

of land-birds, formed but a very subordinate part of the original plan. Ornithologists must therefore not be surprised that so small a collection was made during a three years' voyage, but should rather be very thankful to Sir C. Wyville Thomson and his coadjutors for having devoted so much extra attention to a branch of science in which investigations were not required of them.

The only efficient way of working out a large general collection in the present day, even in the limited class of birds, being to obtain the assistance of specialists in different branches, I proceeded to divide the collection, after a preliminary examination, into the following categories :—

A. TERRESTRIAL BIRDS.

1. Atlantic Islands, <i>i.e.</i> , Tristan da Cunha and Inaccessible,	12
2. Kerguelen Island,	16
3. Cape York, Australia,	60
4. Arrou Islands,	62
5. Moluccas, <i>i.e.</i> , Banda, Ternate, Amboyna, and Ki,	70
6. Philippines,	95
7. Admiralty Islands,	56
8. South Pacific Islands, <i>i.e.</i> , Friendly Islands, Fijis, New Hebrides, and Tabiti,	135
9. Sandwich Islands,	24
10. Antarctic America, Juan Fernandez, and Falklands,	149
11. Miscellaneous,	26

B. OCEANIC BIRDS.

12. Laridæ,	47
13. Procellariidæ,	80
14. Steganopodes,	33
15. Spheniscidæ,	38
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To aid me in my labours I was then fortunate enough to obtain the assistance of the late Marquis of Tweeddale, President of the Zoological Society of London, and one of the