

Perhaps it does. But not for anything of special importance in this connection, for Kiener, many years before, gave us a *pair* of figures quite as good; not to mention that made by Sowerby some years later.

It should be understood that these references are not made in defence of the present specific standing of the shells, but mainly in deference to those readers who may have missed seeing my former articles relating to them. The species, i. e., *C. Greegori*, is doubtless already sufficiently fortified to prevent successful assaults from any quarter.

In conclusion, it might be well to add, that Mr. Smith's rather emphatic "reminder" of my lack of courtesy, is wholly gratuitous, and therefore does not call for comment.

In the interest of peace, however, it is accepted "with thanks," and filed for future courteous consideration.

Philadelphia, October, 1893.

THE SHEEPSCOTE RIVER.

BY REV. HENRY W. WINKLEY.

The fauna of the eastern coast of New England, aside from the species which characterize it as a whole, has a number of small areas where the oyster, quahog and other southern forms exist. The most conspicuous of these areas is Northumberland Straits, where the oyster is abundant enough to be of commercial value. Other points, where the Virginian fauna occurs, are a few sheltered spots on the east coast of Nova Scotia, in Minas Basin, Casco Bay and Massachusetts Bay, with a few outliers of less importance.

These spots on the coast are widely separated from each other, and have in the near neighborhood animals which are adapted to the colder waters. Some few years ago the present writer published a list of thirty species found in Northumberland Straits.¹ The present summer was spent in Wiscasset, Maine; this and a visit to that place three years ago enabled me to dredge in many places in the Sheepscote River.

Wiscasset is ten or twelve miles from the sea and the river is practically a salt water bay or fjord. Its depth is ten fathoms in

¹ Bulletin VII—Nat. Hist. Soc. of New Brunswick.

places, and at no point is it shallow. The width, on the other hand, is but a few hundred yards except at Wiscasset, where it is three quarters of a mile wide. The river is famous for its scallops, *Pecten magellanicus* Gmelin, these occur for the most part in the lower part of the river.

It was frequently reported to me that oysters were to be found "up river" four or five miles. I am sorry to say I had but one day "up river;" that trip, however, revealed the fact that a very narrow spot known as the Falls, separated an upper basin from the main part of the river. Here in the warmer waters oysters do occur, but very few and far between. With the oysters I found a few of the old companions noticed in Northumberland Straits, and abounding south of Cape Cod.

As a whole this river is rich in specimens, and the cold and warm water species are by no means distant neighbors. Some forms are dwarfed, some like *Bullinella alba*, are colored probably by iron to a darker shade than the normal. I believe that more species may be added to the list by a more careful search above the place dredged. I give the list of those found by me in the area extending four or five miles each way from Wiscasset.

<i>Mya arenaria</i> Linn.	<i>Pecten magellanicus</i> Gmelin.
<i>Pandora gouldiana</i> Dall.	<i>Ostrea virginiana</i> Gmel.
<i>Lyonsia hyalina</i> Conrad.	<i>Anomia simplex</i> Orbigny?
<i>Saxicava rugosa</i> Lam.	" <i>aculeata</i> Gmel.
<i>Macoma baltica</i> var. <i>fusca</i> Say.	<i>Diaphana debilis</i> Gld.
<i>Cryptodon gouldii</i> Stimp.	<i>Utriculus gouldii</i> Stimp.
<i>Astarte undata</i> Gld.	<i>Bullinella alba</i> Brown.
<i>Gemma gemma</i> var. <i>totteni</i> Stm.	<i>Chiton marmoreus</i> O. Fab.
<i>Cardium pinnulatum</i> Conrad.	<i>Chiton albus</i> Mont.
<i>Venericardia borealis</i> Conrad.	<i>Acmaea testudinalis</i> Mull.
<i>Nucula proxima</i> Say.	<i>Puncturella noachina</i> Linn.
<i>Nucula dolphnodonta</i> Migh.	<i>Skenea planorbis</i> Fabr.
<i>Yoldia sapotilla</i> Gld.	<i>Cingula minuta</i> Totten.
<i>Mytilus edulis</i> Linn.	<i>Onoba aculeus</i> Gld.
<i>Modiola modiolus</i> Linn.	<i>Lacuna vineta</i> Mont.
<i>Modiola plicatula</i> Lam.	<i>Litorina tenebrosa</i> Mont.
<i>Modiolaria nigra</i> Gray.	" <i>litorea</i> Linn.
" <i>discors</i> Linn.	" <i>palliata</i> Say.
<i>Crenella glandula</i> Stimp.	<i>Odontostomia bisuturalis</i> Say.
	<i>Odontostomia trifida</i> Totten.

Velutina haliotoidea Stimp.	Purpura lapillus Linn.
“ zonata Gld.	Ilyanassa obsoleta Say.
Polynices heros Say.	Nassa trivittata Say.
“ triseriata Say.	Buccinum undatum Linn.
Bela incisula Verr.	Chrysodomus stimpsoni Mörch.
“ harpularia Couth.	Chrysodomus pygmæus Gld.
“ cancellata Migh. & Ad.	Trichotropis borealis Sby.
“ decussata Couth.	

[COMMUNICATED.]

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CONCHOLOGISTS.

The President of the Association regrets that he has been compelled through stress of business engagements and other matters, to temporarily suspend his correspondence upon Conchological matters, but would be glad now to hear from any of the members, especially those whose letters have not been attended to promptly.

The Association has recently not been so active as formerly, but everything looks fair for a go-ahead, prosperous season. Nearly 200 members are enrolled in the Association, and any proposals of new members will be acted upon promptly by the officers. Such proposals should be made to the Secretary, Mr. Chas. W. Johnson, Wagner Institute, Philadelphia.

Members desiring to forward fine specimens of shells to the “American Collection,” will kindly communicate with the President, Mr. John H. Campbell, 1009 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, sending him lists of such species as they wish to forward. Due acknowledgment of shells received will be made in the pages of the “NAUTILUS.”

The most recent addition to the collection has been a fine series of fossil species from the Miocene and Pliocene of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Florida by Mr. Joseph Willcox of Philadelphia. The collection, already, is one of the finest “special collections” in America, and bids fair to surpass all others. Each species is carefully examined, named, mounted and placed in the cases set apart by the Academy of Natural Sciences and the collection as a whole, is kept separate from the general collection of that



Winkley, Henry W. 1893. "The Sheepscote River." *The Nautilus* 7, 81–83.

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