

boat. They found a woman in one of the shacks at the foot of the hill by the beach, but could not communicate with her, as they spoke no Spanish.

After a visit to the southeastern part of Isabela, the scientists rejoined the frigate in James Bay in the afternoon of the 19th. During his visit to Whale Bay, Prof. Andersson became the first botanist known to have collected plants on Santa Cruz. In his letter from this part of the voyage, he mentions that the vegetation was similar to that seen elsewhere, giving the impression that he was not much impressed by the place, but he complains in his flora that he had too little time to spend there, having no doubt realized later that he had collected a disproportionately high number of new plants.

Unfavorable wind conditions induced Captain Virgin to head for Hawaii for supplies. The frigate remained in Honolulu from June 21st to July 3rd, finally heading for San Francisco and a long sojourn there. On the voyage across the Pacific, the *Eugenie* stopped once more at Ho-

nolulu, later visiting Tahiti and other Polynesian islands before arriving at Port Jackson (Sydney) on October 21st and spending ten days there.

Several stops were made in Micronesia, then the frigate headed for Whampoa (Huangpu) on the Canton (Pearl) River, Hong Kong, Manila, then south to Singapore, Batavia (Jakarta), Keeling, Mauritius, and Capetown. Once back to the Atlantic, stops were made at Santa Helena, Plymouth, and Cherbourg.

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## VENICE IN THE GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS

By: **J. P. Lundh**

Venice and the Galápagos Islands may be two most fascinating places, but they are certainly not alike. Even the water around them is very different – the turbid waters of the Venetian lagoon are hardly as inviting as the clear, cool sea water surrounding Galápagos. However, while strolling just east of the Doge's Palace on a hot summer day, between Rio di Palazzo and Rio di Ca' di Dio, I was startled to find myself in a place called Riva degli Schiavoni. In my mind's eye, I suddenly saw the waves breaking at low tide over Schiavoni Reef, as I had so often seen them from my windows in Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, on San Cristóbal Island, in the 1960s.

I had often wondered about the origin of Galápagos place names such as Schiavoni Reef, Malamocco Point, and Lido Point. All I knew is that they can be traced to the Italian corvette *Vettor Pisani*, which visited the Galápagos from March 20 to 31, 1884, under the command of Captain Giovanni Palumbo. A survey that was made of Wreck Bay (Puerto Baquerizo Moreno) left us these names.

Lido Point is obviously named after the Lido, or Lido de Venezia, the long, narrow island between the lagoon and the Adriatic Sea. Malamocco is a small village on the lagoon side of the Lido de Venezia, near its eastern end. Bassa Point, about 6.5 nautical miles northeast of Wreck Bay, gets its name from the Italian word meaning low and narrow.

Lieutenant Gaetano Chierchia wrote a 174-page paper on the specimens collected during the voyage of the *Vettor Pisani*, pages 69 to 74 being mainly dedicated to Galápagos. Sixty-three zoological specimens are described from the islands and their neighboring waters, while fifty-six botanical specimens were reported from Floreana and San Cristóbal. On page 74, Lt. Chierchia makes the erroneous claim that the only other scientific collection from Galápagos in Europe besides his own is that of the illustrious Darwin. He was obviously unaware of the collections brought back in 1853 on the Swedish frigate *Eugenie*. At least the botanical material from Galápagos from that voyage had been identified, described, and published as early as 1858.

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