

coloration as in their native home. For comparison with my former papers I will give the measurements of a single specimen with the characteristic postero-dorsal high umbos, the large convex left valve, and the smaller and flatter right valve, velum, foot, pigment spot and the rest. Ocular V, objective 4, 42 long by 37 high ($=.289 \times .255$ mm.). This proves that larvæ grow up. There is only one other bit of evidence possible and that is to find spat. This I have not done as yet. It is too early for this year's spat and I have not seen any undoubted specimens of a former year's spat. One can judge that the comparatively few descendants of two and a half barrels deposited at Hammond Bay, five barrels at Nanoose Bay, and one barrel at Oyster Harbor, when dispersed over the broad areas at their command, would not prove very conspicuous objects, which is again complicated by the presence of millions of British Columbian oysters of varying sizes, shapes, and complexions.

I regard my findings as conclusive and would urge the transplanting of Atlantic oysters (*Ostrea virginica* Gmel.) to the Pacific in greater quantities. The Atlantic clam (*Mya arenaria* L.) has propagated enormously here notwithstanding the fact that it has more competitors in its particular habit than in its original home.

Ostrea lurida Carp.—Even before making any headway in the foregoing researches, I had begun to gather information on the occurrence, size, shape, color, structure, breeding, etc., of the British Columbia oyster.

This species is not common in Departure Bay, or in Hammond Bay, but a few specimens may be found under stones exposed at about one hour from low water in front of the C. P. R. cable house in the former, and just inside the far point of the latter, and are usually so broadly and solidly attached (with the left valve against the under side of the stone and hence uppermost) that it is scarcely possible to separate them without destroying