

Brook, much less that of Newfoundland, but my general impression was that of a fauna poor in species, not only of insects, but of other animal groups. The evidence for this seemed to be fairly definite as regards the Orthoptera, and it is well-known to be true of some of the vertebrate groups. There are no native reptiles nor Amphibia in Newfoundland, and many of the characteristic Canadian mammals are absent, e.g., the Moose, Wapiti, Brown Bear (*Ursus richardsoni*), the Sciuridæ, or squirrel family, etc. In the small streams I saw only trout and stickleback; no minnows, nor other Cyprinoids, and no crayfish.

The absence of these animals, or some of them, has been explained as a result of the Glacial Period, during which Newfoundland, already separate from the continent of North America, was independently glaciated or partially covered by an ice-sheet of its own. As a result, its fauna has been in large measure exterminated, instead of being pushed farther south, as on the mainland, and the re-establishment of such exterminated species on the return of favourable conditions has been in many cases impossible.

A faunistic study of Newfoundland is a great desideratum, especially of those groups of animals to whose natural means of distribution a short distance over sea acts as a barrier. Such, for example, are flightless insects, or those incapable of sustained flight, e.g., many Orthoptera, most vertebrates except birds, exclusively fresh-water fishes, the larger Crustacea, land and fresh-water Mollusca, etc. It is among these same groups, except the Mollusca, that we have already noted evidence of a paucity of species. As regards the Mollusca, I have practically no data at hand. I found a few land and fresh-water forms, including a single Mussel (*Anodonta* sp.), which was common in Beaver Pond, a few fresh-water snails, such as the common *Planorbis campanulatus*, and a few land forms, of which the large *Succinea ovalis* was very plentiful. I also picked up *Pyramidula cronkhitei anthonyi*, a little striated form common almost everywhere in Canada, *Agriolimax agrestis*, a common garden slug, introduced from Europe, and *Helix hortensis*. This last form, already recorded from Newfoundland by Prof. Cockerell, is a species of very interesting distribution, occurring on the eastern coast of North America