The camp was moved, after remaining two nights at 6500 feet, to the spring at about 3500 feet altitude, called Fuente Pedro, amongst the arboreal heath, on the verge of the precipice bounding the ridge where lay the route of ascent. Here it was much warmer at night, and at daybreak the temperature was 45° F. But the descent had brought the party within the cloud-bank, and there was constant heavy rain. The steep side of the ridge overlooking Orotava is covered with a luxuriant vegetation of laurels, heaths, and ferns, and is very different in this respect from the comparatively barren surface of the slope above.

The rocks collected during this excursion were basaltic scoriæ, tephrite, trachyte, augite-andesite, phonolite, felspathic basalt, obsidian, and pumice.

The vessel returned to Santa Cruz on the 13th, and was rejoined by the party from the Peak, and, after the soundings off the town had been completed and rates for the chronometers obtained, left for St. Thomas Island, West Indies, at 7.30 P.M. on the 14th.

Methods of Observation at Sea.

From the date of departure from Tenerife the full routine course of scientific investigation systematically pursued during the remainder of the voyage was commenced. Hitherto soundings, temperatures, and dredgings had been taken more with a view of exercising the ship's company, and testing the apparatus supplied, than for scientific purposes; however, the labour was by no means thrown away, the results having been in some cases extremely valuable. Before, however, commencing the account of the work accomplished during the trip, it will be necessary to give a detailed description of the methods employed to obtain accurate soundings, temperatures, &c., &c., and in doing so the whole subject will be treated as viewed from the experience gained throughout the voyage, instead of describing the modifications introduced with a view of increasing the accuracy of the results, or decreasing the labour expended in obtaining the observations.

and *Menemerus*. *Argyrodes epeiræ* was doubtless found in the mazy snares of *Cyrtophora opuntiæ*, of which several examples are in the collection. The thoroughly European character of the above list is very strongly marked."

Mr. Edgar A. Smith gives the following list of Helicidæ collected at Tenerife :—

1. *Vitrina lamarckii*, Fér.
2. *Zonites cellaria*, Müll.
3. *Helix malleata*, Fér.
4. „ *adansoni*, Webb and Berth.
5. „ *lactea*, Müll.
6. „ *apicina*, Lamk.
7. „ *circumsessa*, Shuttl.
8. *Helix lenticula*, Fér.
9. „ *fortunata*, Shuttl.
10. „ *pavida*, Mouss.
11. „ *phalerata*, Webb and Berth.
12. „ *lancerottensis*, Webb and Berth.
13. „ *lineata*, Olivi.
14. *Bulimus tarnerianus* (juv. ?), Grasset.

Of these Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13 are not restricted to the Canaries, but range either to North Africa or Europe (see Wollaston's Testacea Atlantica). Two small specimens of *Limax canariensis*, d'Orb., were also collected at this locality, apparently only half grown (*Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 276, 1884).

Three species of Lizards were brought from Tenerife, *Tarentola delalandii*, *Lacerta galloti*, and *Lacerta muralis*.