

Both animals may abound in parts of Marion Island not visited by us.

A wingless gnat (*Halyritus amphibius*) also inhabits the sea-shore, living among the seaweed constantly wetted by the tide. I discovered at the Falkland Islands a similar wingless gnat, and a fly which I believe to be closely allied to the Kerguelen *Amalopteryx*, and which thus adds to those already known\* a further interesting link between the forms of life inhabiting these widely separated islands.

I mounted up the slope towards Table Mountain. The climb is up a succession of steps, the successive flat ledges presenting glaciated surfaces scattered over with stones fallen from above. The thick rank vegetation ceases at about 300 feet altitude, and then becomes more sparse. *Colobanthus kerguelensis*, a caryophyllaceous plant, peculiar to Kerguelen's Land and Heard Island, affects the more barren stony ground at this elevation, and I did not meet with it anywhere about the lower slopes, or amongst the peaty soil. At Heard Island it grows at sea-level.

At about 500 feet elevation, a very handsome lichen (*Neuro-pogon Taylori*) commences rather abruptly. It is a very conspicuous plant, being of a mingled bright sulphur-yellow and black colour, and of large size. It is abundant on the higher rocks everywhere. Azorella and the cabbage grow up to about 1,000 feet, the height of the ridge from which the rocky mass forming the top of Table Mountain rises. Here the cabbage ceases, but Azorella is continued in very small quantities to the top of the mountain, growing on its very summit, but only in very sheltered corners between rocks and much dwarfed.

Azorella, the cabbage, and a grass (*Agrostis antarctica*), were the only flowering plants growing at 1,000 feet, and these only very sparsely. The land at this height presented a series of ridges of barren rock and piles of stones. At Mutton Cove and about Royal Sound, a very marked line, at about 1,000 feet, separates the green lower slopes from the barren stony ridges and peaks above. It is probably the line above which snow lies for the greater part of the year unmelted, though the

\* See Rev. E. H. Eaton. "Breves Dipterarum uniusque Lepidopterarum insulæ Kerguelensis indigenarum diagnoses." The Entomologists' Monthly Magazine, August, 1875, p. 58.

C. O. Waterhouse, "On the Coleoptera of Kerguelen's Land." Ibid., p. 50.

There are five genera of Diptera in the island (four of Muscidæ, one of Tipulidæ), all cited as endemic in the southern islands. Possibly, however, two of these occur in the Falkland Islands. The beetles are all apterous, one having the elytra united. Two genera and all the species are endemic.