

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 38a

region where this form has been noticed is at Oenxfjord in West Finmark, where my father found it boring in piles."

This Finmark colony of *Teredo norvegica* is far to the north of the northern margin of the continuous distribution zone of the species on the Norwegian coast.

B. Saumundson<sup>1</sup> writes as follows regarding the occurrence of *Teredo* in Icelandic waters: "The Icelandic name of *Teredo*, 'tremadkur,' was first mentioned as Icelandic by E. Olafsen in his journey through Iceland Soroe in 1772: '*Teredo navalis intra lignum* is the bad worm, which spoils the driftwood' (West Iceland). Later it is mentioned by Mohr, 1786 (Icelandic Natural History) and by Morch (Fauna Mollusc. Island), 1868, both on the authority of Olafsen, so that neither of these two men have noticed it in Iceland themselves.

The species was found living in a pier at Reykjavik by me five years ago, and definitely determined by Ad. Jensen as *T. norvegica* Spengl.

The species is found in driftwood all around the island. It was found by me only in standing lumber (piers) at Reykjavik (West coast)."

A *Teredo* listed as *T. navalis*? and *T. denticulata* is included in Mollier's<sup>2</sup> and Morch's<sup>3</sup> lists of the mollusca of Greenland. Posselt<sup>4</sup> refers Moller's *T. navalis* to *T. denticulata* which he records from a single locality in S. Greenland,—avigtut.

The distribution of *Teredo navalis* along the Atlantic coast of Canada and New England affords an excellent example of discontinuous distribution. The essential features of this distribution are indicated in the sketch map (fig. 2), showing the distribution of *Teredo* in these waters. The map includes south of the Bay of Fundy the recorded occurrences of two or three species besides *T. navalis* but it clearly shows that the coast line distribution of this species is broken by 400 miles or more of coast line along which it is either absent or very rare. This mollusc is present in great abundance around the southern shores of the gulf of St. Lawrence and the coast of Cape Breton island. But southwest of the Str. of Canso it becomes scarce. In the Bay of Fundy, *T. navalis* is either very rare or entirely absent. South of this bay, however, it again becomes common on the Maine coast and from Frenchman's bay southwest appears to be generally present along the New England coast.

Mr. H. E. Miller has furnished the following notes on the distribution of *T. navalis* on the coast of Prince Edward Island: "*Teredo* is present in all waters surrounding the Prince Edward Island and up the inland tidal waters as far as the salinity of the water is sufficient.

"Regarding the coast of New Brunswick to the westward of this province, I cannot speak from personal observation never having visited that coast but from what I can learn the borer is to be found along the whole coast of Miscou and Shippigan and for at least a short distance along the Chaleur Bay coasts. I understand they do not work as far up to the rivers, as in this province. This is readily understood from the fact that the rivers are practically fresh very nearly to the outlet, draining immense areas and salinated by a very small range of tide.

"At Rustico Harbour on the North side of the island, there is great activity. The locality is entirely sandy. At Tignish, on the other hand, another sandy locality, the destruction is much less, but there is a very strong current, much sand in suspension, and considerable fresh water. The same comparison is true between localities of a muddy nature. Considering two localities, one sandy and one muddy, each with a considerable constant suspension of the material forming the bottoms, the destruction appears to be greater in the sandy locality."<sup>1</sup> The photograph here shown in fig. 1 indicates the great activity and abundance of *T. navalis* at Charlottetown on the south coast of the island.

<sup>1</sup> Letter to the writer.

<sup>2</sup> Index Molluscorum Groenlandica, 1842, p. 21.

<sup>3</sup> Mittheilung au Gronland, Vol. XXIX, 1905, pp. 289-362.

<sup>4</sup> Médel. or Gronland, Band 23, 1898, p. 101.