

80. TECTURA TESTUDINALIS.—(Müller), Gould.

The shells of this species are called "Baby-shells" by the fishermen of Grand Manan from the semblance which the *animal* presents to a child covered all but the head, in a cradle. They are also called "cleavers," because they "cleave" to the rocks.

101a. UTRICULUS CANALICULATUS.—(Say), Stimpson.

[See remarks under 43a].

109. PECTEN TENUICOSTATUS.—Mighels and Adams.

Additional localities are given in Bulletin No. VIII, p. 64.

110. CRENELLA GLANDULA.—(Totten), H. and A. Adams.

In tide-pool at the head of the passage between Grand Manan and Ross Island, this species is found living in the greatest profusion, attached by a byssus to a bottom of fine gravel and shells. The tide-pools are left for several hours and become very warm.

113a. MODIOLA PLICATULA.—Lamarck.

Though not actually recorded from our own coast, it must surely occur there. Verrill (F), reports it from the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and it occurs upon the north shore of Nova Scotia, about Pictou, etc. It is not improbable that it may be found about the marshes at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

134. CYTHEREA CONVEXA.—Say.

Found by the writer at Oak Bay, Charlotte County, N. B., in 1889. Few dead shells only.

139. ASTARTE LENS.

A. CREBRICOSTATA.—Gould. (Verrill, Am. Jour. Sci. iii., III, 1872, pp. 213 and 287).

Two small specimens. Oak Bay, Charlotte Co., N. B.

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