

company and was successful in finding several species that had escaped his notice.

The result of our joint collections was published in the "Nautilus" for December 1893 (Vol. VII. p. 85.) Nineteen species (14 land and 5 freshwater) are enumerated in that paper and two other land shells should also have been included viz. *Pupa simplex* and *Vertigo ovata* of both of which species Mr. Bean had taken specimens.

During the past three summers (1892-3-4) Mr. A. O. Wheeler. D.L.S. (now of the Canadian Topographical Survey, Ottawa) has been surveying in different parts of the district. While in the field he has always, most kindly, kept a sharp lookout for shells, and at the close of each season has very liberally sent his collections to me. As a result chiefly of Mr. Wheeler's industry and success as a collector I am now able to present a list of 44 species of land and freshwater shells inhabiting this little known part of the Dominion.

The first of Mr. Wheeler's collections was made in the summer of 1892. Shells were obtained in the Battle River at a point where the Calgary and Edmonton trail touches the river, about 60 miles south of the last named town. From this locality came five (5) specimens of *Anodonta lacustris*, two of *Margaritana complanata*, one of *Unio luteolus* and two of the large heavy form which in Canada goes by the name of *Unio subovatus*; also, three valves of *Pisidium abditum* and a single valve of a *Sphaerium* which Mr. E. W. Roper has pronounced to be probably *S. fabale*.

A few shells were also collected in a creek and a slough both near Egg Lake, twelve miles south of Victoria (a Hudson Bay Post) on the Saskatchewan River. In the creek were obtained *Planorbis trivolvis* and *Limnaea stagnalis*; and in the dried up slough *Segmentina armigera* (one specimen,) *Limnaea palustris*, *Sphaerium solidulum* (four valves only) and twelve specimens of a *Succinea* which I think must be *S. Grosvenori*.

Mr. Wheeler's next collection was a much larger one made in 1893 while he was surveying 30 or 35 miles east of Red Deer on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. Among the land shells, which were mostly collected in dried-up sloughs, were numerous specimens of