

These two species were the only ones known when Mr. Say published his description. The former of them is very common and assumes a great variety of forms and colours. Those that were brought by the N. W. Expedition are larger than those of our eastern waters. They have the epidermis pale green, rayed; they are gibbous; have the beaks elevated, and base falcated.

Diam. 1.0 Length 1.4 Breadth 2.4

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Our thanks are due to the following gentle-

men, for specimens and information.

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} of New-York.

REPRINTS OF RARE PAPERS ON MOLLUSCA. -- ELKANAH BILLINGS ON LAND SNAILS OF THE MOUNTAIN OF MONTREAL. (Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, 2: 97-101, figs. 2-6, 1857).

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4. TERRESTRIAL MOLLUSCA. While turning over the stones in search of geological specimens, I found during a single visit to the mountain no less than five species of land shells. Three of these were easily determined - a fourth appears to be a described

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species, but of the fifth I can find no account, and it may be new. These two must, therefore remain unnoticed for the present.

(Figs. 2 and 3)

Figs. 2 and 3. - *Helix Albolabris* (Say)
(The White Lipped *Helix*.) Montreal Mount-

ain, 24th April, 1857.

In the above two figures the largest and most common species is represented, and the following is the description given in Gould's *Invertebrata of Massachusetts*.

(Quotation from Gould omitted here)

This is one of the most abundant of the few species of snails found in Canada. In all newly cleared lands the whitened shells of dead specimens are everywhere to be met with and living ones may be procured by searching under decaying logs, rotten stumps or stones. Limestone cliffs overgrown with small trees and herbage are more especially favoured haunts of this species. Dr. Gould remarks:

"This is our largest snail, and, though so simple in its structure and coloring, is a

pleasing shell. Its delicately striated surface,

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and broad white lip, cannot fail to gain admiration. It is subject to very little variety, the principal variations being the want of the white reflected lip, and the open umbilicus in its immature stages.

"The economy of these animals may be briefly stated as follows: They subsist upon decaying leaves and vegetable fibre, under which they usually shelter themselves. In moist weather and after showers, they issue from their retreats, and crawl over the leaves or up the trunks of trees, until driven back by a change of the weather. In early spring they are often seen collected in groups on the sunny side of the rocks. In June they deposit their eggs, to the number of thirty to eighty, in the light mould by the side of rocks and logs. These are white, opaque, and elastic; and in about twenty to thirty days the young animal issues from them with a shell consisting of one whorl and a half. In October they cease to feed, and select a place under some log or stone where they may be sheltered for the winter, and there they fix themselves with the mouth upwards. This they close by secreting a thin, transparent membrane, and as the weather becomes cold, they grow torpid and remain in that state until the warmth of spring excites them to break down the barrier, and enter upon a new campaign of duty and pleasure."

(Figs. 4 and 5)

Figs. 4 and 5. - *Helix Alternata* (Saz.)

This species is easily recognised when good specimens are procured, by the numerous bands of brown colour which ornament the surface. It is more depressed or flatter than *H. albolarbris*, and the umbilicus is not covered over, but open, so that all the whorls may be seen from the under side. In the dead and partly decayed shells the colour for the greater part disappears, but the perfect ones make rather handsome cabinet specimens. It is thus described in the work above cited.

(Quotation from Gould omitted here)

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The habits of this species are similar to those of *H. Albolabris*.

(Fig. 6)

Fig. 6. - *Helix Monodon* (Rackett.)

The species represented by Fig. 6. - "the single-toothed snail," is much smaller than either of the other two, and not so abundant. It has a sort of a tooth on the whorl just at the edge of the aperture. The technical description is thus given.

(Quotation from Gould omitted here).

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The hair-like projections above mentioned, and also represented in the figure, did not appear on the specimens I collected on the mountain, and Dr. Gould says they are often wanting at every stage of growth.

E. B.