

To the south-eastward another still larger, which appeared without end, full of great mountains, which seems to be part of MANICOLO. QUIROS, after leaving the bay ST. PHILIP and ST. JAGO; intending for the rendezvous at STA. CRUZ, failed into $10^{\circ} \frac{1}{4}$ S. where they saw a sail, which they knew to be an Indian embarkation; but found they were fallen to leeward of the STA. CRUZ islands, having lost ground at the entrance of the bay of ST. PHILIP and ST. JAGO, when they attempted to return thither. From hence we have nearly the situation of this bay, which must be about the same meridian as STA. CRUZ, that is 163° E. and in the latitude of $15^{\circ} 20'$ S.

ARIAS adds of this country, that the coast they saw extends from east to west above 100 leagues (343').

JAMES LE MAIRE,

AND

WILL. SCHOUTEN, 1616.

THE longitudes of this voyage are chiefly taken from SCHOUTEN'S chart, admitting JUAN FERNANDES to be in $78^{\circ} 30'$ W. a LONDON. DOG ISLAND is by SCHOUTEN'S journal, 925 German leagues = $61^{\circ} 40'$, from the coast of PERU; and by his chart 58° W. a JUAN FERNANDES, which is placed in his chart $3^{\circ} 40'$ W. from the coast; so that SCHOUTEN'S journal and chart exactly agree in the situation of DOG ISLAND from the coast of PERU, whence SCHOUTEN reckons his distance, though he never saw it.

BARLEUS'S map places the coast of PERU in that latitude, above 6° to the eastward of JUAN FERNANDES, and makes the distance between DOG ISLAND and JUAN FERNANDES, 2°

more.