

De Haven, who was engaged in the survey of the reef. We were told, also, that Kuria and Nononti were similar in having the reef elevated, though to a less extent. It would hence appear that the elevations in the group increase to the northward.

*Marakei*, to the north of Apaiang, is wooded throughout. We sailed around it without landing, and can only say that it has probably been uplifted like the islands south. *Makin*, the northernmost island, presented in the distant view no certain evidence of elevation.

The elevation of the Kingsmills accounts for the long continuity of the wooded lines of land, an unusual fact, considering the size of the islands. The amount of fresh water obtained from springs is also uncommon (p. 241).

*l. The Marshall and Caroline Islands.*—The facts in reference to the islands of these groups are not yet fully known. The very small amount of wooded land on the Pescadores inclines us to suspect rather a subsidence than an elevation; and the same fact might be gathered, with regard to some of the islands south, from the charts of Kotzebue and Kruesenstern. But McAskill's, as stated on page 261, is an elevated coral island, having a height of 100 feet.

*m. Ladrões.*—The seventeen islands which constitute this group may all have undergone elevations within a recent period, but owing to the absence of coral from the northern, we have evidence only with regard to the more southern.

*Guam*, according to Quoy and Gaymard, has coral rock upon its hills more than *six hundred* feet (one hundred toises) above the sea.

*Rota*, the next island north, afforded these authors similar facts, indicating the same amount of elevation.

*n. Pelews and neighbouring Islands.*—The island *Feis*, three hundred miles south-west of Guam, is stated by Darwin, on the authority of Lutke, to be of coral, and *ninety* feet high. *Mackenzie* Island, seventy-five miles south of Feis, is a low atoll, as ascertained by the Expedition. No evidences of elevation are known to occur at the Pelews.