

tion of Baffin's Bay, from Whale Sound to Jones Sound, but finding no traces whatever of the missing expedition, he abandoned a further search in that direction, and steered for Beechey Island, where he received communications from Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, after which he examined the western shores of Baffin's Bay, from lat. $72\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 71° , until, on the 14th of October, the lateness of the season forced him to relinquish a more extended search, and direct the ship's head homewards. He arrived at Peterhead on the 10th of November, exactly four months from the day he sailed.

This, of all the terminated searching expeditions the last, was, like the greater number of the previous ones, unsuccessful in ascertaining the fate of the missing vessels or finding any traces of them. In a geographical point of view the results of this voyage are highly interesting; they establish, among other features, the existence of an extensive sea beyond and in connection with what has been hitherto called the "head" of Baffin's Bay, and into which Whale Sound and Smith Sound are the chief entrances. There are however many reasons for believing that this sea is neither connected with the great Polar Sea, generally called the "Polar Basin," nor that beyond Wellington Channel. Captain Inglefield also attained the latitude of $78^{\circ} 35'$, the highest ever reached on the American side of the Arctic regions, but which falls far short of those at all times attainable on the opposite side, where Sir Edward Parry, in the great Polar Sea to the north of Spitzbergen, reached the latitude of $82^{\circ} 45'$, and probably 83° , in small *open boats*.