

Jones. Prince Edward Island, common and large, *Dawson.* Abundant on every sand bar, *J. H. Duvar.* Undoubtedly one of the most common of Molluscs around the entire coast of Acadia.

HABITS. No reader of this paper can require a description of this species to enable him to identify the Clam. Who does not know this most ubiquitous of Molluscs? But not so many, perhaps, have acquaintance with its habits.



FIG. 18.—*Mya arenaria.*
One-half natural Size.

Upon every mud or sand beach around the sea-coast of Acadia, the visitor will see very many round holes, half an inch in diameter, from which, as he walks near them, streams of water are frequently forcibly ejected. At the bottoms of these, at a depth of from six inches to over a foot, according to locality and character of the soil, the Clams are to be found, standing upright at the bottoms of their burrows, for such they are. Yet it does not properly stand upright in the sense that a man does, for it stands head downwards, the tough, black, protruding part, commonly called the head, not being that organ at all. If this black part be dissected, it will be found to consist of two tubes, the "siphons," bound together, with thick, tough walls, both leading into the general cavity of the animal in which all of the internal organs lie. The only other opening into the animal's body is a small one at the opposite end which allows the animal to thrust out its muscular, extensible "foot." It is by the use of this foot that it can move up and down in its burrow, within certain limits, or form a new one if necessary.

If a Clam be placed upright in some sand at the bottom of a glass vessel of salt water it will need only careful watching, with perhaps a little experimenting, to show that there is a current flowing into one of the tubes—that away from the hinge side and the larger—and a current out of the other, or the smaller one towards the hinge side. The dissection of another specimen will show the internal organs in position,