

<i>Stations.</i>	<i>Streams.</i>
Galt,	Grand River,
Kimberley,	Beaver River,
Hespeler,	Speed River,
Markdale,	Rocky Saugeen River,
Hornings Mills,	Pine River,
Welland Canal,	Welland River,
Owen Sound,	Sydenham River,
Meaford,	Big Head River,
York,	Grand River,
Severn,	Severn River,
Washago,	Black River,
Port Elgin,	Saugeen River,
Walkerton,	Saugeen River,
Salem,	Irwine,
Belwood, Conestogo and St. Jacobs,	Grand and Conestogo Rivers,
Cambers,	Speed River,
Kilworth, Fenshaw, Ealing, Kim- berley,	Thames, three branches,
Arkona,	Aux Sables River.

In the present year a good many other stations will probably be added. With a car at their disposal the points could be readily reached and often much time saved.

The investigation might also be extended beyond the province of Ontario. The St. John river, N.B., has a large area that may possibly be suitable for mussel culture. Ten miles above Fredericton the Keswick stream enters from the north, and below this point the bed is literally choked with alluvial islands. At Sugar island, the largest of the group, the river measures 2.5 miles from bank to bank. From Fredericton to Gingetown, a distance of 34 miles, the surrounding land is very low. On the east a mere alluvial flat of great extent separates the waters of the St. John from those of the Jemseg. Some farmers here obtain annually a crop of fish and vegetables.¹ A few of the upper sinuses that branch off to the east from the river might also be suitable for clams. One would not expect to find our larger species there now, but it does not necessarily follow that they would not thrive if introduced. The greatest difficulty would probably be found in procuring the proper species of fish to act as hosts. Here it may be mentioned that in the flood areas of the Mississippi many fish, cut off from the river when the flood subsides, are caught, infected and liberated again. In this way the double purpose of restocking river with clams and reclaiming the fish is served.

In Manitoba there seems to have been an immigration from the upper waters of the Mississippi region. I am informed that in the *Journal of Conchology* (Leeds, Eng.) IV., pp. 339-346, 1885, there is an interesting account of the Mollusca of Manitoba by R. M. Christy. In a letter received from Dr. Bryant Walker, Detroit, Mich., relative to this article, it is stated that the author (Mr. Christy) lists nineteen species of which six are unidentified. They are: *L. recta*, *radiata*, *luteola*, *borealis*, and *alata*. *Q. rubiginosa*, *plicata*, *lachrymosa*, (and *asperimo*), *undulata* and *heros*. *Symp. complanata*; *Stroph. edentula*. Mussels in that region were abundant and especially in the Shell river, which runs into the Assiniboine from the east, about fifty miles above its junction with the Qu'Appelle. Hundreds of dead shells belong to many species occurred.

¹ The St. John River. Dr. W. Bailey.