undoubtedly was accidentally and incidentally introduced to the west coast.

In 1881 Dr. Anderson, of Santa Cruz (at the head of Monterey Bay), sent me specimens from said locality, where he found them at the mouth of a lagoon. These were rather under size. It (*Mya*) was quite likely placed at this last station by some of the "shell-fish" dealers of Santa Cruz. An examination of many of the mounds and shell heaps (kitchen-middens) on the shores of San Francisco Bay and the adjacent region, has as yet failed to reveal a fragment of the shells of *Mya arenaria*, though the remains of *Tapes* (*Cuneus*), *Macoma*, *Mytilus*, *Cardium*, &c., are abundant, common, or occasional, in proportions which may be inferred from the order in which I have placed them above.

NATIONAL MUSEUM,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1885.

120.—MEMORANDUM ON WATER RESIDUES FROM COD-HATCHING STATION AT WOOD'S HOLL.

By Dr. J. H. KIDDER.

The residues were received December 5, 1884.

A. "From receiving-tank in hatching-room," about 1 liter of water, copious black, ropy, and flocculent residue; supernatant liquid, yellowish milky. Mixture has decomposed by standing, with development of a bulky black fungus. No sulphureted hydrogen.

B. "From one of the apparatuses in which eggs are placed" about 4 ounces heavy reddish-yellow sediment; supernatant liquid, clear.

Partial analysis of the dried residue results as follows:

	Per cent.
A. Blackens on ignition (organic and volatile matters) and loses	17.74
Incombustible residue (red powder)	82.26
Total	100.00
B. Blackens on ignition and loses	24.214
Incombustible residue (red powder)	75.786
Total	100.000

The loss on ignition is mostly organic matter.

Of inorganic constituents there have been detected: Chlorine, sulphuric acid, calcium, magnesium, silica, alumina (clay), and sesquioxide of iron; the last three named constituting the greater part of the incombustible residue.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1885.