

eight successive years. The Cabbage about Christmas Harbour was either in flower or green fruit, mostly the latter; it was only to the south of the island, about Royal Sound, that ripe seed was met with, but there, especially at Mutton Cove, it was abundant. This Cabbage, which like the familiar vegetable is a Cruciferous plant, is peculiar to the Prince Edward, Crozet, Kerguelen, and Heard Islands, and belongs to a genus with no near ally (see Pl. XVI.).

The ascent of the slope towards Table Mountain is up a succession of steps, the successive flat ledges presenting glaciated surfaces scattered over with stones fallen from above. The thick rank vegetation ceases at about 300 feet altitude, and then becomes more sparse. *Colobanthus kerguelensis*, a Caryophyllaceous plant, peculiar to Kerguelen and Heard Islands, affects the more barren stony ground at this elevation, whilst at Heard Island it grows at the sea level. At about 500 feet elevation, a very handsome Lichen (*Neuropogon taylori*) commences rather abruptly; it is a very conspicuous plant, being of a mingled bright sulphur-yellow and black colour, of large size, and is abundant everywhere on the higher rocks. *Azorella* and the Cabbage grow up to about 1000 feet, the height of the ridge from which the rocky mass forming the top of Table Mountain rises; here the Cabbage ceases, but *Azorella* is continued in very small quantities to the top of the mountain, growing on its very summit, but only in very sheltered corners between the rocks, and much dwarfed. *Azorella*, the Cabbage, and a Grass (*Agrostis magellanica*), were the only flowering plants growing at 1000 feet, and these only very sparsely. The land at this height presented a series of ridges of barren rock and piles of stones. At Mutton Cove and about Royal Sound, a very marked line, at about 1000 feet, separates the green lower slopes from the barren stony ridges and peaks above. It is probably the line above which snow lies for the greater part of the year unmelted, though the hills just above it, at Mutton Cove, were quite free from snow at the time of the visit.

A comparatively low ridge separates the head of Christmas Harbour from the sea directly beyond. On a flat expanse of this ridge are two small freshwater lakes, in which grow two water plants, *Limosella aquatica* and *Nitella antarctica*, both widely spread plants, the first occurring, amongst other places, in England, and the second being very closely allied to a common English species.

Crawling about the heart of the Cabbages, and sheltering there, are to be found swarms of the curious wingless Fly (*Calycopteryx moseleyi*), likewise peculiar to Kerguelen Island and the other localities where the Cabbage is found. It is simply a long-legged brown dipterous Fly, with very minute rudimentary wings, and crawls about lazily on the Cabbage. Another dipterous Fly (*Amalopteryx maritima*), with wings rudimentary but larger in proportion to the body than in the other, is found among the rocks on the sea shore, where it jumps about when hunted, like a small grasshopper. It is the same as was found by Dr v. Willemoes Suhm at Marion Island. Probably the *Calycopteryx* exists also at Marion Island, but Cabbages were not abundant there, and it was