In England.		On the Continent.	
Skeletons.		*Skeletons.*	
Royal College of Surgeons (in part).		Breslau (in part).	
Mr. A. Newton (in part).		Florence (in part).	
Mr. J. Hancock (in part).		Copenhagen (preserved in spirits).	
Eggs.		*Eggs.*	
British Museum	2	America	2
Liverpool Museum	1	Dresden	1
Royal College of Surgeons	7	Leipsic	1
Lord Garvah	3	Dieppe	1
Sir W. Milner	1	Paris	1
Sir W. Trevelyan	1	Leyden	1
Mr. Bond	1	Amsterdam	1
Mr. Champley	9	Bruges	2
Mr. Hancock	1	Westphalia	1
Mr. Labray	1	Angers	2
Mr. A. Newton	3	Witten	1
Mr. Scales	1	Berlin	1
Mr. Selwyn	1	Copenhagen	1
Mr. Walter	1		16
Rev. H. B. Tristram	1	Total :—	
Mr. Tuke	1	Birds	27
Dr. Troughton	1	Skeletons	6
Mr. Wilmot	1	Eggs	53
	37		

Scarborough, Aug. 11, 1864.

Some Observations on the Genus Amoria, *with Descriptions of some new Varieties.* By Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., &c.

This genus, which consists of the polished Volutes, contains five species, all from Australia. They may be divided thus :—1. The spire nodulose; apex small, subpapillary (*A. lineata*, Leach, Miscell. t.). 2. The spire smooth; apex small, subpapillary (*A. Zebra*, Lamk.). 3. Spire smooth; apex large, subpapillary (*A. undulata*, Lamk.). 4. Spire smooth, conical, with an acute tip (*A. reticulata*, Reeve, and *A. Turneri*, Gray). All except the last are very permanent in their markings; the latter species is very variable in that respect, and offers several very well-marked varieties. They all agree in having a more or less dark or dark-spotted, thin, callous coat over the suture. The varieties may be thus defined :—

1. *A. Turneri* has the shell solid, white, with regular, rather broad, brown lines, rather oblique to the axis of the shell, with distinct sutural spots. This form I originally described as *Voluta Turneri* many years ago.

2. *A. T. Jamrachii* is very like the former; but the shell is thinner, the stripes are narrower and further apart, and the spots on the sutures are very small or absent.

We have had two specimens of this variety in the British Museum since 1859; and more lately, Mr. Jamrach has sent me five or six specimens, of different sizes, to examine, which he had received from North Australia. Some of the specimens are larger and rather more ventricose than any of the typical form that I have seen. The two specimens of this variety in the Museum have the suture rather impressed; but I believe this is only an accidental circumstance.

3. *A. T. Broderipi.* The shell solid, and like No. 1; but the streaks are very narrow, linear, and more or less acutely sinuated, sometimes anastomosing and forming a network.

There are two specimens of this variety in the Museum—one from Mr. Broderip's collection.

4. *A. T. Damonii.* Shell with close angular intersecting lines, forming crowded triangular spots on the surface; the sutural callosity very dark.

This shell, which was sent to the British Museum by Mr. Damon, is marked much like *Oliva texturata*. It differs from *Amoria reticulata*, with which it has been confounded, in the shell being less ventricose.

5. *A. T. Cumingii.* Like the former; but the netted lines are much firmer, and there are two spiral series of small irregular spots.

A small specimen in the British Museum collection, the most beautiful variety of the series, received, in 1859, with *A. T. Jamrachii*, as *Voluta pertusa*.

6. *A. T. maculata.* Shell pale brown, with two spiral series of large squarish dark spots, and a series of large irregular spots near the suture. (*Voluta maculata*, Swainson, Zool. Illust. t. .)

7. *A. T. pallida.* Shell pale brown, nearly uniform in colour, but sometimes marked with more or less distinct brown spiral bands, or with transverse stripes or very obscure netted lines. (*Voluta pallida*, Gray.)

I am aware that some conchologists may be inclined to regard these varieties as species, though I have seen specimens which seem to unite all of them into one series: I have therefore chosen for them names by which they may be so designated.

On the Motory Phenomena of the Sponges.

By N. Lieberkühn.

Of the movements hitherto observed in Sponges, some are concerned with portions of the skin and efferent tubes, and others with isolated cells.

During the contraction of the efferent tubes, the wall of these organs becomes thickened by shortening, and its surface becomes mamillated, allowing us to recognize the limits of cells which were previously indistinct. The movements of the integument consist in an approximation or separation of the parenchyma of the body, and also in the opening and closing of the pores of ingestion. The isolated cells are capable of changing their form, so as to present, for example, alternately a spherical and a stellate appearance. Hitherto no one has observed any displacement of cells; but movements of this