

The voyages in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth showed little improvement in this respect. Thus the cruise round the world in the ships "King George" and "Queen Charlotte"¹ gave no addition to our knowledge of this and some other invertebrate groups, though crabs, shells, and birds are mentioned and figured, and the same may be said of the French Voyage de la Pérouse autour du Monde.² Similar remarks apply to the trip to Cuba and St. Domingo by M. E. Descourtilly,³ and to Baron Albert von Sack's Voyage to Surinam.⁴ The cruise of H.M.S. "Investigator"⁵ to Australia and other parts was even less productive in this department.

Captain Tuckey's voyage to the Zaire (usually called Congo) contains a note⁶ by J. Cranch that a new species of *Nereis* was taken on a bit of floating wood, lat. 0° 21' 0" N., long. 5° 49' 37" E., together with a genus not known to him. A single species (*Nereis heteropoda*) also is given by Chamisso and Eysenhardt in their Voyage Round the World.⁷ There can be little doubt that during Sir John Ross' two Arctic voyages (1818 and 1829) Annelids of considerable interest must have been obtained, indeed, he mentions in his first voyage that "worms" were procured in the mud at the depth of 1000 fathoms. Unfortunately the collections in each case have disappeared.

In the Narrative of a Survey of the Intertropical and Western Coasts of Australia, by Captain King, the versatile talents of Dr. J. E. Gray added an Annelid to the list, viz., *Leodice gigantea*, Savigny,⁸ which measured nearly five feet in length.

The presence of so acute an officer as Captain Ed. Sabine in Parry's first voyage⁹ to Greenland, accounts for the mention of two species of Annelids from the "Fauna Grœnlandica," viz., *Polynoë cirrata* and *Polynoë scabra*. The notices of Annelids, however, at this time by navigators are brief and fragmentary, a single species, perhaps, only coming under observation, as for instance in Eschscholtz's voyage from Cronstadt to St. Peter and St. Paul, in which *Tomopteris onisciformis* is mentioned. Even in more ambitious voyages they made a small appearance, as for example in Freycinet's Voyage autour du Monde.¹⁰ In other expeditions certain groups of Vermes become prominent, as in Rüppel's Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Africa, where the Planarians and Gephyreans (*Sipunculi*) are specially noticed by Leuckart. The Nemertean, again, occupy a plate in the Voyage de l'Astrolabe, and reference is made to the elegant forms and rich coloration of such Annelids as *Amphitrite*, *Serpula*, *Nereis*, and *Terebella*.¹¹

In the Voyages en Scandinavie et en Laponie,¹² considerable attention is given to

¹ By Captains Portlock and Dickson, London, 1789, 4to.

² 4 vols., Paris, 1797.

³ London, 1810.

⁴ Narrative of an Expedition to Explore the River Zaire, &c., London, 1818, Appendix, p. 418.

⁵ Berolini, 1819-1822 (?).

⁶ 2 vols. 4to., London, 1814.

⁷ London, 1818-1822, p. 437.

⁸ Supplement to the Appendix of Captain Parry's First Voyage for the Discovery of a N.W. Passage, &c., London, 1824, p. 239.

⁹ Frankfurt am Main, 1826.

¹⁰ Voyage de l'Astrolabe (Zool.), MM. Quoy et Gaimard, Paris, 1834.

¹¹ 1838-1840.

¹² 1838-1840.