

and the village of Ali Bandang are two other small villages. Nearly two miles westward of Tanjong Burong is the northwest point of Great Ki Island, off which is a small detached rock 30 to 40 feet in height. From the northwest point the land trends S.S.W. for a considerable distance without any conspicuous object on the coast. The whole of Great Ki Island is mountainous, but the tops of the hills were capped with cloud during the day, so that it was impossible to obtain the heights of any but the extreme northern mountain, which was found to be 2000 feet above the sea. The land is densely wooded, but here and there in the vicinity of the villages are clearings.

Little Ki Island, with its off-lying islets, is low, but as they are all covered with trees, the tops of which are at least 100 feet in height, they can be seen at a distance of 15 or 16 miles.

At 4 P.M. the peak of Kalamit was distinguished, and bringing it in line with the northwest point of Ki Doulan, the ship was steered in for the anchorage off Tamandan, where she was brought up at dusk in 8 fathoms, with the left extremity of Dranan Island west, the right extremity of Pulo Bandang N. 22° W., Tanjong Serbat S. 81° E., Bukit Krain S. 31° W.

Shortly after anchoring, several boats came off to the ship flying the Dutch flag and paddling to a chant different from that sung by the inhabitants of Great Ki, but very similar. The men being shipbuilders by profession were delighted with the ship and ran all over her, and climbed into the rigging.

A dance was got up on the quarter deck. The drum was beaten by two performers and a song accompanied it, but there was no clapping of hands as at Fiji; the whole mode of dancing was absolutely different, and the attitudes of the dancers were sufficient alone to have told one that one was amongst Malays and not Melanesians or Polynesians. The dance, in which only two or three performers danced at a time, consisted of a very slowly executed series of poses of the body and limbs. There was no exact keeping of time to the accompaniment, nor union of action between the dancers. The hands and arms during the action were slowly moved from behind to the front, the palms being held forwards, and the thumbs stretched out straight from them. In another dance a motion as of pulling a rope was used. The chant to one dance was the words "uela a uela." There was also a dance of two performers with sticks to represent a combat with swords. The whole was closely like the dancing of the Lutaos seen afterwards at Samboangan, which will be described in the sequel.

On the 25th, at 6 A.M., the ship proceeded for the anchorage off Ki Doulan, where the Rajah resides, and at 7 A.M. "came to" in 19 fathoms, very close to the reef, abreast a small pier running out in front of the village. The pier, which is formed of loose coral stones, has a depth of 5 or 6 feet at its outer end at low water.

The Rajah of Ki Doulan came on board shortly after the anchor was down, and breakfasted in the cabin, making a hearty meal off curried meat and sardines. He