

†*Byblis Gaimardii*; †*Ampelisca*, sp.; †*Ptilocheirus pinguis* St.; †*Melita dentata*; and †*Pontoporeia femorata*, as well as many Annelids, were collected.

The Bradelle Bank, which is situated almost due south of the one previously described, is also a stony patch, but the pieces of rock are usually small, and there is an admixture of gravel, coarse sand and mud. Its fauna is characterized by the abundance of its Mollusca, and by the apparent absence on it of many of the softer organisms so abundant on the Orphan Bank. The Hydrozoa and Polyzoa of the two banks are very similar, but on the Bradelle fine specimens of *Tubulipora lobulata* Hassall, were collected. The most abundant shells on the Bradelle are *Astarte lactea* Brod. and Sow., *A. elliptica*, and *A. Banksii*; *Venus fluctuosa* Gould; *Cardium Grœnlandicum*; *Crenella nigra*; *C. levigata*; *C. glandula*; *Macoma calcarea*; *Panopœa Norvegica*; and *Cyrtodaria siliqua*. Its greatest rarities are a single living example each of *Tritonofusus latericeus* Möller, and *Volutopsis Norvegicus* Chemn. *Rhynchonella psittacea*, of large size, is common on both banks. *Astrophyton Agassizii*; *Ophioglypha Sarsii*, large; *O. nodosa*; and *Psolus phantapus* are frequent on the Bradelle, where also a fine living specimen of *Ophiocoma nigra* Müller was obtained. The Crustacea of both banks are for the most part similar, but on the Bradelle a few additional species occurred. These are *Crangon vulgaris*; †*Diastylis*, sp.; †*Ampelisca*, two species; †*Haploops*, sp.; †*Byblis Gaimardii*; †*Ptilocheirus pinguis*; †*Harpina*, sp.; †*Paramphithoe pulchella* Bruz.; †*Ediceros lynceus*; †*Vertumnus serratus*; and †*Nebalia bipes*.

These two banks seem to be outliers, so to speak, inhabited by a purely arctic fauna, and surrounded almost entirely by a more southern assemblage. The shores of the Magdalen Group, of Prince Edward and Cape Breton Islands, as well as the whole of Northumberland Straits as far north as the southern entrance to the Bay des Chaleurs, are tenanted by a somewhat meager Acadian fauna. Owing to the shallowness of the water on these two banks, the temperature is probably higher by some four or five degrees than the average of that in the northern part of the gulf. In sailing from Point Miscou to the Bradelle Bank we found the temperature of the bottom (Miscou Point, bearing northwest half north, 22 miles distant) was 42° Fahr. After examining the Bradelle Banks, we made for Picton, Nova Scotia, and arrived there on the afternoon of August 11th.

*Cruise 3.*—Leaving Picton on the 13th of August, we dredged to the S.W. and S.S.W. of Picton Island, then to the N.E. and N.N.E. of Cape George (N. S.), and from there to a little distance off Port Hood, C. B. We next stood over to the east point of Prince Edward Island, dredging at intervals on the way. After this we examined the Milne Bank, also various