

*Unio Canadensis* of Lea is supposed, as yet, to be peculiar to Lower Canada. It is, however, a species but little understood and may be detected in the northern New England states. A *Valvata* found by Mr Bell at Matanna, and Little Lake Matapedia, and perhaps new to science, I have never found in the New England states. It resembles so closely a depressed variety of *Valvata piscinalis* of Europe, that I hesitate to separate it from that species. The whole of the land and fresh-water shells of Lower Canada, with these two exceptions, are also found in New England.

But in endeavouring to generalize on the geographical distribution of the mollusca in Canada, we cannot afford to ignore the additional evidence afforded by our knowledge respecting other groups of animals, and of the sister science of botany. It will be more philosophical to consider the geographical distribution of plants and animals *generally*, than to take any one isolated group of animals for *special* consideration and study.

Mr. Woodward, in his excellent "Manual of the Mollusca," has considered that the peculiarities of the molluscan fauna of Canada, are so well marked that we are justified in considering the Canadian as a distinct Natural-history province. This view I have endeavoured to show, in a previous paper, is not borne out by an increased knowledge of facts. The naturalist, looking on the map of Canada, observes an irregular peninsula stretching down to the southwest, and at its furthest extremity running parallel to the state of Ohio. From that state it is divided by Lake Erie, which at this point varies from thirty to sixty miles in width. Cutting off this peninsula (say from Georgian Bay in Lake Huron on the west, to Toronto on the east,) we have then left the greater part of Upper and the whole of Lower Canada. The animals and plants of this peninsula appear to have decided affinities with the western Natural-history province. Thus, in the museum of the Natural History Society, the few fresh-water shells from this region are well known western forms. As examples I may cite :

*Unio fragilis*, Raf.

(= *U. gracilis*, Barnes.)

" *subrotundus*, Raf.

(= *U. circulus*, Lea.)

" *costatus*, Raf.

(= *U. undulatus*, Barnes.)

*Unio flavus*, Raf.

(= *U. rubiginosus*, Lea.)

" *quadrulus*, Raf.

(= *U. lacrymosus*, Lea.)

*Physa gyrina*, Say.

Judging from what we know of the zoology and botany of