

ISLAND OF MANONO.

Manono is a low island, four miles in circumference, situated a mile west of Upolu, to which it is united by the coral reef. Its gently sloping surface rises to a rounded elevation near the centre of the island, not exceeding four hundred feet in height. The rocks are in layers, and resemble those of Upolu.

Manono is a continued grove from one end to the other. It is densely populated, and, although small, is politically the most influential island of the group.

ISLAND OF APOLIMA.

Two miles west of Manono, and about five from Savaii, stands the natural fortress Apolima. A high bluff, from three hundred to four hundred and fifty feet, forms an inaccessible shore on all sides except the northern, where it is partially broken down, and a passage through the walls barely wide enough for a single boat opens into a circular bay. This bay or harbour forms the interior of the island; on each side of it the shores slope rapidly upward to the top of the bluff.

Apolima is the summit of an extinct crater, and the harbour occupies its bottom. The different layers of rock lie curving over one another very irregularly, and, along the outer shores, they dip on all sides away from the crater. The island resembles Nuutele, and is probably of similar origin.

The above few remarks are the results of a distant view, and gleanings from the observations of the officers who surveyed the island.*

ISLAND OF SAVAII.

Savaii, the largest of the Samoan Islands, contains five hundred and fifty square miles, and measures forty miles in length, by twenty in breadth. It is a single volcanic mountain. From the sea, the land, as seen in a distant view, rises with a very gradual slope—five or six degrees—and with a nearly unbroken surface, as in the annexed out-

* There is a view of this island in the Narrative of the Expedition, vol. ii. p. 107.