

and is peculiar to Fernando Noronha, its nearest ally, *Euprepes maculatus*, inhabiting Demerara; it is very abundant on the main island, and especially so on Mount St. Michael, where it is remarkably tame; some specimens are more than a foot in length. Rev. O. P. Cambridge says that two spiders from Mount St. Michael are *Argiope argentata*, Latr., and *Neon* sp. A new species of Lepidoptera (*Catochrysops trifracta*, Butler) was caught on Rat Island; it is interesting as being of a Malayan type.¹

The rock at Rat Island is nepheline-basalt. In the southeast part of this island there is a tufa composed of carbonate of lime and of clastic grains of organic and mineral origin. The grains are rounded, and each is bordered with a little zone of calcite; the mineral particles are olivine, basalt, and palagonite. The rock of Platform Island is a felspathic basalt.

Professor Thomson and Mr. Murray dredged during the day in the steam pinnace in depths varying from 7 to 25 fathoms. The bottom was covered with a calcareous sand or gravel, of a mottled red and white colour, the fragments varying from 2 to 3 cm. in diameter, and consisting chiefly of calcareous Algæ with fragments of Echinoderms, Molluscs, Polyzoa, Corals, *Polytrema*, *Amphistegina*, and other Foraminifera.

FERNANDO NORONHA TO BAHIA.

On the 3rd September, at 9.30 A.M., the ship left Fernando Noronha for Bahia, carrying a line of soundings to the westward to the depth of over 2000 fathoms (see Sheet 14).

During the passage to Bahia the wind for the first few days hung well to the southward, the average direction being S.S.E., force 4 to 5, squally, with passing showers; after passing the parallel of 8° S. it fell light and came more from the eastward.

In consequence of the trade wind being so far to the southward the ship approached the American coast on the 6th parallel, and then steamed along the land to Bahia, keeping at such distances from the shore as seemed suitable for sounding or dredging, and taking advantage of any slant of wind to economise fuel. Several whales were seen on the course southward.

On the 6th September, at Station 117, the Barrieras do Inferno could just be distinguished from the deck at a distance of 27 miles. From Station 117A, where the depth was 500 fathoms, and the distance from the shore 16 miles, the land could be plainly seen, but there were no objects sufficiently prominent to fix the position of the sounding by bearings. Later on the same day a cast was taken in 18 fathoms, 9 miles east of Point Moleque, with the right extremity of the Barrieras do Inferno N. 42° W. (true),

¹ In Mr Butler's paper (*Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser 5, vol. xiii. p. 195, 1884) this species is accidentally stated to be from "Rat Island, Straits of Malacca."