spiders, beetles and butterflies, the latter, however, being very scarce.[1] The scarcity of Hemiptera is astonishing, for besides the Green-bug (*Rhaphigaster*) only a few small Cicadas, found on the cedar trees, were observed. Under the stones I always found a few land shells,[2] several species of *Blatta*, and very often a *Gryllus*. Flying beetles are rare. When returning at night from our excursions, we observed no insects filling the air as they do in Europe, with the exception of some Sphingidæ, and no Bats were observed. It is true that bats have been found here, but they all belong to American species, which have either been brought over in ships transporting wood, or have been driven over by storms.

"I visited Hungry Bay specially with the intention of watching and obtaining specimens of a Crab, which is well known to the Bermudians, from its habit of ascending the Mangrove trees. This is the *Grapsus cruentatus*, Latr., known from Brazil and the Antilles. It inhabits the holes seen everywhere in the soft and moist brown earth near the Mangrove trees. The larger of these holes have a diameter of three to four inches, and they go down to a depth of three or four feet, as deep down, indeed, as the moist earth itself. Wet mud was found at the bottom of each hole, so that when the Crabs are sitting in these, there is plenty of moisture for their gills, and when on the Mangrove trees, they are noticed from time to time retiring into the pools which are met with under each tree. This explains the astonishing, and, as far as I am aware, unknown fact, that a member of the Grapsoidea has been able to take up the habits of a Gecarcinoid, without having the anatomical apparatus, which from Milne-Edwards' dissections is well known in the latter. The gills of this *Grapsus cruentatus* do not differ, as I ascertained by dissection, from those of the Brachyura of marine habits. *Grapsus* has, however, not assumed all the habits and manners of land crabs, for though it is seen walking on the land and climbing up the trees, it spends most of its time in the water, or in moist media, and does not seem to be nocturnal, like *Gecarcinus*. On walking over the place where these crabs have their holes, one disturbs hundreds of the younger ones, and the larger ones may be noticed watching attentively from the entrances to the holes, and retiring in the greatest hurry when approached. Many full-grown specimens were caught, and among these a female carrying its eggs. Animals which have assumed

[1] The Lepidoptera collected on the islands include the following species (Butler, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. xiii. pp. 184–188, 1884):—

Junonia cænia, Hübner.
Chærocampa tersa (Drury).
Leucania antica, Walker.
Laphygma macra, Guénée.
Perigea subaurea, Guénée.
Plusia ou, Guénée.
Remigia marcida, Guénée.
Thermesia monstratura, Walker.
Margaronia jairusalis, Walker.
Stenopteryx hybridalis (Hübner).

[2] The following terrestrial Mollusca were collected at the Bermudas (E. A. Smith, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 277, 1884):—

Helix bermudensis, Pfeiffer.
„ *circumfirmata*, Redfield.
„ *microdonta*, Desh.
„ *vortex*, Pfeiffer.
Bulimus ventrosus, Fér.
Succinea bermudensis, Pfeiffer.
Helicina convexa, Pfeiffer.
Melampus gundlachi, Pfeiffer.

The common European *Limax gagates*, Drap., was also found, and has not been previously recorded from this locality.