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## NOTES ON SOME FRESH-WATER AND LAND SHELLS FROM KEEWATIN, NORTHERN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY J. F. WHITEAVES.

The Museum of the Geological Survey of Canada has recently received several fresh-water shells, collected in the summer season of 1901, from the Ekwan (Equan) River, and Sutton (Trout) Lake, Keewatin, by Mr. D. B. Dowling; from the Ontario side of Lake Abitibi by Mr. W. J. Wilson; and from Chilliwack and Sumas lakes, in the New Westminster district of British Columbia, by Mr. J. M. Macoun; also a few land shells from the valley of the Chilliwack River, B.C., collected by Mr. Macoun in 1901.

The following lists of the species represented in these collections are submitted as a contribution to our knowledge of the geographical distribution of the inland mollusca of Canada.

### A.—FRESH-WATER SHELLS.

From the Ekwan River, Keewatin.

*Anodonta Kennicotti*, Lea. Varieties. Eight specimens.

*Anodonta marginata*, Say (= *A. fragilis*, Lam.). One specimen.

*Lampsilis luteola*, var. *ochracea*, Dekay. Three specimens.

From Sutton Lake, Keewatin.

*Valvata tricarinata*, Say. One dead and bleached specimen.

*Valvata sincera*, Say. " " "

*Planorbis parvus*, Say. " " "

*Limnæa stagnalis*, L. Two badly broken but fresh-looking specimens.

*Limnæa palustris*, Muller. Two specimens.



*Limnæa catascopium*, Say. Small, thick-shelled variety ; several.

From the Ontario side of Lake Abitibi.

*Anodonta grandis*, var. *Footiana*, Lea. A full sized left valve.

*Lampsilis luteola* (Lamarck). One perfect and adult specimen

*Sphærium striatinum*. (Lamarck). Four specimens.

From Chilliwack Lake, B.C.

*Anodonta Nuttalliana*, Lea. Several perfect and "living" specimens.

From Sumas Lake, B.C.

*Anodonta Oregonensis*, Lea. Several.

*Anodonta Wahlamatensis*, Lea. Several.

*Planorbis trivolvis*, Say. Several.

*Limnæa palustris*, Muller. Several.

*Physa*, species uncertain. Several, but mostly immature.

#### B.—LAND SHELLS.

From the valley of the Chilliwack River.

*Epiphragmophora fidelis* (Gray). Four adult living specimens.

*Polygyra* (*Arionta*) *Townsendiana* (Lea). Typical form ; one specimen.

*Polygyra* (*Stenotrema*) *germana* (Gould). One specimen.

*Circinaria sportella* (Gould). Four specimens.

Most of the species of Unionidæ in the foregoing lists were kindly determined by Mr. C. T. Simpson, of the U. S. National Museum, who has charge of the types of Unionidæ described by the late Dr. Isaac Lea, and now preserved in that institution.

In regard to two of the species of *Anodonta* enumerated in these lists, the following remarks may be made.

*Anodonta Kennicotti*, Lea. In Mr. Simpson's "Synopsis of the Naiades", published by the Smithsonian Institute in 1901, *A. Simpsoniana*, Lea, and *A. Dallasiana*, Lea, are included among the synonyms of *A. Kennicotti*. The types of *A. Kennicotti* are from Great Slave Lake, at Fort Erie, and the north end of Lake Winnipeg ; the type of *A. Simpsoniana* is from Fort Rae, Great Slave Lake, and that of *A. Dallasiana* from Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Saskatchewan. The types of all three were



collected by the late Major Kennicott. Under the name *A. Simpsoniana*, *A. Kennicotti* has been recorded by the writer as occurring on the Ontario shores of lakes Erie and Superior, in lakes Nipigon, Winnipeg and Manitoba, and in the district of Saskatchewan. Mr. Simpson gives the geographical range of *A. Kennicotti* as "upper and middle St. Lawrence River system; north-west into the Mackenzie drainage", so that its occurrence so far to the north-eastward as the Ekwan River is of considerable interest.

*Anodonta Wahlamatensis*, Lea. In the Revista do Museu Paulista, vol. I, p. 220, San Paulo (Brazil) 1895, Dr. H. von Ihering says that *A. Wahlamatensis*, Lea, and *A. Californiensis*, Lea, are synonyms of *A. Nuttalliana*, Lea, but that *A. Oregonensis*, Lea, and *A. angulata*, Lea, are different species.

Ottawa, May 30th, 1902.

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## THE PARULA WARBLER.

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BY ROBERT ELLIOTT, Bryanston, Ont.

(Read before the Ornithological Section of the Entomological Society of Ontario.)

The commonest birds are not always the best known. Ask an ornithologist to describe off hand an American Crow and the chances are that, however used he is to seeing the bird in his walks afield, he has waived the minute points which differentiate this bird from closely allied forms not found here. Now had we a second species of more pointed wing, or of slenderer build, or possessing some slight whitish lines on the neck, how critically would he watch our common crow to distinguish it from its relative! He would in time know two kinds better than he now knows one.

Mr. Joseph Beck and I, usually working together, have taken in this locality, nine specimens of Lincoln Sparrow. As an almost necessary result, we have become much better acquainted with the Song Sparrow than we were before we became familiar with its congener.

For several years after I began the study of birds, while my rarer specimens were all preserved, I had no collection of my own. That sylvan gem—the Parula—has passed several times through



Whiteaves, Joseph Frederick. 1902. "Notes on Some Fresh-water and Land Shells." *The Ottawa naturalist* 16(4), 91–93.

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