

the fact that the summits are angular, will distinguish the young of this species from *Cardium pinnulatum* which has flattened ribs bearing scales, and no such epidermis. It is in our waters from two to two and one-half inches long and nearly as broad.

Of its habits, very little is known. It lives partly buried in mud or fine sand under a few fathoms of water. It must feed altogether



FIG. 14.—*Cardium Islandicum*. Natural Size.

upon microscopic organisms, plants and perhaps animals. It would probably have to be taken in a dredge of large mesh—so constructed as to allow the mud and gravel, etc., to pass through. It could probably be cultivated in our waters.

ECONOMICS. This species is never, so far as we have been able to learn, been eaten in America. It is inserted in this paper on account of its close relationship to the edible Cockle (*Cardium edule*) of Europe; without doubt it is edible, and is probably as good food as the European form, which it resembles closely in nearly all respects. The chief distinguishing mark between the two to the non-scientific observer is the smaller number of ribs, twenty-six, in *Cardium edule*, *C. Islandicum* having thirty-six.

The European Cockle lives on sand beaches and the banks of estuaries. We are told in the Fisheries Exhibition Literature that "It is equally good, raw or cooked, and may be