

in aquaria with magnifying powers up to those given in the half circle objective. It consisted of a vertical stem of one-inch brass tubing, about two feet long, supported by a heavy cast-metal foot. In this stem a three-inch piece of tube slides, and is supported at any height by a ring and pinching screw below it. This short sliding table has another like piece attached to it, and rotating on an axis at right angles to the vertical stem. Through this second piece a tube, two feet long, slides horizontally, its best working position being such that three-fourths of its length projects on one side of the vertical stem, and the other fourth on the opposite. To the shorter end of this horizontal tube a stem, carrying the tube of the body of the microscope, is attached by a ball-and-socket joint, admitting of a coarse adjustment by a sliding tube, and of a fine adjustment by acting on the long arm of the lever formed by the transversely sliding tube to the end of which it is attached. By this means the compound microscope is capable of being applied to any part of the surface of the side of an aquarium measuring two feet, or to the surface of the fluid which it contains. The whole arrangement can be made by a gas-fitter for the sum of about 25s., with sufficient accuracy for the uses for which it was designed. Abundant illumination may be obtained in cylindrical vessels by a small flat mirror let down into the aquarium, and moved into any position by wires, which can be attached to it in a very simple manner.

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#### EDITORIAL NOTICE.

The readers of the Journal are informed that each number of the coming volume will contain a summary of Scientific Intelligence, in which the various departments of Natural History will be considered under their respective heads.