5. HYALINA ARBOREA, Say, sp.

Helix arborea, Say, Mich. Encyc., pl. iv, fig. 4. (1816).

Very common everywhere. Cannot be distinguished from eastern specimens.

6. HYALINA MILIUM, Morse, sp.

Helix milium, Morse, Proc. Bost. Soc. VII, 28, (1859).

Not rare among fallen leaves and moss.

7. HYALINA BINNEYANA, Morse, Journ. Portl. N. H. Soc., I, 13, fig. 25, 26; and pl. ii, fig. 9; pl. vi, fig. 27. (1864).

Not common. I am not very confident that this is the true *Binneyana*. Specimens collected by me have been seen by Dr. Binney, who considered them to be *H. viridula*, and has so recorded them in Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Cambridge, vol. XIII, p. 42. Dr. Dall, however, named other specimens from the same lot *Binneyana* after comparison with typical specimens in the Smithsonian collection. My shells are very different in colour to those I have always received as *viridula*, and neither do they agree exactly with Binney's figure of *Binneyana*, though they are more like the shells that receive the latter name in Ottawa collections. It is just possible that the Vancouver shells may belong to a distinct species.

8. HYALINA CONSPECTA, Bland, sp.

Helix conspecta, Bland, Ann. N. Y. Lyc, VII, 163, fig. 7. (Nov. 1865).

Alaska to California. Next to *striatella* and *arborea* this is the commonest of the smaller land shells in Vancouver Island. It occurs everywhere under logs and stones and among decaying leaves.

9. CONULUS FULVUS, Müller, sp.

Helix fulva, Müll. Verm. Hist., pt. II, p. 56. (1774) = *H. chersina*, Say, + *H. egena*, Say.