

the 'Malakozoologische Blätter,' vii. (1861); the types of these are in the Museum of Copenhagen, and I have been enabled to examine and figure one of them, thanks to the kindness of Prof. Rud. Bergh. A more complete list of Nicaraguan shells, including thirty-three terrestrial and eighteen freshwater species, with detailed observations on their occurrence and habits, from his own observation, has been given by Ralph Tate in the 'American Journal of Conchology,' v. pp. 151-162 (1869-70). Some others, collected by T. BELT, in November 1877 and December 1879, and by E. JANSON, between 1870-80, were contained among the shells sent to me for examination by the Editors of this work.

COSTA RICA.

Very little was known about the land and freshwater shells of Costa Rica previous to the researches of the late W. N. Gabb, who enumerated forty-four species from that country in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London' for 1879. Three German naturalists had, however, thoroughly explored many portions of Costa Rica, between 1853-66, but they paid no particular attention to the Mollusca: MORITZ WAGNER, in 1853-54 (see 'Die Republik Costarica,' 1856); Dr. A. VON FRANTZIUS, in 1854-66 [see 'Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin,' iii. p. 289 (1868), 'Archiv für Naturgeschichte,' xxxv. (1869), and 'Journal für Ornithologie,' xvii. (1869)]; and CARL VON SEEBACH, Geologist, in 1864-65. To Moritz Wagner we are indebted for the very characteristic *Helix costaricensis*. The Berlin Museum received in 1856 a number of shells, including a few land and freshwater forms, collected by Dr. CARL HOFFMANN, a companion of v. Frantzius, who died in 1859, in Punta Arenas; in later times a few others were bequeathed to that institution by v. SEEBACH; and still more recently various land-shells, obtained in the interior of Costa Rica by JULIUS CARMIOLO and VAN PATTEN, both residents at San José, in 1864 and 1868 [see 'Malakozoologische Blätter,' xv. (1868)], have been added. In 1861 Dr. Mörch published descriptions of one terrestrial, one freshwater, and eight submarine species, found by Dr. A. S. ØERSTED on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica (see 'Malakozoologische Blätter,' vi. and vii.). In 1878 A. Boucard described seven new species of Costa Rican land-shells in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London' for that year.

Among the shells sent to me for examination by our Editors, in 1888, there were a few specimens collected by H. ROGERS in Costa Rica.