obtained during the visit to Kerguelen Island; others were secured at sea in the South Pacific Ocean, a few near the Straits of Magellan, at Nightingale Island, and elsewhere. None of the species present any difficulty as regards their nomenclature; but I take this opportunity of adding a few notes on this subject, gathered during recent study of the species to which they belong.

1. Oceanites oceanicus, Kuhl.

Procellaria oceanica, Kuhl, Beitr., p. 136, pl. x. fig. 1.

Oceanites oceanica, Coues, Pr. Ac. Phil., 1864, p. 82; Salv., Orn. Misc., vol. ii. p. 227; et Proc. Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 735.

2. Fregetta grallaria, Vieill.

Procellaria grallaria, Vieill., N. Diet. d'Hist. N., vol. xxv. p. 418.

Fregetta grallaria, Bp., Consp., vol. ii. p. 197; Coues, Pr. Ac. Phil., 1864, p. 86; Salv., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 735.

Thalassidroma leucogastra, Gould, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xiii. p. 367, et B. Austr., vol. ii. pl. lxiii.

Eyes brown. Their stomachs were filled with a yellow oil, and mixed with it some pieces of Crustacea.]

I am strongly disposed to add to the above synonyms Thalassidroma gracilis, Elliot, Ibis, 1859, p. 391, and Thalassidroma segethi, Phil. and Landb., Arch. f. Naturg., 1860, names admitted by many authors to apply both of them to a species found on the Chilian coast. I have seen specimens of the present species in the Paris Museum from the same locality; and the Challenger specimens now before me were obtained at sea at no great distance from the same shore, so that on geographical grounds their identity is a reasonable supposition. The chief, if not the only discrepency I can find between the description of Fregetta gracilis and Fregetta grallaria is one of dimensions, the former being considerably smaller (as shown by Mr Elliot's measurements) than the Challenger birds. Thus we have:—

	 	 	Wing.	Tarsus.	Tail.
Fregetta gracilis, .			in. 5·22	in. 2·40	in. 1·20
Fregetta grallaria,		.	5.9-6.3	2:9-3:0	1.3-1.4