

other times. It has also been taken at Toronto and was abundant at St. William's.

6. *Polygyra sayana* Pilsbry. This species occurs sparingly at De Grassi Point, only five mature examples having been found. The dates of these are July 3rd, 25th, August 15th, 19th, September 20th. These were taken in both hardwood forest and poplar woods. I also took another specimen at Canoe Lake, Algonquin Park, July 26th, 1916.

7. *Polygyra fraterna* (Say). Adult and young individuals of this species were very common at De Grassi Point, throughout the season from April 27th to September 20th, particularly in the latter month and in early spring. It was very generally distributed in the woods. I found it also in a low wooded ravine at Go Home Bay, July 16th, and on Giant's Tomb Island, July 30th. It is also common at Toronto and St. William's.

CIRCINARIIDAE.

8. *Circinaria concava* (Say). De Grassi Point, common and generally distributed in moist woods, mature specimens occurring throughout the season. It is likewise common at Toronto, Miss Ford having collected a number of specimens in the vicinity of the city (Mimico, York Mills, Lambton and the "old Belt Line Cut"), from July 22nd to September 4th; I have also found it here in May. It grows to a larger size at Toronto than at De Grassi Point. I have observed this species feeding upon *Zonitoides arborea*.

ZONITIDAE.

9. *Omphalina fuliginosa* (Griffith). De Grassi Point, fairly common in the hardwood forests, adults having been taken from June 29th to September. When inactive they were usually found under dead leaves. I have also taken it in the vicinity of Toronto.

10. *Omphalina inornata* (Say). De Grassi Point, August 19th and 20th, four mature specimens from the maple-beech woods. These are the only specimens of this species that I have seen. It is one of the rarest species in this locality.

11. *Vitrina limpida* (Gould). During the latter part of June I first noticed the delicate shells of this species under boards and rubbish along the edge of a belt of trees skirting the lake shore at De Grassi Point. The ground here is low and the trees consist largely of tall elms, basswood, white cedar and balsam fir with nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*) and hawthorns in the more open places and along the edge next to the pasture. Some young individuals were found with the shells but they were more abundant in the grass along the edge of the pasture, where it was necessary to lie down and examine the ground closely in order to detect them. These immature specimens grew gradually larger during the summer and full grown specimens were seen in September.