

small round holes. This band is referred to by M'Cormick as the work of coral insects; there are no corals at all about the rocks, except in deep water.

Above the band of *Lithothamnion* is a band of dark red staining on the rocks, caused by an encrusting alga (*Hildenbrandtia expansa*), and from the region of the tide mark depends a filamentous brown seaweed (*Chonospora atlantica*). The green weed (*Caulerpa clavifera*), of which the noddies build their nests, grows in from two to twenty fathoms about the rocks.

Of the whole of the eleven species of non-microscopic algæ belonging to the rocks, two are peculiar, and the remainder are known to occur at widely different localities, at the Cape of Good Hope, east coast of Australia, Venezuela, etc.\*

I went out for a second night's fishing. The fish for some reason did not bite so well as before, having possibly, like the birds, profited by experience; but the men in one of the cutters alongside us kept up a succession of songs with hearty choruses, and with the aid of rum and beer and the moonlight, and an occasional bite, the time soon passed away until midnight, when our boat returned to the ship with a party which had been stationed on the rocks to observe stars for determination of longitude.

Accounts of St Paul's Rocks are to be found in C. Darwin, "Journal of Researches," 2 Ed, p. 8. "Volcanic Islands." Smith and Elder, London, 1844, pp. 31, 32. Fitzroy, "Voyage of 'Adventure' and 'Beagle.'" Ross, "Voyage to the Antarctic and Southern Regions," Vol. 1., pp. 14-18; with extracts from the Journal of Mr. M'Cormick, Surgeon to the "Erebus."

**Island of Fernando Noronha, September 1st and 2nd, 1873.**—The ship reached the island of Fernando Noronha on September 1st. The island is in lat.  $3^{\circ} 50'$  S., and is about 200 miles distant from Cape San Roque, the nearest point of South America. The main Island of Fernando Noronha is about four miles in length, and nowhere more than four and a half broad, and the length of the group formed by it and its outliers is seven geographical miles. The main island is long and narrow, and stretches about N.E. and S.W.

At the eastern extremity is a series of islets known as Platform Island, St. Michael's Mount, Booby Island, Egg Island, and Rat Island. On the southern side of the main island are several outlying rocks, one of which, called Les Clochers, or Grand Père, appears as a tall pinnacle with a rounded mass of rock balanced on its summit.

\* Prof. G. Dickie, "Algæ collected at St. Paul's Rocks." Linn. Jour. Botany, Vol. XIV., p. 311.