

hundred dollars, and another of similar shape in St. John for the same price." These, of course, are very exceptional instances, the great majority of those found being small, of poor shape and of bad color. It must be borne in mind, in considering these facts, that a great amount of persevering labor and considerable skill is required to obtain such results. Its returns are too uncertain to allow the fishery ever to be of much economic value.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

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18. ***Cardium Islandicum*** Linnæus.

Cardium ciliatum Fabr.

Cockle.

[*Cardium*, heart-shaped; *Islandicum*, Icelandic].

DISTRIBUTION. (a) *General*.—Near low-water mark to fifty fathoms. Cape Cod to Greenland, and circumpolar. Northern Europe, Behring's Straits, Japan.

(b) *In Acadia*.—(in N. B.) Grand Manan, twenty to forty fathoms, mud, *Stimpson*. Rather abundant in sheltered places, also found in Friar's Cove. (In N. S.) Annapolis Basin, rare, *Verkrüzen*. Halifax Harbor, *Willis* and *Jones*. Not reported from Prince Edward Island nor southern part of the Gulf. Probably occurs in mud and fine sand in many places in the Bay of Fundy and on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia.

HABITS. This is a very well-marked species, and, except in its young stages, cannot be confounded with any other on our coast. The valves are of a rounded form, and very convex or much hollowed out. On each, radiating fan-like from near the hinge, are about thirty-six raised angular ribs, which, on the free edge, give the shell a scalloped or crenulated appearance. The epidermis frequently rises into a bristly fringe on their summits, especially in young specimens, and this, with