appears rich. They abound in paroed catastrophic zones of waters, and Dr. Darwin has shown almost every species of snail which they do so much love, and to which they are peculiarly adapted. They are in habit, and as they lie near the surface of the soil they are subject to the predation of animals. Their natural life is much longer than is generally supposed, and the constant movement of food is to be observed in any pond or stream. The late Mr. Gwynne Jeffreys was going to make an excursion for his subject, but thought that he would have a more exact knowledge of the details of the life of this animal before he could proceed. He was to leave on the 30th of April, but has not yet arrived.

Mr. J. E. Littlediy briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The President then thanked, said that there had been and always were different opinions on scientific subjects, and every scientific man ought to appreciate the views of others. There was no one whose views, principles, and thorough honesty he appreciated more than Mr. Darwin. He had had a great deal of correspondence and friendship with him for the last thirty years.

It was then announced that the next meeting would be on Tuesday, the 24th February, at Herford, when Mr. Darwin might read a paper on "Our Local Interest in Spiders."