

DISTRIBUTION. (a) *General*;—Low-water mark to ten fathoms or more. Cape Cod to Labrador.

(b) *In Acadia*;—(in N. B.) Grand Manan, common in sand at low water, buried at a depth of four inches, *Stimpson*, *Verrill*. (In N. S.) Annapolis Basin, St. Mary's Bay, rare, *Verkrüzen*. Chester, Lunenburg, Mahone Bay, River John, *Willis*. Not reported from Prince Edward Island. Having been reported from so few places, it is impossible to state its distribution on our coasts.

HABITS. Similar to the last species, *M. solidissima*, in habits, and very like it in appearance. It is smaller, rarely exceeding four inches in length, but it is never distinguished from it by fishermen. The chief mark by which *M. solidissima* may be separated from it, is the presence of striations on the long hinge teeth, *M. ovalis* having none of these. It is much less common than *M. solidissima*, and is a more northern shell.

ECONOMICS. Probably it can be used for the same purposes as *M. solidissima*, though its smaller size and greater scarcity must render it less valuable. Mr. Willis says, referring to this species, that it "sometimes finds its way to Halifax market, and is readily disposed of."

23. *Mya arenaria* Linnæus.

Clam, Soft Clam, Long Clam, Sand Clam.

Mic-mac, Aas-uk. *Passamaquoddy*, Ess-sook (or Hess.) *Acadian French*, Cocque.

[*Mya*, perhaps *mus* of the ancients; *arenaria*, living in sand].

DISTRIBUTION. (a) *General*;—Between tide-marks to more than one hundred fathoms. South Carolina to the Arctic Ocean. Northern Europe and south to England and France. Northeastern coast of Asia to China and Japan. Sitka, Alaska.

(b) *In Acadia*;—(in N. B.) Abundant everywhere in sand and mud on the southern coast from Grand Manan to St. John and probably much further. Bay Chaleur, *Bell*. Shediac, *Whiteaves*. (In N. S.) Annapolis Basin and Bay of Fundy, common, *Verkrüzen*. Halifax Harbour, etc., very common,