

rocks that impend over the sea. This has given opportunity of examining more closely into the natural history of this animal, than of many others who live in an element that almost prohibits human researches, and limits the inquiries of the most inquisitive. Some lobsters are taken by hand ; but the greater quantity in pots, a sort of trap formed of twigs, and baited with garbage; they are formed like a wire mouse-trap, so that when the lobsters get in there is no returning. These are fastened to a cork sunk in the sea, and their place marked by a buoy. They begin to breed in the spring, and continue breeding most part of the summer. They propagate *more humano*, and are extremely prolific. Dr. Baster says he counted 12,444 eggs under the tail, besides those that remained in the body unprotruded. They deposit their eggs in the sand, where they are soon hatched. Lobsters change their crust annually. Previous to their putting off their old one, they appear sick, languid, and restless. They totally acquire a new coat in a few days ; but during the time that they remain defenceless they seek some lonely place for fear of being devoured by such of their brethren as are not in the same situation. It is also remarkable that lobsters and crabs will renew their claws if,