

1616. The 19th they pursued the same route, having fine weather; at noon they were in $17^{\circ}. 30' S$, and reckoned themselves 350 leagues from the coast of PERU.

The 20th they were in $17^{\circ}. S$, and had a very great swell from the *south*, the wind $\bar{E} S E$ as before, the course $W N W^*$. They found the variation half a point, or about $6^{\circ}. W$. They saw many birds, and amongst others one kind about the size of a sea-gull, very white, having the bill and head red, the tail forked and about two feet and a half long; they are found in all parts of the world. They saw also some white thornbacks, and many flying-fish.

Ouyes.

The 21st, the same wind continuing, they saw a fish a fathom and a half in length, with a long beak in figure of a sword, as long as the rest of the body, having on its back very large *fins*. Some of the people called it *horn-fish*.

The 24th, having a fine $S E$ wind, they went due W in lat. of $15^{\circ}. \frac{1}{8}$, being 460 leagues from the coast of PERU; looking out eagerly for the *southern land*, but almost despairing and fearing there was no such land †.

31st, very fine weather, they saw no land, but plenty of birds: it appeared strange to them that the island ST. PAUL had not been descried, for it is descried in that lat. $15^{\circ}. \frac{1}{8} S$.

1st April they were in $15^{\circ}. 8' S$.

3d, being Easter day, a month since leaving JUAN FERNANDES, they reckoned the distance from the coast of PERU 725 leagues: they found the needle had no variation but pointed due N . and S . The scurvy afflicted most of the crew. The lat. was $14^{\circ}. 12' S \ddagger$.

The 9th they had a fine wind at N and steered W being in full $15^{\circ}. S$ lat. This day they saw two small bonetos and sea-

* $W - C$.

† Schouten says, although the winds blew fresh from E and $E S E$ they had a prodigious swell from the S .

‡ $16^{\circ}. 12' S. C$.

gulls.