

eight species were collected which have been described by Professor Dickie.¹ Amongst them were two new ones, and three which occur at Kerguelen Island, whilst the remainder occur in Patagonia and Chili. The main mass appeared considerably different from the masses of Algæ found on the Kerguelen shore. *Durvillea utilis* grew attached to the rocks under the cliffs, but the Kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera*) does not grow at all about this group of islands according to the sealers, which is a remarkable fact, when its great abundance at Kerguelen's Land is kept in mind.

The only insects seen at the island were the large apterous Fly of Kerguelen Island (*Calycopteryx moseleyi*), which shelters itself, as there, in the heart of the Kerguelen Cabbage, and a single dead specimen of a small beetle, found amongst the *Azorella*, which was unfortunately lost.

The water is deep all round Heard Island, except off the southeast point, where a bank of black mud and sand is said to extend to a great distance; off the coast are a few detached rocks and islands. Red Island, off the north point, is a small dome-shaped mass of dark red lava, about 200 feet high, separated from the coast by a channel, half a mile in width, which did not appear navigable. One and a half miles north of Red Island the depth is 60 fathoms, the bottom being shelly. In Corinthian Bay is a black steeple rock, about 30 feet high, which has been named Church Rock, standing in front of a whitish blue glacier. Four miles east of Saddle Point, the eastern end of Corinthian Bay, are three small dark islands, named "Morgan Islands." Seven and a half miles northeast of Rogers' Head are three small islets, named "Shag Islands," the highest of which is about 200 feet high; a mile west of them the depth is 75 fathoms. The central Shag Island is in lat. 52° 59' 30" S., long. 73° 35' 30" E.

Shortly after its discovery, viz., in March 1855, Heard Island was visited by Captain Rogers of the American whaler "Corinthian" and his four tenders, the "Atlas," "Mechanic," "Exile," and "Franklin." They anchored in Corinthian Bay, and reaped a rich harvest of Elephant Seals, procuring in one day four or five hundred barrels of oil. The names of the ships composing Captain Rogers' squadron were given to the various conspicuous headlands, bays, and islets of the group, and still serve to record the visit of the seamen who first landed there.

Since 1855 an Elephant Seal fishery has been regularly established at Heard Island, but, owing to the want of a well-sheltered anchorage, it has been found necessary to land a party for the purpose. At the time of the Challenger's visit there were forty men on the island, distributed in parties along the coast, the largest number at the south end. At Corinthian Bay there were only six men, who were living in huts sunk in the ground, partly to protect them against the strong westerly winds, which blow through the gap separating the mountain in the northwest promontory from the main mountain, with much violence, and partly for warmth, as in winter they cover them with snow.

¹ *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. xv. p. 47, 1876; *Bot. Chall. Exp.*, part ii. p. 256, 1884.