

Mr. Regan concludes his remarks on these fishes as follows:—"The fact that in so many cases species may be paired is more in harmony with the view that there has been a gradual modification during isolation than with the supposition that a mutant has arisen which has replaced the parent form."

The twenty-six plates include figures of seventy-eight of the 415 species enumerated. The Maps inserted in the Introduction showing the distribution of certain families are worthy of attention.

9. TERRESTRIAL and FLUVIATILE MOLLUSCA: by E. v. Martens.

In this volume the author summarizes the characters and distribution of the species in common Tables, instead of giving separate descriptions. The geographical distribution is given at great length in the 'Introduction' (published in 1901), accompanied by separate Tables of the Terrestrial and Freshwater genera. The difference between the fauna of the Pacific and Atlantic slopes is noticed, but is stated to be not very important as regards the land shells. Central Guatemala (Baja Vera Paz), however, is said to be occupied chiefly by metamorphic rocks, while North Guatemala (Alta Vera Paz) is mostly of limestone formation: this difference accounts for the greater richness of land shells in the latter province. One peculiarity of the fauna of the Pacific slope is worthy of note, viz. the occurrence of large sized *Otostomi* and *Bulimuli* in Western Mexico related to various Andean forms, the distribution being somewhat analogous to that of the majority of the Cactaceæ. The submarine Mollusca of the eastern and western shores are said to be distinct, more so than some truly marine shells, but there are some remarkably analogous forms among them.

Of the forty-four plates belonging to this subject, the first twenty-eight are coloured.

[The CRUSTACEA have not been studied.

The FRESHWATER MALACOSTRACA were undertaken by Prof. T. H. Huxley, but his contribution was never finished.]

10. ARACHNIDA ARANEIDEA. Vol. I.: by the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge.

This volume contains descriptions and figures of 417 new species of Araneidea, and a list of species identified by the author. The new forms are illustrated on the thirty-nine coloured plates.

11. ARACHNIDA ARANEIDEA and OPILIONES. Vol. II.: by F. O. Pickard-Cambridge.

Vol. II. of this subject gives the systematic arrangement of the whole of the species of Araneidea described in Vol. I. and the large number added in Vol. II. A synopsis of the Families is given on pp. 541-544. The 'Opiliones,' or 'Harvestmen,' are dealt with on pp. 546-585, and illustrated by three plates, LII.-LIV. The author is unable to say very much about the general distribution of the Araneidea, the material