

greater part of the wall is still standing. The following figures are views of one of these islets.

Fanganga is the only one of the craters on the main land that I have examined. This crater is less than a mile from the edge of the precipice. The ascent from Lalomanu was mostly through a dense forest over a rich black soil. The rocks seldom outcropped. A few scattered fragments passed on the way consisted of basaltic lava of a dirty gray colour, and more or less cellular (var. 3), containing but few particles of chrysolite. When within a hundred feet of the crater, we left the gentle slopes for a more rapid ascent over loose fragments of lava, which, however, were mostly concealed by soil and overgrown with shrubbery. These fragments were very cellular, many as light as the scoria of Tafua (var. 7). Reaching the top, and walking a few yards, we came upon the verge of the deep gulf. I estimated its breadth at top as a third of a mile, and the depth at three hundred and fifty feet. Its form was very regularly bowl shape, though a little elongated in a northeast and southwest direction. The whole interior was covered with foliage. There were, however, fewer trees and a larger proportion of shrubbery than at Tafua, and, consequently, the sides of the capacious bowl were more completely exposed to view. On the south, the walls were broken through half way to the bottom, and the broad and deep valley which here commenced continued on to the sea.

I was informed that Olomanga and the other craters in its vicinity were much like Fanganga. They are deep cavities sunk into the top of a low elevation, and, on account of the soil and vegetation, little else can be seen. Olomanga was described to me as more shallow than Fanganga, and as containing a small lake. One or two of the other craters also contain water. One of them is named Matavai—"the face of the water"—and it is said to be the source of a stream, through some subterranean outlet, that flows down to Tiavea.

On the shore the lava outcrops, in many places, along the beach, and is of the same kind with the fragments above described. The cellules are ragged, and in this respect, as well as in composition and compactness, the rock resembles the lava of Hawaii.

The point near Lalomanu, called Tapanga, near the foot of Fanganga, consists of basaltic tufa, arranged in a series of inclined layers. A few islets near this coast consist of the same tufa, and may be first described.

These islets are named Nuutele, Nuulua, Namu'a, and Tapu-tapu.