

Actinia or Sea Anemones of two or three kinds, and specimens of a rather smooth, red-colored starfish, were also met with. The soft gelatinous Polyzoan, named *Acyonidium hispidum*, Smith, was found encrusting the stems of *Fucus nodosus*, "rock weed," which grows attached to rocks. Several small specimens of the "Oar weed," a species of *Laminaria*, were seen growing; also the broad, thin, green frond seaweed commonly called "sea-cabbage" (*Ulva latissimi*), and one representative of the red seaweed in fruit. The purple and greenish white "Coralline" moss (*Corallina officinatis*), with its curiously jointed stems, was also met with. Several specimens of the common branching sponge, a variety of *chalina oculata*, Bowerbank, and some small "crumb of bread" sponges, (*Haliclondria panicea*, Johnston,) were found on shore.

One living and several dead shells, belong to the genus *Fusus* (chrysolomus).

*NASSA DRIVITTATA*, Say,—one dead specimen.

*BUCCINUM UNDATUM*, Linnæus,—several large and small ones living.

*PURPURA LAPILLUS*, Linnæus.—Fine large specimens occurred in abundance; also the curious white, oval egg capsules of this species. The length of the shells is fully one inch and a quarter; the egg-capsules measure about one-third of an inch long, and one-eighth in diameter—one end is attached to a stalk which spreads out where attached to the rock, the other end having a circular opening, through which the young shells escape. This opening is filled with a mass of jelly-like substance when the capsules are fresh, at which time also the interior is divided by a membranous partition into two cells, in each of which there were found about six small embryo shells.

*LUNATA HEROS*, Say.—Two or three dead ones.

*LITTORINA LITTORALIS*, Stimpson.—Fine large specimens of this species were obtained in abundance. The largest of these are fully three-fourths of an inch in length, and half an inch wide. Several smaller shells, apparently the male of this species, were also found along with them.

*CREPIDULA FORNICATA*, Lamarck.—Three or four dead specimens of this curious boat-shaped shell, with its quarter-deck, or arch at one end.

*ACMÆA TESTUDINALIS*, Forbes and Hanley.—Great numbers of these "limpets," with their variegated, helmet-shaped shells, were found adhering to the rocks at low water.

The foregoing list includes those of the Univalves which have been determined, and the following the Bivalves:—

*ANOMIA ACULEATA*, Gmelin.—Several dead specimens of this thin, transparent,

irregularly formed, silverly looking shell were gathered.

*PECTEN MAGELLANICUS*, Lamarck.—Several valves worn smooth, and with numerous minute perforations on the exterior surface, probably caused by the burrowing sponge *Clione*, although none of the spicules characteristic of that genus could be detected when examined with the microscope.

*MYTILUS EDULIS*, Linnæus.—Several of these "common or edible muscles" were collected living.

*MODIOLA PLOCIATULA*, Lamarck.—One living specimen of this ribbed muscle.

*CYCLOCAREIA BOREALIS*, Conrad.—One valve.

*MACOMA GRÆNLANDICA*, Beck.—One dead specimen appears to be of this species.

*MACTRA SOLIDISSIMA*, Chemnitz.—One valve much worn.

*ASTARTE UNDATA*, Gould.—Two perfect specimens and several valves obtained.

*ASTARTE CASTANA*, Say.

*ENSATELLA AMERICANA*, Verrill.—Several dead specimens of this well known "razor shell."

*MYA ARENARIA*, Linnæus.—This is the common "long or soft shell clam." Several small specimens obtained about the Cape, but it occurs in abundance a mile south on the mud flats.

*SAXICAVA RUGOSA*, Linnæus.—One specimen of the variety *artica*.

*ZIRPHEA CRISPATA*, Linnæus.—Dead specimens of this species were obtained from their burrows in the argillaceous sandstone at low water, on the south side of the Cape.

Among the Worms or Annelids may be noted the following:—

*APHRODITA ACULEATA*, Linnæus.—One living specimen of this curious hairy worm, measuring about two inches in length, and half an inch in width.

*LEPIDONOTUS SQUAMATUS*, Leach.—A number of scaly worms were collected, which seem to be either this species, or else *Lepidonotus sublevis*, Verrill.

*NEREIS PELAGICA*, Linnæus.—These were equally common with the above. They are well supplied with hair-like tufts along each side of the body.

The following species of crustaceans were collected:—

*CANCER IRROGATUS*, Say.—This is one of the "rock crabs." It may be known by having nine notches on each side of the head, on the front margin of the shell or carapax, which is of a flat oval shape, reddish, and well marked with numerous fine dark brown spots—two dead specimens.

*HYAS COARCTATA*, Leach.—Three small live specimens of this species of the

"spider crab." This is a favorite morsel of the cod-fish.

#### BIRDS.

**CANADA GOOSE** (*Anser Canadensis*).—Several of these common wild geese were seen.

**BLACK DUCK** (*Anas boschas*).—These were more plentiful than the above.

Another smaller species of duck swam near the water edge past our camp, but being Sunday, the bird, which appeared to have a wing broken, and could have been shot, was unmolested.

**GULLS**—Great numbers of these were seen, both swimming past and also flying over, above the water's edge and along the upper edge of the Cape, where some of them seemed to be building their nest on the face of the cliff portion,—in all cases they kept well out of the range of gun-shot. They appeared to be representatives of the Mackerel Gull (*Larus argentatus*).

**CROW**.—One fine large specimen of the common Crow (*Corvus Americanus*, Audubon) was shot; also another one, apparently a different species, as it is not more than two-thirds the size, and differs somewhat in the form of the beak and feet from the first mentioned. This smaller kind may be what Coues designates as the "Fish Crow."

**CANADA JAY** or **MOOSE BIRD** (*Perisoreus Canadensis*, Linnæus).—One specimen shot.

**ROBIN** (*Turdus migratorius*, Linnæus). One or two seen.

**RUFFED GROUSE** (*Bonassa umbellus*, Linnæus).—This bird is sometimes called a Partridge. A male and female were obtained. Three or four other birds were also observed, but were not close enough to be distinguished.

#### ANIMALS.

**PORCUPINE** (*Erethizon dorsatus*, Linnæus).—These creatures appear to be not uncommon in the neighborhood of the Cape. The bark of quite a number of young birch trees, and also that of some large trees, had been but recently gnawed away by these animals,—one medium-sized specimen was shot.

**RED TREE-SQUIRREL** (*Sciurus Hudsonius*, Pallas). One of these lively little animals was seen running along the top of a fence about a mile from the Cape.

**SAY'S BAT** (*Vespertilio subulatus*, Say).—A small bat, apparently this species, was observed flitting or flying over near the water, round the foot of the Cape.

The foregoing list includes all the specimens which have been determined at present, and all were collected during our short stay.