

Lamarck and others, will ultimately have to be retained for some of these shells.

ANODONTA, Lamarck, 1879.

ANODONTA BENEDICTII, Lea.

Specimens which appear to have been identified with this species by Dr. Lea have already been recorded by Dr. R. Bell¹ as having been collected by himself, in 1860, at Batch-ah-wah-nah Bay, Lake Superior; in the St. Mary River, near Sugar Island, and on the north shore of Lake Huron, at Lacloche Island. Professor Macoun has recently (1894) collected it at Rondeau, near Point aux Pins, on the Ontario side of Lake Erie, and a few specimens, which Mr. Simpson thinks are probably referable to *A. Benedictii*, were collected by Dr. R. Bell, in 1883, at Lake Winnipeg, between Fort Alexander and Elk Island. Mr. Simpson is inclined to believe that *A. Benedictii* may be only a variety of *A. ovata*, Lea.

ANODONTA DECORA, Lea.

Eight full grown specimens and one immature shell of a very large *Anodonta*, which Mr. Simpson refers to *A. decora*, were collected by Mr. Law, of Chatham, at Rondeau, Ontario, and presented by him to the Museum of the Survey, through Professor Macoun, in 1884. One of the adult shells from this locality, a fairly average specimen, measures 6.6 inches in length, 4 inches in height and 3.1 inches in breadth or thickness. The umbones of each are remarkably ventricose and prominent. The test is rather thick, the hinge line short, and the cardinal angles are rounded in front and obtusely angular behind. The writer has long been under the impression that these shells could be identified with the typical form of *A. grandis*, Say, as they do not correspond at all well with Lea's figures or measurements of *A. decora*,

¹ In Canad. Nat. and Geol., Vol. VI., p. 269.