can be read at present by only a single Indian. The only other evidence of its use in Acadia that the writer has been able to find, occurs in a paper by Professor L. W. Bailey, in No. VI. of this Society's Bulletin, entitled, "On the Relics of the Stone Age in New Brunswick." He mentions that some shell beads were found with the bones of a child upon the Tobique River. He says,—"They would appear to have been derived from the common fresh water Clams (*Unio* and *Anodonta*), and, considering the circumstances under which they were found, were probably of true Indian and domestic manufacture, rather than imported or imitative products, such as were abundantly made for purposes of barter, in more thickly settled localities."

The Molluscs, from the shells of which white wampum was chiefly made, are entirely wanting upon the shores of Acadia, though that from which the purple was made, viz.: the species we are now considering, was abundant; yet Lescarbot gives us to understand that neither kind was made in Acadia. He did not know, however, from what the purple wampum was made; he supposed it was from jet or a kind of wood. The Quahog must have been extensively used by them as food, and it seems strange that they should not have learned from the tribes to the south to make it themselves.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

Wampum and its History. By Ernest Ingersoll. American Naturalist, Vol. XVII., 1883, pp. 467-479.

Aboriginal Shell-money. By R. E. C. Stearns. Proc. Cal. Academy, Vol. V., pp. 113-120. Also American Naturalist, Vol. III., 1869, pp. 1-5.

Fishery for Quahogs. Fishery Industries of the U. S. Sec. V., Vol. II., pp. 595-613.

20. **Cyprina Islandica** (Lister) Lamarck.

Black Quahog.

[*Cyprina*, from Kupris, a name of Venus; *Islandica*, Icelandic].

DISTRIBUTION. (*a*) *General;*—Shallow water to ninety fathoms. Long Island to Arctic Ocean, and around the