

the "breadth" or, as it would now be called, the length of which is stated to be 3.9 inches. The recent receipt from Mr. Simpson of outline drawings of specimens from Dr. Lea's collections, labelled "*A. decora*, from the canal at Cincinnati, Ohio," has, however, convinced the writer of the correctness of Mr. Simpson's determination, though it is very generally believed that *A. decora* is not more than a mere variety of *A. grandis*.

ANODONTA EDENTULA, Say. (*A. undulata*, Lea, et auct. but possibly not of Say; *A. Pennsylvanica*, Lamark, and *A. areolata*, Swainson.)

Dr. R. Ellsworth Call has expressed the opinion that *A. edentula*, Say, is peculiar to the Mississippi drainage system, and *A. undulata*, Say., to those waters that drain into the Atlantic, but the writer has never been able to see any tangible difference between these two shells. In a recent letter to the writer, Mr. Simpson says, "*Anodonta undulata* is no doubt the small form which we have here in the Potomac. Though Say gives no locality, he speaks of it as 'thin and fragile, length near half an inch; breadth seven-tenths.' The figure fairly well represents our shell. This may run into *A. edentula*, but I have never yet been able to connect it with that. The material in Lea's collection, under the name of *A. undulata*, Say, is merely a form or forms of *A. edentula*."

Under one or the other of these names this shell has previously been recorded as having been collected in Lake Matapedia, P.Q., by Dr. R. Bell in 1857; in a small lake in the valley of the Riviere Rouge, P.Q., by W. S. M. D'Urban, in 1858; in the St. Charles River, near Quebec city, by the writer, in 1861, and at Brome Lake, P.Q., by Mr. R. J. Fowler, in 1862.

More recently, it has been collected by Dr. R. Bell in 1883, at Lake Winnipeg, between Forts Alexander and Simpson, and by Professor Macoun, in 1894, in Ontario,