

native fishermen, and many trials were made with the different forms of dredges and trawls. The ship also spent one day in similar work. The position where the greatest number of these sponges were obtained was: the village of Tuiaan $48^{\circ} 0'$ a conspicuous red house at Talisay $54^{\circ} 0'$ St. Nicholas Church, Zebu, the depth being 95 fathoms. The deposit was a green-blue mud containing about 15 per cent. of carbonate of lime, which consisted of a few pelagic and a large number of other Foraminifera, fragments of Echinoderms, Molluscs, and Polyzoa.

ZEBU TO CAMIGUIN ISLAND AND SAMBOANGAN.

On the 24th January the vessel left Zebu for Samboangan, intending to touch at Camiguin Island on the way. Steering to the southward through the channel separating Zebu from Bohol Island, a favourable current of two miles per hour was experienced. This current would appear to be by no means uncommon during the northeast monsoon, for Captain Riches of the British Ship "Glamorganshire," who happened to be at Zebu at the time of the Expedition's visit, and who has had much experience amongst the Philippine Islands, said that he had always failed in attempting to work to the northward in this channel. On one occasion he struggled against wind and current for six days without making a mile, and eventually bore up and went round Negros and Panay Islands and came to Zebu from the northward, making this passage in four days from the south end of Bohol.

After rounding Balicasay Island, steam was got up and a sounding, dredging, trawling and temperatures were obtained in 375 fathoms, with Balicasay Island N. 73° W., the left extremity of Siquijor S. 4° W., and Pamilacan Island N. 73° E. (see Sheet 31); at 6 P.M., the ship proceeded under easy steam towards Camiguin Island.

Camiguin Island.—On the 26th January, at daylight, the volcano on Camiguin Island was seen quite distinctly. At noon the ship stopped about a mile from the land, sounded in 185 fathoms, and sent a cutter on shore with a party of naturalists and photographers to examine the volcano, afterwards proceeding for Agajo, anchoring there at 1.30 P.M., with the north points of Camiguin in line N. 78° E., the lighthouse at Agajo S. 45° E., the N.W. point of Camiguin S. 50° W., and the Sandy Cay on the reef off Agajo N. 40° W., in 6 fathoms. The Sandy Cay on the southwest extremity of the reef off Agajo is small and has bushes growing on it.

The volcano at Camiguin Island burst forth in July 1871 from some low land on the west side of the island, and in two months had thrown up a hill two thirds of a mile long, one third wide, and about 450 feet high, destroying the whole vegetation for miles round, as also the flourishing village of Catarman on the western shore. The volcano had at the time of the visit attained a height of 1950 feet and was still in vigour, as denoted by the