

edges bitten off. Since the animal does not adhere fast to its shell, its enemies can easily drag it out, leaving the empty shell to float.

“The young of this *Nautilus*, not larger than a Dutch shilling, are of a clean mother-of-pearl colour within and without. The rough shell substance overgrows the mother-of-pearl only after a time, and this overgrowth commences from the foremost part of the boat.

“The *Nautilus* is found in all the Moluccan islands, and also around the Thousand Islands off Batavia in Java, yet mostly only the empty shells are met with, for the animal is seldom found unless it creeps into the lobster-pots.

“The animal is used for eating, like other ‘Sea cats’; but it is somewhat harder in flesh and difficult of digestion. The shell is in much greater request, for the manufacture of the beautiful drinking vessels so well known in Europe.”

It appears from Dr. Bennett’s notes on various species of *Nautilus*, that the natives in the New Hebrides dive for *Nautilus macromphalus*, and also take it in fish-falls baited with an *Echinus*, whilst the Fijians trap *Nautilus pompilius*, with a boiled “Rock lobster” for a bait.\*

\* Dr. G. Bennett, F.R.S., etc., “Proc. Zool. Soc. 1859,” pp. 226-229.