

the sea, but split up into numerous channels leading down to a number of easy tracks through the rocks. A little way in there was a clear open track six feet wide, and in places as much as eight or ten feet in width.

On each side narrow alleys led at nearly right angles to the rows of nests with which the whole space on either side of the main street was taken up.

Amongst the penguins here were numerous nests of the yellow-billed Albatross (*Diomedea culminata*), called by the Tristan people "Mollymauk," variously spelt in books, Molly Hawk, Mollymoy, Mollymoc, Mallymoke. It is, as are most of the sealers' names in the South, a name originally given to one of the Arctic birds, the Fulmar, and then transferred to the Antarctic from some supposed or real resemblance.

In the same manner the name given by northern whalers to the Little Auk is given in the South to the Diving Petrel of Kerguelen's Land. So also the term "clap match" given to the female southern fur seals by the sealers is the name originally given by the Dutch to the hooded seal or "bladder-nose" of Greenland (*Cystocephalus*), and is a corruption of the word "Klapmuts," a bonnet, "the seal with a bonnet." It is curious that in this case the term should have been thus transferred to so very different a seal, which has nothing resembling a hood, but the word is so peculiar that there can be no doubt about its origin.

Various similar corruptions are in use as terms for southern animals. The name Albatross itself is the Spanish word "alcatraz," a "gannet." The Spanish no doubt called the albatrosses they met with "gannets," their familiar sea bird, just as common sailors will call every sea bird a gull, and a foreigner's corruption of the word became adopted as a special name for the bird.

The name Penguin is another instance in point. The word was not coined, as often supposed, by the early Dutch navigators, from the Latin word "pinguis," but is, as has been shown by M. Roulin and others, a Breton or Welsh word, "pen gwen, or gwyn," "white head," the name originally given to European sea birds with white heads, probably to the Puffin (*Mormon fratercula*). The name Pingouin is applied in modern French to the Great and Little Auk. In early voyages the name is applied to various exotic sea birds. In early Dutch travels the true meaning of the word is given, and it is stated to be English.*

* Sy worden Pinguijns ghe-naemt niet van wegen haer vettigheyd, so de schryver van dit Journael verkeerdelijck meent, maer om dat sy witte hoofden hebben, want dat betekent Pinguijns in't Engelsch, gelijk in