

“The dredge brought up a *Calappa*, which does not seem to differ much from the Mediterranean species, together with a *Galathea*, *Cancer*, *Squilla*, &c. A large *Cidaris* seems to cover the whole bottom, along with a fine red *Oreaster* and a small white Ophiurid.

“It may be of interest to anthropologists to learn that I visited a yellowish-black family, consisting of a healthy grandmother, and a mother and father, with several children, of whom two were interesting, as one, a girl twenty years of age, was an almost complete albino, and the other presented a case of hypospadias with cryptorchy, simulating hermaphroditism; he was seventeen years of age and ill-developed, being only about 4 feet high.”

Two land shells (*Helix advena*, Webb and Berth., *Helix bollei*, Albers) were obtained.<sup>1</sup>

The rocks collected at St. Vincent belong to recent types, the basalts being especially prominent in them. These felspathic basalts present three types of structure,—(1) fine grained, (2) doleritic, (3) porphyritic. One rock obtained from a dike in the southwest of the island is an amphibolic andesite. Two specimens from Bird Island must be referred to the variety of basaltic rock known as pyroxenite, on account of the important part which augite plays in their formation.

A naval schoolmaster, who had come to St. Vincent to join the Challenger, was lost on one of the mountains just before the arrival of the ship, and died of exposure; his body was found only after the lapse of several months.

*San Iago (Santiago).*—On the 5th August, at 10 A.M., the ship left Porto Grande, and a course was shaped for Porto Praya, in the island of St. Iago, as it was desirable to obtain some fresh meat and vegetables for the ship's company, and also to investigate the nature of the bottom off that island, red coral being found there. In proceeding through the channel between the islands of St. Vincent and San Antonio, a line of soundings was carried to 1200 fathoms (see Sheet 11). Porto Praya was reached on the 7th August at 8 A.M., light winds and foggy weather having been experienced on the passage. The mean annual temperature at Porto Praya is 76°·1, the mean of the coldest month being 72°, and the warmest 80°.

Viewed from the sea, the island of St. Iago is almost as desolate looking as that of St. Vincent, but at an easy distance from the port there is a well-cultivated valley, in which are cocoanuts, abundance of vegetables, and a large variety of crops. Cocoanut trees also grow in small ravines on each side of the town, and artificially irrigated gardens are cultivated beneath their shade. Twelve miles N.E. of Porto Praya is the valley of San Domingo, where the scenery is green and delightful, and presents a striking contrast to the arid gravelly plains near the sea. Good beef and vegetables were procured at Porto Praya, and shooting parties brought back a few quails, pigeons, and guinea fowl. The seine was hauled in the evening with great success, notwithstanding the considerable swell breaking all along the beach. A small mole has been built to facilitate landing,

<sup>1</sup> E. A. Smith, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 276, 1884.