11th century.

D. HONEYMAN,

Curator of the Provincial Museum.

Halifax, Oct. 14, 1880.

BRIDGEWATER, Decr. 6, 1879.

DEAR SIR,

I received by to-night's mail your card asking for a few notes on the finding of pottery, of which I sent you specimens.

In July 1877, I heard that Indians had found pieces of pottery by the "La Have," not far from this Village, where people of their race had an encampment in early times. I went to the place with one Venall, who told me that having found an arrow-head near the surface, he, and other Indians had removed the ground and discovered pottery. We searched and found arrow heads and pottery, nearly all at a depth of two feet and more. One of the pieces I retained, has a round foot, as if originally part of the bottom of a pan or vessel. Another has a round hole, through which a string may have passed for carrying or hanging up the vessel. The pieces are of varying thickness, and differ in the making or designs. In some the latter appear as if made with a finger nail, in others with a stick. The marks on the upper edge, or what was the top of the vessel, are in some as if made with a round-edged stick, while others have marks like tally notches and close together.

M. D. DESBRISAY.

Rev. Dr. Honeyman.

APPENDIX TO NOTES ON THE BONES OF S. SALAR.

Plate 1.—Skeleton of Salmon from Labrador, showing left side. Length of Fish $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches from end of snout, when the jaws were closed, to the centre of the caudal fin. The shoulder girdle and pectoral fin, together with the ventral fin, saddle bone, and

part of the 9th, 10th and 11th dorsal short caudal fin-rays removed.

Plate 2.—Skeleton of young *S. Salar*, left side, hatched at the Breeding Establishment, Bedford, near Halifax. Length of fish from end of snout to the centre of the caudal fin $21\frac{9}{16}$ inches. Right shoulder-girdle and pectoral fin remaining, ventral fins removed. A marked fish, part of the three first dorsal fin-rays having been cut off. Muscular fibres of the anterior attachment of the anal fin to the general structure remaining.

Plate 3, page 162.—Interspinous bones. The third interspinous bone was broken off in handling, and, unfortunately, lost.

Plate 4, pages 162, 163, 172 to 174.—Dorsal fin and interspinous fin-bones.

Plate 5, pages 166 to 168, 176 to 178.—Anal fin and interspinous fin-bones.

Plate 6, pages 163, 164, 169 to 171, 174 to 176.—Showing caudal fin, saddle bone, hypural bones, bone with cup-shaped dorsal extremity. The saddle bone is removed to show the three (I find this to be the number in another fish from Labrador) representative rays, and is shown in this plate above the place it occupies in the fish.

Plate 7, pages 179 to 183.—Left side, upper, or dorsal aspect.

Fig. 1.—Pelvic bone, with part of right pelvic bone.

Fig. 2.—Ventral Fin.

Fig. 5.—Ventral appendage, with ligaments to left.

Fig. 4.—Ventral fins from young Salmon,—lower or ventral aspect.

Fig. 3.—Ventral fins Codfish—upper or dorsal aspect.

Plate 8, pages 183 to 187.—Left shoulder girdle, outer side.

Fig. 1.—Supra-clavicle.

Fig. 2.—Inter-clavicle.

Fig 3.—Clavicle.

Fig. 4.—Pectoral fin.

Fig 5.—Urohyal bone. In the plate this bone is rather close to the clavicle, owing to the shrinking of the integument.

Plate 9, pages 183 to 187.—Left shoulder girdle, inner side, numbered as plate 8.

Plate 10, pages, 183, 184.

Fig. 1.—Bones from Codfish, (outer side) corresponding to figures 1 and 2, plates 8 and 9.

Fig. 2.—Remainder of shoulder girdle, Codfish—outer side—lower part of accessory bone, page 185, showing to the left of "2."

Fig. 3.—Codfish—Pectoral fin.

Fig. 4.—From a Salmon, left side—same fish as plate 11.

a. Shows where spinal chord (myelon) divides.

b. The notochord where it passes out between the Y shaped bones.

c. Branch of spinal chord (myelon) lying upon the notochord.

d. End of the notochord.

e. Bone,—one of a pair between which the notochord passes, and by which it is protected—the anterior end supported on a pin, the posterior end is attached by fascia to the notochord. This pair of bones are of curved, irregular shape.

Below *e* is the short, irregularly shaped bone (also one of a pair) mentioned on page 164, the posterior end (right hand in plate) is attached by fascia to the anterior end of *e*; when these bones are in their proper position, they protect each side of the notochord, nearly to its extremity.

f. The nervous corpuscle.

In the centre of fig. 4, the pulsating? sack is shown; the outer surface being turned upwards, and marked by a wire loop.

Plate 11.—Shows the right side of the caudal fin of a Salmon. The dorsal spinous rays are removed to show the spinal chord (myelon). One hypural bone, and part of the central caudal rays removed to expose the nervous corpuscle and part of cartilaginous rim (page 169). One long and two short fin-rays laid transversely, to show notochord.—*See end of this Appendix.*

Plate 12, page 179 to 183.—Left side.

Fig. 1.—Left pelvic bone, with part of right; lower or ventral aspect.

Fig. 2.—Left ventral fin, ventral appendage and ligaments.

Fig. 3.—Ventral fins, Codfish; lower or ventral aspect.

Fig. 4.—Ventral fins from young Salmon—upper or dorsal aspect.

Fig. 5.—Left of 5 is the small or superior Y shaped bone. Right of 5 is the larger or inferior Y shaped bone.

Fig. 6.—Left of 6 is the short bone (one of a pair) page 164. Right of 6 is the bone *e*, plate 10, page 175.—[Figs. 5 and 6 are from same fish as plate 11.]

In order to make plate 11 more clear, I have to add :

The spinal chord (myelon) passes upon the dorsal aspect of the centra, covered by a very strong sheath, which lies between the ventral extremities of the dorsal spinous rays until it reaches the end of the vertebræ, it there divides into two principal filaments which are inclosed in a wire at the anterior extremity of the upper or small Y shaped bone. One of these filaments lies upon the notochord, following it to its extremity, where it becomes minutely divided and lost in the general structure. The second or posterior dorsal wire, incloses the notochordal branch ; the other I have not attempted to follow.

The notochord passes from the posterior edge of the spongy centrum (page 170) between the forks of two Y shaped bones, lying upon the upper edge of the superior and shorter one, and extends following the curve of the dorsal long fin ray at its superior edge, being overlapped by the longest of the short fin rays (in this specimen 2 inches in length) next to the long fin ray, a distance of $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches. The centre of the notochord being exactly half an inch from the dorsal edge of the caudal fin, where in plate 11 it is marked by a wire. The notochord where it issues from the forks of the superior Y shaped bone, in this specimen is nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, decreasing a little in size until near its extremity, where it is slightly enlarged and has a somewhat blunt rounded termination ; it is jointed in structure or rather shows the divisions which in the body of the fish form the centra.

The wire loop nearly in a line with the centre of the spinal column, plate 11, incloses the nervous corpuscle (page 170,) which receives filaments from a ganglion by a branch from the spinal chord.

On the left side of the tail, plate 10, figure 4, is shown the orifices of the pulsating ? sack (page 170) ; the outer part of the

sack being turned up and marked by a wire. This sack is supplied by the vessel which passes through the orifices of the cup shaped bone mentioned on page 169.

Figure 4, plate 10, plate 11 as well as figures 5 and 6, plate 12 are taken from one fish, but not the fish from which my notes have been made and represented in the other plates. Between the bones protecting the notochord in these specimens, I find the following difference: in those of plate 1 the anterior bone (page 164) did not touch the posterior bone (page 175) but was separate some distance from it, the space between them being occupied by fascia; and the posterior bone was much shorter in proportion and much more strongly curved than that of the fish represented in plate 11.

The Artotypes illustrating this paper, are the work of Mr. W. D. O'Donnell, to whom the writer is much indebted for the care which he has bestowed upon them.

Dr. Sommers presented a specimen of *Trillium sessile*, collected by Miss Godfrey, of Clementsport, Digby County; he believed it was the first recorded instance of finding of the species in our Province. *Trillium cernuum*, *T. erythrocarpum* grows abundantly in many localities. *T. cernuum* not so frequent, and now Miss Godfrey has the honor of adding a fourth to the species of *Trillium* growing with us.



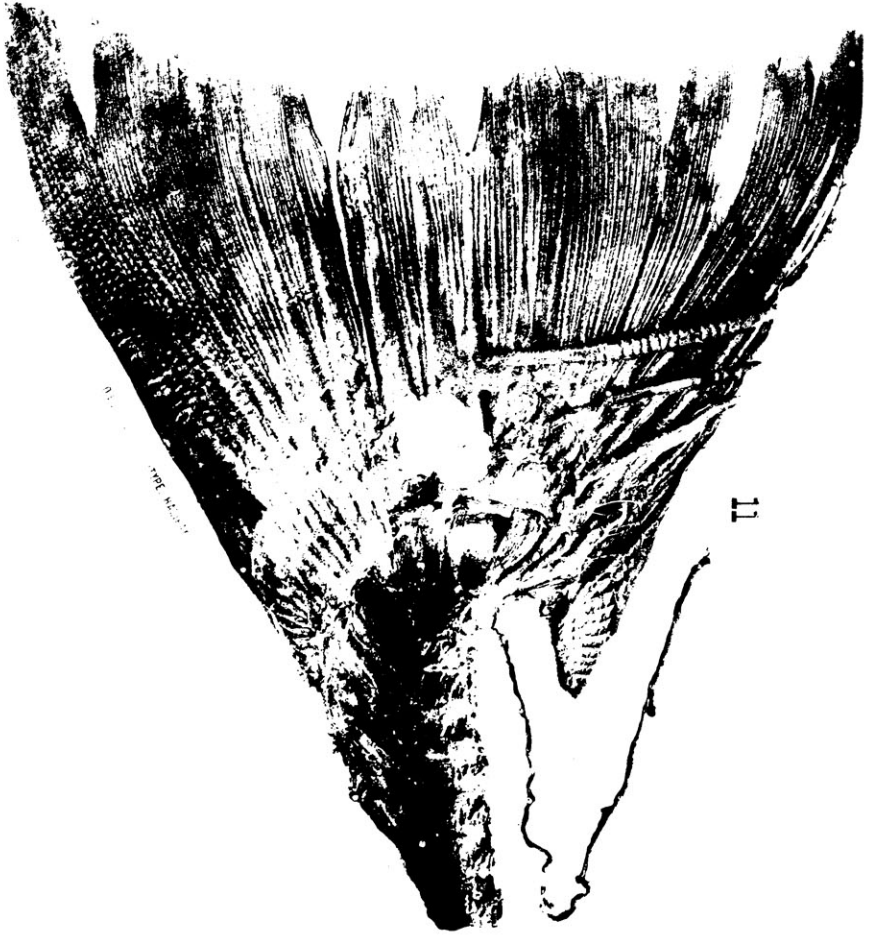
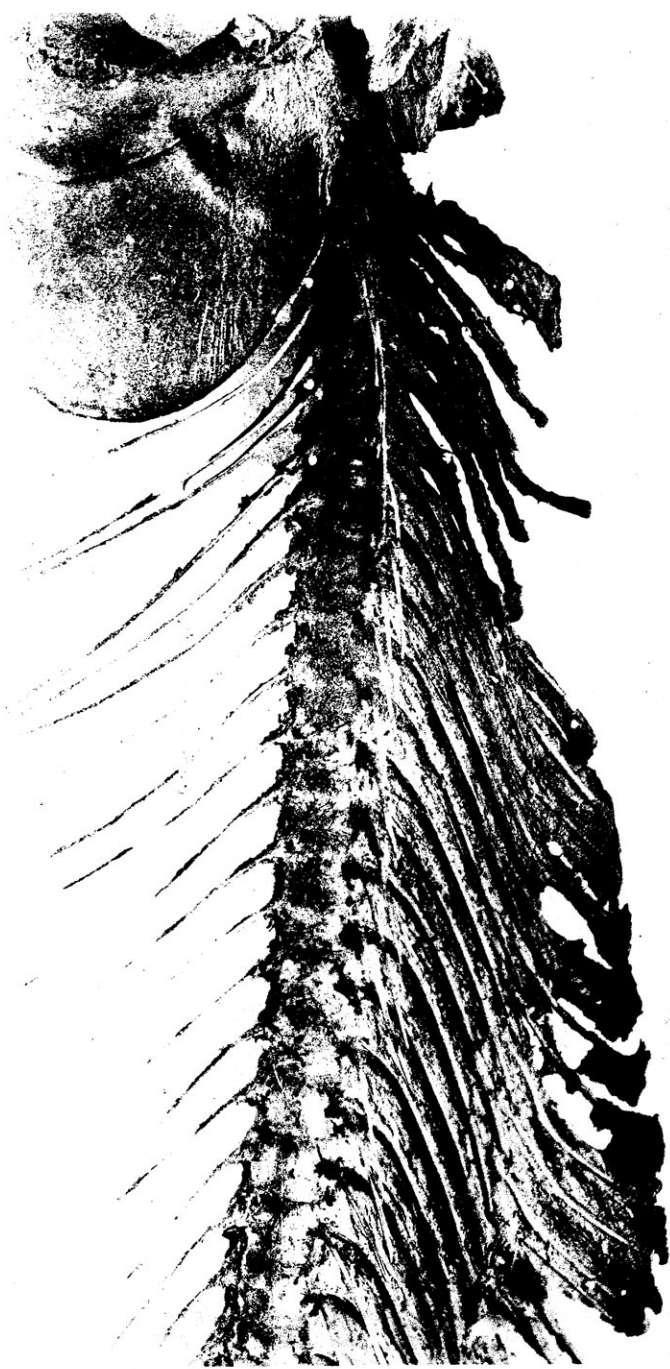


Fig. 111
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11













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