

Oct. 1768.

where it is
um of the
d likewise

wind, and on
the east side
to haul off
point of the
es in latitude

und the vari-
red to be 10'.
ven. On the
nd one to the

of flying fish,
es having the
k they do not
e also took a

10', the wind

a Portuguese
Mollusca. It
e air bladder
blue and red,
like a nettle,
is used as a
membrane is
et exquisitely

always found
are about the
er of bubbles,
ot easily part
s for its eggs.
y shore; for
every shell

COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

9

contains about a teaspoonful of liquor, which it easily discharges upon being touched, and which is of the most beautiful red purple that can be conceived. It dyes linen cloth, and it may perhaps be worth inquiry, as the shell is certainly found in the Mediterranean, whether it be not the *Purpura* of the ancients.

On the 8th, in latitude $8^{\circ} 25'$ north, longitude $22^{\circ} 4'$ west, we found a current setting to the southward, which the next day in latitude $7^{\circ} 58'$, longitude $22^{\circ} 13'$, shifted to the N.N.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W., at the rate of one mile and a furlong an hour. The variation here, by the mean of several azimuths, appeared to be $8^{\circ} 39'$ W.

On the 10th, Mr. Banks shot the black-toed gull, not yet described according to Linnæus's system; he gave it the name of *Larus crepidatus*: it is remarkable that the dung of this bird is of a lively red, somewhat like that of the liquor procured from the shells, only not so full; its principal food therefore is probably the *Helix* just mentioned. A current to the N.W. prevailed more or less till Monday the 24th, when we were in latitude $1^{\circ} 7'$ N., and longitude $28^{\circ} 50'$.

On the 25th we crossed the line with the usual ceremonies, in longitude $29^{\circ} 30'$, when, by the result of several very good azimuths, the variation was $2^{\circ} 24'$.

On the 28th, at noon, being in the latitude of Ferdinand Noronha, and, by the mean of several observations by Mr. Green and myself, in longitude $32^{\circ} 5' 16'$ W., which is to the westward of it by some charts, and to the eastward by others, we expected to see the island, or some of the shoals that are laid down in the charts between it and the main, but we saw neither one nor the other.

In the evening of the 29th, we observed that luminous appearance of the sea which has been so often mentioned by navigators, and of which such various causes have been assigned; some supposing it to be occasioned by fish, which agitated the water by darting at their prey, some by the putrefaction of fish and other marine animals, some by electricity, and others referring it into a great variety of different causes. It appeared to emit flashes of light exactly resembling those of lightning, only not so considerable; but they were so frequent, that sometimes eight or ten were visible almost at the same moment. We were of opinion that they proceeded from some luminous animal, and upon throwing out the casting net our opinion was confirmed: it brought up a species of the *Medusa*, which, when it came on board, had the appearance of metal violently heated, and emitted a white light; with these animals were taken some very small crabs, of three different species, each of which gave as much light as a glow-worm, though the creature was not so large by nine-tenths: upon examination of these animals Mr. Banks had the satisfaction to find that they were all entirely new.

On Wednesday, the 2d of November, about noon, being in the latitude of $10^{\circ} 38'$ S., and longitude $32^{\circ} 13' 43'$ W., we passed the line in which the needle at this time would have pointed due north, and south, without any variation: for in the morning, having decreased gradually in its deviation for some days, it was no more than $18'$ W., and in the afternoon it was $34'$ east.

On the 6th, being in latitude $19^{\circ} 3'$ south, longitude $35^{\circ} 50'$ west, the colour of the water was observed to change, upon which we sounded, and found ground at the depth of 32 fathoms: the lead was cast three times within about four hours, without a foot difference in the depth or quality of the bottom, which was coral rock, fine sand, and shells; we therefore supposed that we had passed over the tail of the great shoal which is laid down in all our charts by the name of *Abrolhos*, on which Lord Anson struck soundings in his passage outwards: at four the next morning we had no ground with 100 fathom.

As several articles of our stock and provisions now began to fall short, I determined to put into Rio de Janeiro, rather than at any port in Brazil or Falkland's Islands, knowing that it could better supply us with what we wanted, and making no doubt but that we should be well received.

On the 8th, at day-break, we saw the coast of Brazil, and about ten o'clock we brought to, and spoke with a fishing-boat: the people on board told us that the land which we saw lay to the southward of Santo Espirito, but belonging to the captainship of that place.

Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander went on board this vessel, in which they found eleven men,