

over the edge of the barrel, while the other is left hanging in the water. After stopping the pressure of the fingers the water flows from the free end of the rubber tube and is allowed to flow through a filter (a piece of coarse linen, a pocket-handkerchief, &c.). The larvæ are carried by the current of the water into and through the rubber tube and remain on the filter, on which they may be gathered in any desired quantity; then, on the the improvised filtering cloth they may be transferred to the fish tank, where they can easily be washed from the cloth and thus brought into the water. When the water flows into the tank freely the larvæ are easily driven toward the exit-grate and hindered in their free movements, whereby they are lost to the fish. It is, therefore, advisable, during feeding, temporarily to stop the flow of fresh water into the tank, or at least to diminish its force.

This excellent live food, which can easily be obtained all through the summer, does not exclude the use of fresh dead food, to which we referred in the beginning of this article; and we found that very finely chopped fish-worms were gladly taken by the young fish.

#### 51.—SUCCESS IN HATCHING LOBSTER EGGS IN NORWAY.

By G. M. DANNEVIG.

[From a letter to Prof. S. F. Baird.]

I have the pleasure of informing you that the experiments with the hatching of detached lobster eggs are progressing very favorably. The young are doing well, and some of them have attained what Prof. G. O. Sars calls the third stage. The length of the young lobster soon after hatching is about 9 millimeters; after eight days, when the second changing of the shell or skin takes place, it has attained the length of 12 millimeters; and after sixteen days, when the third change occurs, it is about 15 millimeters long.

For some days the mortality was rather great, but now only 2 or 3 die in twenty-four hours; so that out of 200 picked out for an experiment 95 still remain. They are very greedy, but not so inclined to kill one another as they were at the beginning. I feed them principally with the soft parts of our crab (*Cancer mœnus*, or *Cancer pagurus*, as some call it), which they like very well; but their slender legs sometimes become entangled in the soft mass, and then they die. Five hundred newly hatched individuals are now in a separate apparatus for further experiments, and I wish to find out at what stage the greatest loss takes place. I have great hopes now that I shall master this question during the season, so that I can proceed on a large scale next summer.

FLODEVIG, NEAR ARENDAL, NORWAY, July 14, 1885.