

species,<sup>1</sup> viz.—*Buceros mindanensis*, Tweedd.; *Dicrurus striatus*, Tweedd.; *Phabotreron brevirostris*, Tweedd.; *Batrachostomus septimus*, Tweedd.; and *Dicæum mindanense*, Tweedd. Five new species of Lepidoptera<sup>2</sup> were obtained, viz.—*Zizera oriens*, Butler; *Terias invida*, Butler; *Terias vallivolans*, Butler; *Appias mindanensis*, Butler; *Phyllodes cerasifera*, Butler; and one new species of Hymenoptera,<sup>3</sup> *Bracon trisignatus*, Kirby; and also *Polyrhachis phyllophila* and *Polyrhachis sculpturata*, Smith, not previously recorded from the Philippines.

At Malanipa Island, a very small island, not far from Samboangan, natives had felled a good many large trees to make canoes. The suitable trees are usually at some distance from the water. A straight broad road is cut through the smaller wood direct from the large tree to the sea shore; the smaller trees are felled so as to fall across the road, and across their prostrate trunks the canoe is hauled to the shore. The open avenues were extremely useful in affording an easy road into the interior of the forest for collecting purposes. Among nine species of birds shot on this island by a landing party was a new species of Sun Bird (*Nectarophila julia*, Tweedd.), which was very numerous among the tops of the high trees.

#### SAMBOANGAN TO HUMBOLDT BAY, NEW GUINEA.

On the 5th February, after having obtained the necessary observations for rating the chronometers, and purchasing a few goats and pigs to land on any uninhabited island which might be visited, the ship left the anchorage at 6 P.M. and was steered to the eastward for the Sarangani Islands at the south end of Mindanao Island.

The course after leaving Samboangan was over comparatively new ground. The main object was to get sufficiently far to the eastward to be able to make a fair wind of the northeast trade to Japan, so that the coals might be expended in sounding and trawling, more especially as this would give a meridional section in the western part of the Pacific Ocean from the Equator to Nipon Island. The secondary object was to visit any unknown islands on the course, and if possible to pay a flying visit to New Guinea. In planning out the track, it was found that, so far as was known, only one navigator had hitherto pursued it, viz., Dampier in the year 1700. His vessel rounded the northwestern extremity of New Guinea on the 5th February, and sailing along the Equator reached the meridian of 150° E. in twenty-one days. It was therefore reasonable to expect to get far enough to the eastward by the end of February to be able to make a fair wind of the northeast trade in proceeding towards Japan. The Expedition was, however, not so fortunate as Dampier, for even occasionally using steam, it took twenty-six days to reach the meridian of 147° E. (or the Admiralty Islands), but after leaving the Admiralty

<sup>1</sup> Zool. Chall. Exp., part viii., 1880.

<sup>2</sup> *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. xi. pp. 417, &c., 1883.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiii. p. 505, 1884.