immense range, as the *Sanguinolaria rugosa*, Lamk., which is found in the West Indies, Brazil, the Red Sea, Tranquebar, the Chinese Sea, and in the island of Annaa, one of the South Sea Islands, where it was discovered by Mr. Cuming.*

The same naturalist obtained more than a hundred species of shells from the eastern coast of Africa, identical with those collected by himself at the Philippines and in the eastern coral islands of the Pacific Ocean, a distance equal to that from pole to pole.† The *Cypræa moneta*, a Mediterranean shell, occurs also in South Africa, the Isle of France, the East Indies, in China, the South Sea, and even as far west as Otaheite. The *Turbo petræus* inhabits the seas of England, Guadaloupe, and the Cape of Good Hope.‡

The *Ianthina frägilis* has wandered into almost every sea, both tropical and temperate. This "common oceanic snail" derives its buoyancy from an admirably contrived float, which has enabled it not only to disperse itself so universally, but to become an active agent in disseminating other species, which attach themselves, or their ova, to its shell.§

It is evident that, among the Testacea, as in plants and the higher order of animals, there are species which have a power of enduring a wide range of temperature, whereas others cannot resist a considerable change of climate. Among the freshwater mollusks, and those which breathe air, Férussac mentions a few instances of species of almost universal diffusion.

The *Helix putris* (*Succinea putris*, Lam.), so common in Europe, where it reaches from Norway to Italy, is also found in Egypt, in the United States, in Newfoundland, Jamaica, Tranquebar, and, it is even said, in the Marianne Isles. As this animal inhabits constantly the borders of pools and streams where there is much moisture, it is not impossible that different water-fowl have been the agents of spreading some of its minute eggs, which may have been entangled in their feathers. *Helix aspersa*, one of the commonest of our larger land-shells, is found in South America, at the foot of Chimborazo, as also in Cayenne, and in St. Helena. Some conchologists have conjectured that it was accidentally imported in some ship; for it is an eatable species, and these animals are capable of retaining life during long voyages, without air or nourishment.‖

* On the authority of Dr. Beck.

† Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1846, vol. ii. p. 268.

‡ Fér. art. Géogr. Phys. Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat.

§ Mr. Broderip possesses specimens of *Ianthina fragilis*, bearing more than one species of barnacle (*Pentelasmis*), presented to him by Captain King and Lieutenant Graves. One of these specimens, taken alive by Captain King far at sea, and a little north of the equator, is so loaded with those cirrhipeds, and with numerous ova, that all the upper part of its shell is invisible.

‖ Four individuals of a large species of land-shell (*Bulimus*), from Valparaiso, were brought to England by Lieutenant Graves, who accompanied Captain King in his expedition to the Straits of Magellan. They had been packed up in a box, and enveloped in cotton: two for a space of thirteen, one for seventeen, and a fourth for upwards of twenty months: but, on being exposed by Mr. Broderip to the warmth of a fire in London, and provided with tepid water and leaves, they revived, and lived for several months in Mr. Loddiges' palm-house, till accidentally drowned.