Very little is known of the socio-behavioural dynamics of island-associated cetaceans, and even less about multi-species communities such as those seen in Tañon Strait. The spinner dolphin *Stenella longirostris* and the Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin *Tursiops aduncus* are the two most frequently seen species of the diverse cetacean fauna in Tañon Strait; and both were historically victims to by-catch. By using photo-identification technique and focal behaviour sampling, I investigate the patterns of sympatric co-occurrence of these two delphinids in a semi-insular habitat of Tañon Strait. The two species exhibit contrasting life history strategies. While bottlenose dolphins are primarily coastal with apparently a limited spatial range, spinner dolphins are semi-pelagic and use a wide range of habitats in the Strait. Their predominant day-time behaviour also differs; while bottlenose dolphins are seen primarily foraging, spinner dolphins use the area mainly for resting. In overall, there seem to be a considerable spatio-behavioural dissimilarity between these two species. My study contributes to a recently promoted initiative of developing a biodiversity management strategy for the Tañon Strait Protected Seascape.