

the widely distributed *Vittrina limpida*, *Hyalina arborea*, *Hyalina radiatula*, *Conulus fulvus*, *Patula striatella*, *Vallonia costata* (form *gracilicosta*) and *Ferussacia subcylindrica*. Besides these there are specimens of three species of *Pupa*, namely *P. armifera* (19 specimens,) *P. Blandi*, (4), and *P. Holzingeri*, (2) all collected from drift by the Red Deer River. Lastly, there were specimens of 3 species of *Succinea* which, throughout this paper I have called *S. avara*, *S. ovalis* and *S. Grosvenori*. I must say however that though using these names I am of opinion that the first two are applied to shells specifically distinct from the eastern shells that are so called.

Of freshwater shells Mr. Wheeler collected 13 species; the ubiquitous *Limnea palustris* and *L. stagnalis*, *Planorbis trivolvris* and *Physa heterostrophia*, *Bulinus hyphnerum* and *Pisidium abditum*; also the less abundant *Limnea desidiosa* *L. asperata* and *L. reflexa*, *Segmentina armigera*, *Valvata tricarinata* (Red Deer River) and lastly a number of specimens of *Planorbis nautilus* var. *cristatus*, which I begin to think must be indigenous to North America. These last named shells were found in moss from the bed of a muskeg in township 39, range 23, W. of 4th. meridian. Specimens of *L. reflexa* in this collection are the largest I have ever seen, attaining a length of 42 mm.

The latest of Mr. Wheeler's collections was received in January last and contains the shells collected by him during the summer of 1894 in Southern Alberta in the neighbourhood of Macleod and the Little Bow River.

There are not so many species in this as in the former collections but among them are three notable additions to our list, *Planorbis umbilicatellus* (2 specimens), *Limnea bulimoides* and *Sphaerium Jayanum*. The first named appears to be quite distinct from *P. parvus* with which, judging merely from the original description and figure, I was formerly inclined to unite it. This interesting shell was described as *Planorbis umbilicatus* by Mr. J. W. Taylor in the English "Quarterly Journal of Conchology" Vol. iv, p. 451 (July 1884), from specimens collected by Mr. R. M. Christy, near Brandon, Birtle and Rapid City in Manitoba. The name being pre-occupied it was changed to *umbilicatellus* by Mr. T. D. E. Cockerell in the "Conchologists' Exchange"