running five hours, and the S.W.-going stream seven hours. The alteration in the direction of the stream did not coincide with the times of high and low water at St. Vincent, for the N.E.-going stream commenced three hours before high water, and the S.W.-going stream two hours after high water. The maximum speed of the surface stream was one mile per hour. The current drag at the bottom indicated an equality in the hours of the stream there, as it ran six hours in each direction, the times of change being at half flood or ebb; it would, therefore, appear that the stream at the surface is affected by the trade wind, the N.E.-going tide being retarded and the S.W.-going tide accelerated. The maximum speed of the stream at the bottom was three-quarters of a mile per hour.

In the harbour of St. Vincent the deposit in depths from 7 to 50 fathoms was a calcareous sand, with 87 to 94 per cent. of carbonate of lime, chiefly made up of Foraminifera shells and calcareous Algæ. In some places the shells of *Amphistegina lessonii* made up fully two-thirds of the whole deposit. *Polystomella*, *Discorbina*, and *Orbiculina* were also abundant. The deposits around the islands from 200 fathoms down to a depth of 1150 fathoms were volcanic sands and muds, with from 13 to 50 per cent. of carbonate of lime, in which Pteropod and Heteropod shells were abundant.

Dr. v Willemoes Suhm writes as follows in his Journal:—"The following birds only were observed near the settlement:—the Egyptian Vulture (*Cathartes percnopterus*) and the common hooded crow, carrion crow and rook. The first of these, the sacred vulture of the east, appears to breed in December and January, for at the time of our visit (July) the young ones, recognisable by their brown plumage, were just beginning to moult. Among the tamarisk trees was a small *Platydactylus*, and also a lizard. A small black beetle was found under nearly every stone, and over a pool we observed two species of dragon-fly, whilst an *Acridium* was jumping and flying over many of the stony places. Where the tamarisk trees are high enough to afford shelter, insects are in greatest abundance. An Ant-lion (*Myrmeleon*) of which we obtained both the larva and imago, lies in wait for a small colonial species of ant. It somewhat resembles *Agrion*, but can be distinguished from it by its slow flight and its habit of folding its wings when sitting. Of Hymenoptera,[1] a large black Ichneumonid with yellow antennæ, and another wasp-like one may be mentioned. Diptera abound, especially the common meat-flies; an *Osmæa* was also noticed. Some fifteen or twenty species of Coleoptera were observed, which, with few exceptions (*Cicindela*, *Coccinella*, very common among the tamarisks), belong to the Melasomidæ, a family characteristic of the shores of the Mediterranean and the west coast of North and South America. There are some Silphidæ, more of which might perhaps be found beneath dead animals. Lepidoptera and Hemiptera seem to be scarce; one species only of the latter was found. A *Scolopendra*, possibly brought by ships, was not uncommon under stones; a *Geophilus* may also be noted. We observed no

[1] Among the Hymenoptera collected were two new species, *Priocnemis atlanticus*, Kirby, and *Polistes fortunatus*, Kirby, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. xiii. pp. 408–410, 1884.