

of the latter, which were hitherto unknown. They are spherical in form, of about the size of sweet-pea seeds and of a dark brown colour. The capsules have a tough chitinous wall, and each contains four or five young Planarians.¹ Mr. Travers also presented a Maori skull; and other Maori crania, together with some crania of the Chatham Islanders, were given by the authorities of the Colonial Museum.² From the same Museum also some bones of Cetacea were obtained, which have been described by Professor Turner in his Report on the Bones of Cetacea collected by the Expedition.³

The Governor of the colony, Sir James Fergusson, and many of the inhabitants gave entertainments in honour of the Expedition.

WELLINGTON TO THE KERMADEC ISLANDS AND TONGATABU.

On the 6th July, at 4 P.M., the Expedition left Lambert Harbour, Port Nicholson; but when passing Gordon Point the weather became so thick that it was not considered advisable to proceed; the ship was therefore anchored for the night in Worser Bay, and finally left Port Nicholson at 6.40 A.M. on the 7th, rounding Cape Palliser at 11.20 A.M., and then a course was shaped to the northward along the coast as the wind permitted. Some difficulty was experienced in distinguishing the hills north of Cape Palliser, owing principally to the fact that their heights had not been determined. On leaving Port Nicholson the temperature of the surface water rose from 47° to 52°, or 5° less than at the western entrance of the Strait.

On the 8th July, at 10 A.M., a sounding was obtained in 1100 fathoms, and afterwards a trawling and serial temperatures. The surface temperature rose at 1 A.M. to 57°, or nearly the same as on the other side of the island, showing that the cold surface water is almost entirely confined to Cook Strait, and is probably caused by tidal action over a shallow bottom. Whilst sounding the surface current was running slowly to the northward, but the observations showed a total drift of 19 miles, S. 39° E., since noon of the previous day. The weather being calm and fine steam was used until 1 A.M. on the 9th, when a breeze sprang up from the southwestward, which enabled the ship to proceed under sail. In the evening there was a most wonderful display of phosphorescent light on the surface, caused by *Pyrosoma*, the ship passing through several "banks" of them.

On the 10th, at 6 A.M., a sounding, trawling, and temperatures were obtained in 700 fathoms (see Sheet 27), 40 miles east of East Cape. On the 12th and 13th a strong easterly current was experienced, which continued regularly up to 6 P.M. on the 13th, as was seen from both star and sun observations. At 10 P.M. on the 13th Macauley Island,

¹ H. N. Moseley, On the Anatomy and Histology of the Land Planarians of Ceylon, *Phil. Trans.*, vol. clxiv. pp. 105-171, pls. x.-xv., 1874. Also Notes on the Structure of Several Forms of Land Planarians, *Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci.*, N. S., vol. xvii. p. 275, 1877.

² Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxix., 1884.

³ Zool. Chall. Exp., part iv., 1880.