

with sessile eyes, and a rounded body, but with rostrum and spines and five pairs of schizopod feet, in addition to the mouth parts and antennæ. This passes into a form like the youngest *Erichthus* figured by Faxon, and from this point onwards there are two quite distinct lines of development, each of which is represented in the collections by larvæ of two or more species. One line leads through the *Erichthus*, *Erichthoidina*, and *Squillerichthus* stages to the adult, and is, in all probability, the primitive or ancestral mode of development, while the other line presents a much more accelerated history, and leads from the *Erichthus* stage to a *Squilla*-like form, very similar to the *Alima* larva.

“The *Alima* type of development is also represented by two series, each of which is represented in the collections by the larvæ of several species. I have not yet been able to study this type thoroughly, but one series is much more accelerated, and less like the *Erichthus* type than the other; and the collections seem to show that the abridged metamorphosis has been produced by modification of the more primitive and ancestral *Erichthus* series.

“I think too that the collections prove that the *Squilla* larva is a modified Protozocea, and that the Stomatopods and Decapods have had a common origin. They also furnish several examples of the disappearance and subsequent re-development of appendages in the course of the metamorphosis.”

JUAN FERNANDEZ.

On the 13th November, at 9 A.M., the island of Juan Fernandez was sighted ahead, and the vessel passed round its east point at 4.30 P.M., anchoring in Cumberland Bay at 6 P.M. in 30 fathoms, with the point on the N.W. side of the bay N. 36° W., Fort Flag S. 70° W., and the left extremity of the land N. 80° E.

The island of Juan Fernandez,¹ sometimes called “Mas-a-tierra” by the Spaniards, was discovered by a Spanish pilot of that name in 1563, as was also the island of Mas-a-fuera, 90 miles to the westward. The discoverer obtained from his Government a grant of the island, on which he resided some time importing goats and pigs, but he afterwards abandoned his possession. It was however frequented by Spanish fishermen from the coast of Peru shortly after its discovery, as the sea in its neighbourhood was found to be well stocked with fish of all kinds.

In 1616 Le Maire and Schouten called at Juan Fernandez on their voyage round the world, and laying to off its west side, watered their ships and caught numerous fish, principally Bream. At this time there were both goats and pigs on the island.

On April 4th, 1624, the Nassau fleet, under the command of Admiral Jacob

¹ Burney's *Voyages*, vol. i. p. 274, London, 1803; *Proc. Geogr. Soc.*; *Naut. Mag.*; Voyage of Capts. Edward Cooke and Woodes Rogers; Ulloa's Voyage to South America; *Noticia Secretas de America*; Morrell's Voyage; *History of Chili*, by Ignatius Molina, &c.