ous forests of Europe. Does not this clearly show a connecting land passage also at that time (a chain of Islands probably)?

FRESH WATER AND LAND SHELLS.

When we compare the shells we find in the Rivers, Brooks, Lakes of Canada, with the ones familiar to us in the Old Country, we recognize the identity in many instances, viz., "Limnea," "Planorbis," "Sucinea" (the writer is not in possession of any European Unios—River Mussels to compare with specimens found here, and therefore abstains from expressing views which may be erroneous). The writer when in command of the Depot 2nd Battalion, 16th Regiment, in the South of Ireland, collected a large number of the banded land snails of the district. Many years after, when employed in Geological researches in the Island of Anticosti, he discovered, many miles away from any human habitation by the sea shore, three living specimens which were obtained identical with the one familiar to him in the Old Country. Two I placed in a rockery here (I have not seen them since); the other I gave to Mr. Hanham, who ascertained from a friend in Ottawa that "he was quite right in his opinion regarding the land snail recently forwarded." It is said Mediterranean sailors take such live stock on board sometimes, and that the common garden one has by some accident established itself on "the Banks of the St. Lawrence." That may be; yet I doubt whether "British sailors" ever conveyed to Anticosti "the Helices" I found there. My countrymen, I feel assured, would be as willing to recognize such things as an article of diet as "the Indian Curry Powder," which a well-meaning but not overwise English Peer suggested, as a means of meeting Irish starvation in Famine times.

I certainly read an account of the accidental introduction into the States of a British banded snail some years ago. It was found attached to a plant brought from England, and after arrival produced a number of young ones with bands, color, etc., differing in several instances. Such, no doubt,