

the extremity of which are two pinnacle rocks, of considerable height, evidently joined at one time to the high land in the neighbourhood, but probably separated by the action of water. Between Cape Challenger and Cape George the coast is high and precipitous, midway between them is a break in these cliffs, which forms a small cove, Big Belly Bay, from which a deep ravine runs up to the northwestward towards Mount Crosbie. Westward of Cape Challenger the coast is not so precipitous, descending less abruptly from the ridge of hills, on the top of which stands the double peak, Mount Tizard, 2720 feet high, and the single cone, Mount Evans, 2600 feet high. The projecting points of the coast between Cape Challenger and Swain's Bay have each of them tapering basaltic columns near their extremities, of considerable height; off the point at the end of the spur from Mount Evans are two low islands. The details of the coast westward of Swain's Bay could not be distinguished, but the land was seen about Cape Bourbon, which satisfactorily proved that Cape Challenger was the southern point of the main island. At 3 P.M. the fires were banked and sail made for Heard Island.

The island of Kerguelen,¹ including all outlying dangers, lies between the parallels of 48° 27' and 49° 50' S. latitude, and the meridians of 68° 30' and 70° 35' E. longitude. It was originally discovered by M. de Kerguelen on the 12th February 1772, who on that day sighted Solitary Island. Early the next morning the Fortune Islands and the whole of the coast from Cape St Louis to Cape Bourbon came in sight, and Kerguelen standing towards Cape Bourbon passed between it and Mingan Island, his consort, "Le Gros Ventre" preceding his own ship "La Fortune"; but the weather suddenly becoming thick and the wind freshening, he was obliged to stand off the land; and, after remaining in its vicinity until the 18th, battling against strong winds and foggy weather, in a ship whose masts were badly sprung, wisely returned to Mauritius without prosecuting his researches in a disabled vessel. His consort "Le Gros Ventre," Captain Saint Allouran, succeeded in sending a boat on shore in charge of M. de Boischehennen, who landed in a bay which he named "Loup Marine," and took possession of the island in the name of the King of France, leaving on shore a bottle containing a paper giving an account of his visit. The precise position of Loup Marine Bay is doubtful, it is probably the first inlet east of Cape Bourbon, and may be that known at present as Sprightly Bay. As nothing has been heard of the bottle, with its enclosed papers, since it was deposited by M. de Boischehennen, it may possibly yet be found, and serve to identify the spot in Kerguelen Island first visited by man. Kerguelen describes the coast between Cape St. Louis and Cape Bourbon as very high, Mingan Island as low, and about 3 miles round, and the Tremarec or Benodet Islands as rocks over which the sea broke furiously.

¹ Kerguelen's Voyage, 1782; Cook's Voyage, 1785; Page's Voyage; Morrell's Voyage; Ross's Antarctic Voyage; Wreck of the "Favourite"; "Venus" Expedition, Father Perry; Annalen der Hydrographie, 1875; Proceedings of the Royal Society, 1876; Reports to Hydrographic Office by Sir G. S. Nares, and documents in the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty.