Leptochiton albus Linn .- With the above; frequent.

Tectura testudinalis Müll.—In very shallow water.

Lepcta caca Mill.—On stones, in 20 to 50 fathoms, living.

Cemoria Noachina Linn .- Living with the above.

Margarita striata Brod. et Sow. (=M. cincrea Gould).

Margarita Grænlandica Chemn. and var. undulata.

Margarita obscura Couth.

Margarita varicosa Migh.:—These four species were taken living, in from 30 to 50 fathoms mud, the last being by far the most abundant. The M. varicosa is the same as the M. clegantissima of Searles' Wood's Crag Mollusea.

Lacuna vincta Fabr.—On sea-weeds in shallow water.

Littorina littoralis Linn. fide Jeffreys (= L. palliata Say):
—Common on rocks on the shore.

Littorina rudis Mont.—With the above. The varieties patula and tenebrosa were common, but I did not meet with the type. L. Grænlandica Chemn. appears to be a variety of this species.

Scalaria Grænlandica Perry:—One living specimen on a stone, in 20 fathoms water.

Mesalia (?) crosa Couth.—Abundant, living in 20 to 59 fathoms mud.

Mesalia (?) reticulata Migh.—With the above, but less frequent.

Aporrhais occidentalis Beek:—Alive, with the two preceding.

Menestho albula Möll.—Three living; adult specimens were taken on a stone, from about 20 fathoms water.

Velutina (Morvillia) Zonata Gould:—Three examples taken on stones in deep water.

Velutina haliotoidea Müll.—One taken living, with the above.

Natica affinis Gmelin (= N. clausa Brod. et Sow.):—Fine, in about 40 fathoms.

Lunatia Grænlandica Möll.—Very large, living with the above.

Lunatia heros Say:—Frequent in sandy parts of Gaspé Bay, but rare opposite Grande Gréve.

Pleurotoma bicarinata Couth:—Rare, in 30 to 50 fathoms.

Bela nobilis Möll.—A few living, at the same depth as the above.

Bela exarata Möll.—One living, in about 40 fathoms.

Bela scalaris Möll.—In mud, at from 30 to 50 fathoms. I regard these three as good species, distinct from the British B. turricula, cf which I have never seen typical specimens in Canada.