

“The animal is nocturnal in its habits. Its gait is exactly like that of a caterpillar, the feet moving in pairs and the body being entirely supported on them. During the day time it is to be found coiled up in hollows in decayed wood.”

The Cetacea.—During the stay of the ship at Cape Town, the skull of an adult *Mesoplodon layardi*, without the lower jaw, and the end of the rostrum with the corresponding part of the lower jaw and the two mandibular teeth of a second specimen, were collected by Mr. Moseley, and the same gentleman subsequently procured, at the head of Port Sussex, on the west coast of East Falkland Island, the skeleton of a young example of the same animal. At a later stage of the voyage, whilst the ship was in New Zealand, a skull of *Ziphius cavirostris* and some of the bones of the Humpback and Right Whales of the southern seas were presented by the Colonial Museum, Wellington. These specimens were reported on at some length by Professor Turner,¹ and his Report may be referred to for the anatomical details, including the microscopic structure of the teeth both of *Mesoplodon layardi* and *Mesoplodon sowerbyi*. It may be sufficient to state in this place that although a specimen of *Mesoplodon layardi* had previously been procured at the Cape, and other specimens at the Chatham Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, the discovery of a skeleton in the Falkland Islands, which Professor Turner determined to be an immature example of that Cetacean, has extended the geographical range of this animal considerably to the westward. No specimen has up to this time been obtained to the north of the equator.

The skull of the *Ziphius cavirostris* had been marked *Epiodon chathamensis* by the authorities of the Colonial Museum, but the comparison which Professor Turner has made of this skull with an undoubted specimen of *Ziphius cavirostris* from Shetland, in the Anatomical Museum of the University of Edinburgh, has satisfied him that differences do not exist between them sufficient to justify him in classifying them as distinct species. He considers that the present state of knowledge of this Cetacean strengthens the statement which he had made in a memoir on *Ziphius cavirostris*, published in 1872² that certain exotic as well as European crania, which had up to that time been described, were examples of that species, and that the geographical distribution of this animal is equal to that of the sperm whale.

The Chitonidæ.—Professor A. C. Haddon, who is preparing a short Report on the small collection of Chitons made during the Expedition, has sent the following note:—

“The number of specimens of Chitons collected by the Challenger Expedition was small, considering the frequency and wide distribution of the group. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the majority of Chitons are strictly littoral in

¹ Report on the Bones of Cetacea, Zool. Chall. Exp., part iv., 1880.

² *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, vol. xxvi. pp. 759–780, 1872.