

rostrum of the male, whose spines toward the apex are laterally divergent, and was trawled at Station 308 in 175 fathoms. In Magellan Strait and at the Falklands the only *Brachyura* taken were, as I have noted above, *Eurypodius latreillei*, Guér.-Ménév., *Halicarcinus planatus* (Fabr.), and *Pelturion spinulosum*, White."

AMBOINA TO TERNATE.

On the 10th October, at 3.30 P.M., after obtaining the requisite observations for rating the chronometers, the Expedition left Amboina for Ternate. When off the entrance to the bay the ship was swung for the errors of the compass, but a bank of clouds gathering in the western horizon hid the sun, and prevented the completion of the circle, so that after finishing swinging for the errors of the dipping needle, at 8 P.M., a course was shaped to the northward towards Suangi Island, sail being made at 10 P.M. to a fine easterly breeze.

On the 11th, at daylight, Suangi Island bore N. 17° W., the right extremity of Manipa, N. 33° E., Sial Point S. 87° E., and the left extremity of Bouro Island S. 67° W., showing a set of 7 miles to the northwestward during the night. Advantage was taken of a fine sunrise to complete the observations for the errors of the compass, again resuming the course to the northward at 8 A.M. The peaks of Manipa and Kelang, which were stated on the chart to be 500 and 600 feet in height respectively, are much higher, Manipa rising to an elevation of 2100 feet, Kelang to 2400 feet, and Suangi Island to 327 feet. Passing between Suangi Island and Bouro the bearings and angles obtained indicated a discrepancy between the position of the islands on the eastern side of Manipa Straits and Bouro on the western side. This may be owing to the position of Bouro Island having been based on the observations of Sir E. Belcher at Cajeli, whilst the islands on the other side of the strait are based on Dutch positions. A pleasant breeze with slightly misty weather was experienced the whole day.

On the 12th, at 5.30 A.M., the position of the ship by star observations was lat. 1° 53' S., long. 127° 5' E., showing a slight westerly set. At daylight the island of Obi Major was seen on the starboard bow, and a course shaped to pass just outside Obi Lato. As the bearings taken to the various islands did not agree, a running survey of them was attempted as the ship passed, but this was rendered extremely difficult, owing to the varying velocity of the tide, and to the cloudy state of the weather in the afternoon, which prevented the latitude being obtained either by the meridian altitude of Venus, or, later, by the stars. Some few observations were, however, made.

Gomomo Island is round-backed and about 850 feet high, but appeared to be incorrectly placed on the chart; its summit is in lat. 1° 50½' S., long. 127° 38' E. Obi Lato is a high island with three or four sharp well-defined peaks of nearly equal height, reaching an elevation of 2400 feet; the highest peak is in lat. 1° 25' S., long. 127° 18½' E. The northwest point of Obi Major has a remarkable bluff near its extremity, with apparently a knob (probably a clump of trees) on its highest part; the knob is in lat. 1° 24' S., long. 127° 24' E. Five miles southward of this knob is a projecting point which looks like an island. The interior of Obi Major is mountainous, but clouds capping the summit of the hills prevented their height being ascertained. Tapa Island has a single round-backed hill on it about 1000 feet in height, the summit of which is in lat. 1° 12' S., long. 127° 23' E.