A collection of the terrestrial Invertebrata of this group was made, which has not yet been entirely worked out, but up to the present time it has yielded the following:—Mollusca,[1] *Balea* (*Tristania*) *ventricosa*, Gray, and *Balea* (*Tristania*) *tristensis*, Gray, previously known to inhabit these islands, and in addition *Limax canariensis*, d'Orb., *Limax gagates*, Drap., *Helix* (*Hyalinia*) *exulata*, Smith.

Coleoptera,[2] *Lancetes varius*, Fabr., *Cercyon littorale*, Gyll., *Quedius fulgidus*, Fabr., *Palæchthus glabratus*, Waterhouse, *Palæchthus cossonoides*, Waterhouse, and *Pentarthrum carmichaeli*, Waterhouse. Rev. O. P. Cambridge has recognised the following spiders from the collection:—*Tegenaria derhamii*, Scop., *Steatoda versuta*, Bl., *Linyphia leprosa*, Ohl. (European species, the two last British), from Tristan Island, and *Theridion* sp.? (allied to *Theridion formosum*, Clk., a widely-spread European species), *Steatoda versuta*, Bl., *Neriene* sp.? (probably new, but scarcely in good enough condition for description), from Inaccessible Island. In addition to these Dr. v. W. Suhm notes in his diary:—"*Julus* and *Scolopendra* common everywhere; two specimens of a bug underneath the bark of trees in Inaccessible Island, and a small whitish Cicad, Nightingale Island. A Noctuid from Nightingale Island, also seen on Inaccessible Island; caterpillars, probably of a *Vanessa* (?), Microlepidoptera. *Musca* sp.; a *Culex*-like animal was seen but not obtained; *Pulex* parasitic in the nests of Penguins and Albatrosses on Nightingale Island. A Thysanurid was found on a dead Puffin. No Orthoptera nor Hymenoptera were found. *Oniscus*, *Gammarus* everywhere under stones, as also *Lumbricus*."

Many hauls of the dredge and trawl were taken around and between the islands of the Tristan da Cunha group in depths from 60 to 1100 fathoms. There was generally a coarse shelly bottom, composed of fragments of Polyzoa, Lamellibranch and Gasteropod shells, Brachiopods, Echinoderms, Pteropods, *Serpulæ*, and a few pelagic and other Foraminifera. The mineral fragments were exclusively of volcanic origin. A large number of animals of all groups came up in the trawl and dredge: Primnoas, Gorgonias, Caryophyllias, Hydroids, Sponges, Starfish, and Molluscs; altogether a mass of material much like what is found in shallower water off the coast of Great Britain.

The Cephalopoda.—On the return of the Expedition to England the collection of Cephalopoda was sent to Professor Huxley, who hoped to be able to prepare a Report on the whole of this group. In 1882, owing to the many demands on his time, Professor Huxley decided to limit his Report to the genus *Spirula*, and the remainder of the collection was handed over to Mr. W. E. Hoyle for examination, who writes as follows:—

"Regarded as a whole, the collection of Cephalopoda is quite as remarkable for its deficiencies as for the types represented in it. It might have been expected

[1] Smith, E. A., *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, pp. 278, 279, 1884.

[2] Waterhouse, C. O., *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. xiii. pp. 276–279, 1884.