

Franz Josef Archipelago

west of McClintock Island. Pushing his explorations with sound judgment and great energy, he covered the whole southwestern coast from 42° E., to 54° E., the most westerly point of the south shores seen by Payer. The surveys of Smith extended from McClintock Island to Cape Neale, covering not only the main shore but the fringe of outlying islands. Included were Brady, Northbrook, Hooker and other small islands, Nightingale and other sounds. A secure harbor (*Eira*) was located in $80^{\circ} 04'$ N., $48^{\circ} 40'$ E. From his most northerly point $80^{\circ} 19'$ N., $44^{\circ} 52'$ E., it was seen that the western coast (Alexandra Land) trended north-northwest. After skirting the coast easterly to Wilczek Island, the *Eira* withdrew, with valuable botanical and geological collections from the archipelago, and marine life from the adjacent seas. Smith renewed his explorations in 1881, but the *Eira* was lost and he was obliged to winter, which was done comfortably, — the first land wintering in the archipelago; the party reached Novaya Zemlya safely in August, 1882 (Payer: "New Lands within the Arctic Circle." 2 vols., 1876).

The voyages made by Smith were valuable in their results. They not only extended far to the northwest of Franz Josef Archipelago, but disclosed the comparative richness of its fauna and flora. They also brought forward prominently this region as a suitable base, whence extended journeys could be made safely northward by a properly equipped