

make the same odd mixture of sounds which bullfrogs do within the tropics.

In Tierra del Fuego, as well as at the Falkland Islands, I made many observations on the lower marine animals,¹ but they are of little general interest. I will mention only one class of facts, relating to certain zoophytes in the more highly organized division of that class. Several genera (*Flustra*, *Eschara*, *Cellaria*, *Crisia*, and others) agree in having singular movable organs (like those of *Flustra avicularia*, found in the European seas) attached to their cells. The organ, in the greater number of cases, very closely resembles the head of a vulture; but the lower mandible can be opened much wider than in a real bird's beak. The head itself possesses considerable powers of movement, by means of a short neck. In one zoophyte the head itself was fixed, but the lower jaw free: in another it was replaced by a triangular hood, with a beautifully-fitted trap-door, which evidently answered to the lower mandible. In the greater number of species, each cell was provided with one head, but in others each cell had two.

The young cells at the end of the branches of these coralines contain quite immature polypi, yet the vulture-heads attached to them, though small, are in every respect perfect. When the polypus was removed by a needle from any of the cells, these organs did not appear in the least affected. When one of the vulture-like heads was cut off from a cell,

¹ I was surprised to find, on counting the eggs of a large white *Doris* (this sea-slug was three and a half inches long), how extraordinarily numerous they were. From two to five eggs (each three-thousandths of an inch in diameter) were contained in a spherical little case. These were arranged two deep in transverse rows forming a ribbon. The ribbon adhered by its edge to the rock in an oval spire. One which I found measured nearly twenty inches in length and half in breadth. By counting how many balls were contained in a tenth of an inch in the row, and how many rows in an equal length of the ribbon, on the most moderate computation there were six hundred thousand eggs. Yet this *Doris* was certainly not very common: although I was often searching under the stones, I saw only seven individuals. *No fallacy is more common with naturalists than that the numbers of an individual species depend on its powers of propagation.*