REPRINTS OF RARE ARTICLES ON MOLLUSCA. -- Robert Bell on Recent Land and Fresh-water Shells collected around Lakes Superior and Huron in 1859-60. ---Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, vol. 6, pp. 268-270, 1861.

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ARTICLE XVII. -- List of Recent Land and Freshwater Shells collected around Lakes Superior and Huron in 1859-60. By Mr. Robert Bell, Assistant to Alexander Murray, Esq., Geological Survey of Canada.

(For the "Canadian Naturalist.")

## TERRESTRIAL GASTEROPODA.

1. Helix alternata, Say. North shore of Lake Huron; Manitoulin Islands and the smaller islands between them and the main land; S. W. side of Georgian Bay. On a small island near Lacloche Island about a pint of these shells was collected in the space of two yards.

2. "albolabris, Say. Keweenaw Point; Grand Island; north shore of L. Huron; Manitonlin Islands; S. W. side of Georgian Bay.

3. "monodon, Raskett. Grand Island; E. shore of L. Superior; Grand Manitoulin Island; S. W. side of Georgian Bay; Sarnia.

4. "tridentata, Say. S. W. side of Georgian Bay.

5. " concava, Say. Rabbit Island, Sarnia.

6. " multilineata, Say. Abundant on swampy ground at Sarnia.

7. " aborea, Say. East side of L. Superior; Sault Ste. Marie; N. side of L. Huron, Manitoulin Islands; S. W. side of Georgian Bay.

8. " striatella, Anthony. East shore of L. Superior and north of L. Huron; Grand Manitoulin Island.

9. "lineata, Say. East shore of L. Superior; Sault Ste. Marie; Bruce Mines; Mississaugi River; Grand Manitoulin Island.

10. "labyrinthica, Say. Batch-ahwah-nah Bay; Sault Ste. Marie; Mississaugi River; Grand Manitoulin Island.

11. " chersina, Say. Bruce Mines.

12. "fuliginosa, Griff. S. W. side of Georgian Bay, Sarnia.

13. Succinea ovalis, Gould. Tequamenen River (near Whitefish Point); Mississaugi River; Grand Manitoulin Island; Sarnia.

14. " avara, Say. Manitouwaning Bay.

15. Bulimus harpa, Say. Bruce Mines.

16. Vertigo -----. Various localities on the East side of L. Superior.

#### FRESH-WATER GASTEROPODA.

1. Physa heterostropha, Say. Numerous localities on the south side of L. Superior; Goulais River; Sugar Island; Manitouwaning Bay; White Cloud Island; Owen Sound; Sarnia.

2. " elongata, Say. Township of Nottawasaga.

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3. Limnaea stagnalis, Lam. L'Anse; Grand Marais; Grand Island; Sarnia.

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4. Limnaea umbrosa, Say. Manitouwaning; Lacloche Island; Owen Sound; Sarnia.

5. " umbilicata, Say. Manitouwaning.

6. " caperata, Say. Tequamenen River; Batch-ah-wah-nah Bay.

7. " modicella, Say. Sarnia.

8. Planorbis trivolvis, Say. Sousonwagami Creek (S. side L. Superior); Sarnia.

9. " campanulatus, Say. Lacloche Island; Manitouwaning; Owen Sound; Small lake at Cape Rich; Sarnia.

10. "bicarinatus, Say. Tequamenen River; Batch-ah-wah-nah River; Lacloche Island; Manitouwaning; Sarnia.

11. " armigerus, Say. Bruce Mines; Manitouwaning.

12. " parvus, Say. Sousonwagami Creek.

13. Amnicola porata, Say. Sousonwagami Creek; Owen Sound.

14. Valvata tricarinata, Say. Sousonwagami Creek; Owen Sound.

15. "humeralis, Say. Owen Sound.

16. Paludina decisa, Say. Tequamenen River; Goulais River; Batch-ah-wah-nah River; Owen Sound; Sarnia.

17. Melania Niagarensis, Lea. Tequamenen River; Batch-ah-wah-nah Bay, a large coarse variety; common along the shore of Georgian Bay from Cabot's Head to Collingwood.

18. " acuta, Lea. Abundant in St. Mary's River below the Sault.

## FRESH-WATER LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

1. Unio complanatus, Lea. Sousonwagami Creek; Tequamenen River; Batch-ah-wahnah Bay; Goulais River; Mississaugi River; Lacloche Island.

2. " radiatus, Lam. Sousonwagami Creek; Batch-ah-wah-nah Bay; Goulais River; Sugar Island; Mississaugi River; Lacloche Island.

3. "ventricosus, Barnes. Mississaugi River, very abundant.

4. " rectus, Lam. Mississaugi River.

5. " ellipsis, Lea. Mississaugi River.

6. Margaritana rugosa, Barnes. Mississaugi River.

7. " marginata, Lea. Mississaugi River.

8. Anodonta cygnea, Linn. Sousonwagami Creek; Lacloche Island.

9. "subcylindraca, Lea. Batch-ahwah-nah Bay; Goulais River; Sousonwagami Creek.

10. "Benedictiana, Lea, Sousonwagami Creek; Grand Marais; Batch-ah-wah-nah Bay; Sugar Island; Lacloche Island.

11. " fragilis, Lam. Sousonwagami Creek.

12. " . A species like A. implicata, Say, Batch-ah-wah-nah Bay.

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13. Cyclas similis, Say. Owen Sound.

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14. Cyclas partumeia? Say. Amagoos Creek (Batch-ah-wah-nah Bay); Tequamenen River.

15. Cyclas ----. A very small species was found in great numbers in the stomachs of whitefish at Marquette in the beginning of July.

16. Psidium dubium ? Say. Tequamenen River.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT: MALACOLOGIA, A NEW INTERNATIONAL MALACOLOGICAL JOURNAL

Thanks to a great deal of hard work and some sound planning on the part of several malacologists, the Institute of Malacology, 2415 South Circle Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan, will now publish MALACOLOGIA, an International Journal of Malacology. Volume 1, No. 1, is dated September 1962 and sample pages have been distributed by mail to the malacological fraternity.

The following statements by the Editors will make the scope and goals of this new publication clear:

"There is a definite need for a malacological journal which publishes longer papers (i.e., those over 7-10 pages). No publication now exists which can handle such papers on an international scale, and very few local journals can publish long papers. Expansion of one of the present local malacological journals into a larger, international journal seems to be neither possible nor economically feasible. The need for such a publication is becoming more and more acute with the current rapid increase in malacological research.

"The Institute of Malacology, a non-profit organization, proposes to publish an international journal of malacology, Malacologia, planned specifically for lengthy and significant papers. The journal will have an international editorial board of competent and well-known malacologists, will publish in five languages, and will be inexpensive enough to ensure a relatively large subscription." A grant from the National Science Foundation assures publication of MALACOLOGIA for the initial period during which it can become known and supported. The directions to authors prepared by the Editors, emphasize the high quality and interest of the journal. We quote these directions, in part.

"Malacologia will publish original monographs and longer papers devoted primarily or exclusively to the study of mollusks. It aims to provide a common medium for such different aspects of malacology as anatomy, ecology, medical malacology, paleontology, physiology, and taxonomy. The journal will try to combine scholarly standards with prompt publication. All manuscripts will be reviewed by at least two editors.

"Manuscripts (for the time being) may be in English, French, German, Russian or Spanish. They must contain a concise but adequate a bstract for translation into the other languages.

"Style will be changed as little as possible, and then mainly in places of possible ambiguity or where economy of space may be achieved. Contributors in the English language are advised to follow the recommendations of the "Style Manual for Biological Journals" .... "

STERKIANA offers MALACOLOGIA all best wishes for success and urges all malacologists who read this announcement to subscribe to this new journal.

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