

line, attains its greatest height near the centre of the island. We estimated its altitude at six thousand feet. It resembles Mount Kea

Fig. 1.

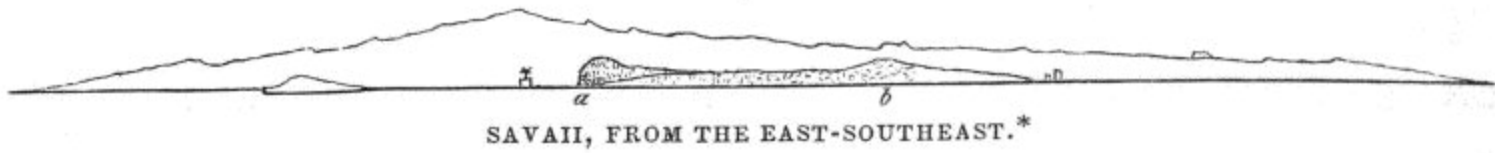
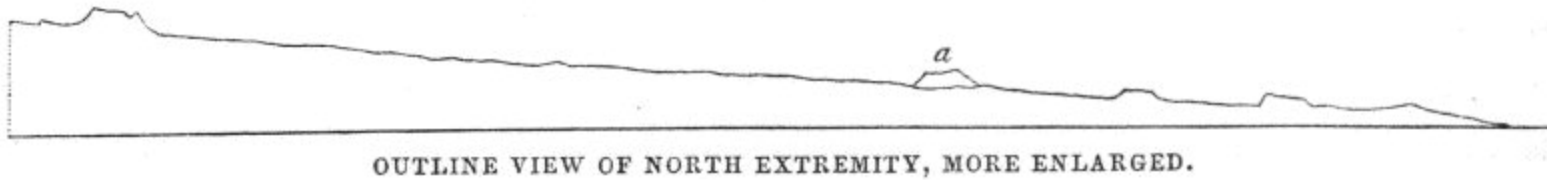


Fig. 2.



on Hawaii; it is not so pointed at top, yet less flat and rounded than Mount Loa of the same island. Like Mount Kea, its sides are roughened with parasitic cones. From the harbour of Mataautu, I counted thirty in the northeast portion of the island. There are some broad and deep valleys, the largest of which are on the eastern side of the mountain.

Many of the craters have a very recent appearance, and immense beds of lava, of comparatively modern date, may be traced over the surface. The rocks resemble those of Upolu, or if different, it is in being more cellular and more frequently scoriaceous. The natives have traditions of fire issuing from one of the craters, and an extensive stream of lava, called the "*mu*," is generally spoken of, among them, as the effects of a former eruption. My associate, Dr. C. Pickering, who was on the island for a few days, makes the following remark in his journal: "Near the northern point of the island, I passed a considerable tract, where the rock was in great part exposed, and has all the appearance of a stream of lava, being furrowed concentrically, and otherwise marked like the settling down of a semifluid mass."

The reefs of the island are less extensive than those of Upolu, and hence show that the volcanoes were active on Savaii to a later period.

The whole island, with few exceptions of barren lava fields, is clothed like Upolu, though much less densely, in a wide-spread forest, which not only covers the slopes, but envelopes inside and out the small parasitic cones. The streams are, however, small, owing to the cavernous nature of the rocks. The author had no opportunity for a critical examination of the island.

* In fig. 1, *a* is the island of Apolima; *b* that of Manono.