

doves nesting together with these two sea birds on the same ledges and with their nests intermingled with theirs. The utmost harmony seemed to prevail on the breeding ground. A similar association of land and sea birds occurs in Great Britain. In caves on the coast of Harris, in the Hebrides, starlings and rock pigeons nest together with cormorants.*

Progression on Rat Island is by no means pleasant. The calcareous sand rock of which the island is composed, is, as has been before described, weathered on the surface in the same curious manner as at Bermuda. The surface is here so deeply excavated by pluvial action as to leave projecting a series of sharp-edged honeycombed pinnacles, often two feet in height, and separated from one another by intervening jagged holes and crevices. Into these, as they are in many places overgrown by creepers, one's foot and leg readily slip and may easily get badly bruised and cut; whilst in putting out one's hand to save a fall it is not at all improbable that one lays hold of a vigorous plant of *Jatropha urens*, which can show no quarter even if it had the will.

A small Gar-fish (*Belone*) was caught in abundance at the foot of St. Michael's Mount. A Grapsus (*G. strigosus*), the same species as that at St. Paul's Rocks, occurred on the shore rocks, but as far as I saw, Land-crabs and Sand-crabs (*Ocypoda*) are absent from Fernando Noronha.

Two lizards occur in the islands, which are South American in their affinities.† One, *Thysanodactylus bilineatus*, is one of the *Iguanidæ*. The genus is distinguished by a scaly projection on the outer side of the hinder toes. The species occurs also in South America. We did not meet with this lizard, which was obtained in the island by the officers of H. M. S. "Chanticleer."

The other lizard, *Euprepes punctatus*, belongs to the *Scincidæ*. The species is peculiar to Fernando Noronha, its nearest ally, *E. maculatus*, inhabiting Demerara. This lizard is very abundant on the main island, and especially so on St. Michael's Mount, where it is remarkably tame. Some specimens are more than a foot in length. I did not see the Gecko mentioned by Webster.

I could find no fern on any of the islands, nor any moss or Liver-wort. These may, however, no doubt occur on the moister parts of the main island. Fernando Noronha is in its fauna and flora closely allied to South America. It has, however, a peculiar species of fig and a peculiar lizard. Possibly amongst the three land birds noted, other than the dove,

* Macgillivray, "British Water Birds," Vol. II., p. 397.

† Gray, "British Museum Catalogue of Lizards," p. 193.