

Chedabucto Bay and all around Cape Breton, abundant and very destructive. Also around entire coast of Nova Scotia, but much less abundant and not troublesome, *Martin Murphy*.

[As the species of *Teredo* inhabiting our waters have not been well worked out, it is quite probable that there exists at the localities named above other species in addition to *T. navalis*. Indeed, Mr. Murphy, in the second of the papers quoted below, expressly states that either *T. navalis* or *T. Norvagica* exist all around the coast of Nova Scotia. It is greatly to be desired that a thorough study of our species should be made, and all are earnestly requested to assist in this work. Specimens from our waters, either of the animals preserved in alcohol, or of the wood containing their burrows and shells, would be of great value. They should be sent either to Mr. J. F. Whiteaves, of the Dominion Geological Survey, or to the writer.

Teredo navalis prefers water warmer than that of the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic coast; and hence we find it, though present, not at all troublesome in these waters. Its range, where destructive, on the other hand, is nearly coincident with that of the southern fauna of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. Murphy, in his admirable paper on the *Teredo* in Nova Scotia, cited below, misses the explanation of this fact. It is not because these waters are ice-bound in winter that it exists there, but because their warmer summer temperature affords more favorable conditions for the development of its young.]

HABITS. It is difficult to distinguish between the different species of *Teredo*, of which more than twenty are known, but the group or genus, as a whole, is easily recognizable. While differing somewhat in detail, their habits and structure are in general similar, and a description of one will answer with but few modifications for all.

Teredo navalis is the best known of all of the species on account of its great damage to fixed and floating timber works in Europe, particularly the dykes and docks of Holland. It is by no means certain that it is the most common species in Acadia, but beyond all question it does occur on the Gulf of St. Lawrence coast.

In external appearance, the animal fully justifies its common name. But it is a true Mollusc, and a bivalve like the Clam. Though elongated and cylindrical, it shows no trace of constrictions. The anterior end,