

tine was known hitherto, and that was discovered by Semper in the Philippine Islands; this worm Von Suhm named *Tetrahya agricola*, placing it in the same genus with certain aquatic species.\* When irritated it darts out its armed proboscis with great rapidity in defence. It also uses the proboscis as an aid in progression, shooting it out and fixing its tip to a distant point and then drawing the body up to the point by contracting the protruded organ. The animal is ciliated all over, and has two pairs of eyes. The earth in which it lives contains a good deal of salt. The animal was found to live for hours in salt water, but to die at once when placed in fresh water.

The corals of Bermuda may be seen growing to great advantage by the use of a water glass. The species are very few in number, there being only about ten species of Anthozoan corals, and two of Hydrozoan. The latter two species of *Millepora* are very abundant, and contribute largely to the reef formation. While some species, such as the great "Brain coral" (*Diploria cerebriformis*), which is conspicuous at the bottom as a bright yellow mass, appear to prefer to grow where the water is lighted up by the sunshine; other species, such as *Millepora ramosa* and *Symphylia dipsacea*, seem to thrive best in the shade. One species, *Mycedium fragile*, which forms very thin and fragile plate-like laminae, which are, when bleached white, almost the most beautiful of corals, occurs growing in colonies in great abundance, in water from a foot to a fathom in depth inside small caverns.

All around the Bermuda coast, wherever it is at all sheltered, large black Holothurians are excessively numerous. They are to be seen covering the white sandy bottom all over, lying a few feet only apart.

I was greatly indebted during my stay at the Bermudas to General Sir J. H. Lefroy, C.B., F.R.S., then governor of the islands, both for his kind hospitality and constant information and assistance in scientific matters.

For a further account of the geology of the Bermudas, see "Nautical Magazine," 1868, p. 486, and also J. M. Jones, F.L.S. on the "Geological Features of the Bermudas." Trans. Nova Scotian Institute of Nat. Hist., May 10, 1869.

\* A. Von Willemoes Suhm, Ph.D., "On a Land Nemertine found in the Bermudas." Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1874, XIII., p. 409. D. L. Graf has described, under the name *Geonemertes Chalicophora*, a land Nemertine found in the Palm garden at Frankfurt *Morphol. Jahrbuch* 5. s. 430. Others found by G. D. J. D. De Man, in Holland, also a terrestrial Rhabdocæle *Geocentrophora Sphyrocephala*. Tyds der heder Dierkunde Vereen, 1876, p. 62.