

In any case it should be added to our list as occurring in the Quyon. In outward appearance it resembles a small specimen of the common brown clam, *Unio complanatus*.—F. R. L.

INTRODUCED MOLLUSCA

It is well known that the eggs of many species of mollusks, as well as the mollusks themselves, are highly resistant to heat and cold, and that some endure desiccation extending over long periods of time. The eggs are frequently deposited among the roots and stems of grasses and plants. Several species have been widely distributed in the straw used for packing articles shipped from Europe to this country. I have no doubt that *Helix cantiana*, which abounds at Quebec in restricted localities near the Citadel and the Observatory, originated in the packing material thrown over the walls of the fortress and on the declivity above the Cove Fields. Two notable importations were brought to my notice some time ago. One was the large European slug, *Limax maximus*, L., which was found by Mr. Scrim in one of his conservatories at Ottawa. The animal had an extent of over four inches, and would in large numbers be very destructive. Fortunately it occurs but rarely and is easily seen. But the other, *Zonites alliarius*, is a much more serious pest. It is minute in size and occurs in considerable numbers. Mr. Scrim finds it chiefly in the greenhouse devoted to the cultivation of palms, ferns and selaginellas. The lace-like traceries wrought on the under surface of a leaf betray the presence of the tiny operator and result in his destruction. When crushed by the horny-handed toilers in the greenhouse, the animal gives forth with its dying breath a strong and surprisingly permanent odor of garlic. Hence the specific name—*alliarius*, L.—F. R. L.

I have received from Mr. G. A. Knight, of Mount Tolmie Nurseries, Victoria, B.C., specimens of this European Mollusk which he has found in some numbers in his greenhouses.—J. F.