

On the 27th, at 9.15 A.M., the ship passed between Silino Island and Point Tagolo, and then steered to pass inside Aliquay Island. At noon, whilst the position of the ship was being ascertained, a small coral patch of 6 fathoms was passed over between Aliquay Island and Point Sigayac, the bottom being distinctly seen. Only two casts of the lead were obtained on it, there being no bottom with 20 fathoms on either side. From it the extremities of Aliquay Island bore N. 13° W., and N. 27° W., and Point Tagolo N. 81° E. The ground in this vicinity would appear to be patchy, as H.M.S. "Nassau" got shoal soundings three miles north of Aliquay Island. After passing Aliquay Island the ship was steered to the W.S.W. along the shore of Mindanao Island.

The islands of Silino and Aliquay are both low and flat. On the chart there is said to be an obelisk at Dauit Point; this was not seen in passing.

On the 28th, at 8 A.M., a sounding and serial temperatures were obtained in 2225 fathoms, in lat. 8° 0' N., long. 121° 42' E. (see Sheet 31), partly to see if any alteration had taken place in the temperatures since sounding in the Sulu Sea in October last, and partly to test a new instrument for obtaining temperatures, the invention of Messrs. Negretti & Zambra. A full account of this apparatus is given with the description of the other instruments and therefore need not be here repeated (see p. 88). At 11 A.M. the ship again proceeded towards Samboangan. The island of Mindanao was in sight all day, but there were no points visible by which the position of the ship could be fixed.

SAMBOANGAN (ZAMBOANGA).

On the 29th, at 7 A.M., the vessel anchored off Samboangan in 10 fathoms, with the lighthouse N. 10° W., the right extremity of Tigtauau Island, in line with Mariqui Point, S. 71° E., and the left extremity of Santa Cruz Island S. 3° W. Lying here were four large Spanish gunboats employed in the blockade of the Sulu Archipelago. Having obtained equal altitudes, the ship left the anchorage at Samboangan the same day and proceeded for the anchorage off Malanipa Island, in order to be on the ground ready for swinging ship the next morning. The ship passed between the great bank off Malanipa, Tigtauau, and Sacol Islands, and anchored in 20 fathoms off Malanipa at 6.20 P.M., with the extremities of that island bearing S.S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. and S.E. by S.

On the 30th, at 4 A.M., the vessel left the anchorage off Malanipa and proceeded to the eastward, ready to commence swinging at sunrise. At 8 A.M., the errors of the compass having been ascertained, swinging was commenced for the dipping needle and was completed at 1 P.M., when, having obtained a few dredgings off Malanipa, the ship returned to Samboangan, anchoring off that town at 7 P.M.

The object in coming to Samboangan again was to complete the stock of coal before standing to the eastward into the Pacific, as it was known that from the time of leaving Samboangan no more fuel could be procured until Japan was reached. The Spanish