

menseshoal to the northward of that island, which with the opposite coast of Labrador is no doubt occupied by this fauna. Returning down the coast we find it following very closely the line of floating ice as laid down in the charts. It includes the Mingan Islands, partially embracing Anticosti, and then sweeps around towards Cape Breton, there meeting the warmer waters of the Gulf Stream.

Thus, south of Labrador, it is apparently a *shoal* fauna, and we would propose for it the name of the *Syrtensian Fauna*, indicative of the physical features that limit its bounds.

This fauna seems to have its equivalent upon the European side of the Atlantic in Finmark, where Lövé<sup>\*</sup> records the discovery of several new species of Mollusks and other invertebrates. The climatic conditions are very similar, and the insect fauna and the flora correspond very exactly with the insects and plants of Labrador.<sup>†</sup> Indeed, there is apparently a belt of faunæ intermediate between the boreal province on both sides of the Atlantic on the one hand, and the circumpolar province, which touches upon the southern point of Greenland, includes Iceland, and spreads out so as to include Finmark and the neighboring islands. Dr. Gould, in noticing the distribution of our mollusks, mentions the fact that "about 20 species may be regarded as intermediate, being found most frequently by fishermen about the Banks, Newfoundland, and the islands intervening between Greenland and England. (Invertebrates of Massachusetts, p. 316).

Thus with our present knowledge we can approximate very nearly to the southern limits of this *shoal* fauna, and trace the isolated patches situated upon the cold and unprotected elevations, which rise in the warmer seas of New England; but our imperfect information respecting the range northward of its most characteristic species, does not allow us to speak with much certainty how far up the eastern coast of Labrador these species extend, or whether those few species, which reach Greenland and occur there rarely, may not be considered as foreigners to the soil. For example: of *Apporhais occidentalis*, which is so profusely abundant in the Straits of Belle Isle, Mörch reports but a fragment from Greenland. This is analogous to the occurrence of

<sup>\*</sup> Identified by Dr. William Stimpson.

<sup>†</sup> In a communication to the Boston Society of Natural History, "Proceedings," 1863, Mr. S. H. Scudder has intimated that there is an insect fauna peculiar to Eastern Labrador, and in conversation with the writer, has also spoken of the close analogy, which the insects of Labrador bear to those of Lapland.