

the glaciers, descending the valleys into Whale Bay Irish Bay, &c. The glacier, visited from Whale Bay ended in a steep wall of ice about 70 feet high, and at its foot, partly underlying it, was a small lake, supplying a rapid brook flowing into the sea. The glacier next south of that descending into Whale Bay slopes gradually, and feeds a stream, hidden by the ice, which only betrays its existence by the noise of the falling water. It is full of crevasses, caused probably by the sharp curve of the mountain slope, which renders travelling on it difficult and dangerous, as the explorer has frequently to jump across these crevasses. The glacier descending into Irish Bay fills the whole valley about 200 feet above the sea level. All these glaciers show distinct traces of having receded, for the furrows left by them on the rocks of the lower parts of the valleys can be traced distinctly.

On the western side of the island there is still an active volcano, while a mineral pitch has been met with, and petroleum and hot water springs, the temperature of which is said to be high, have been found by the sealers.

From a ship anchored in Christmas Harbour an excellent general view of the arrangement of the rocks can be obtained; they are seen to be arranged in apparently perfectly horizontal beds, the separating lines of the different beds being easily traced all round the harbour. Where the sides are not precipitous, the summit of the ridge is attained by a series of terraces, and it is, as might have been expected, almost perfectly flat. The continuity of the flat-topped surfaces, both of the northern and of the southern ridges, is broken by the two most conspicuous objects in the landscape, namely Table Mountain on the north, and Mount Havergal on the south. This rock-mass does not project above the horizontal hilltop but rather appears to stand out from it like a huge boulder. The summit of the ridge is formed of the ordinary bedded rock, this "neck" of conglomerate not reaching any greater height than that of the contiguous parts of the ridge. These hills belong to a class representatives of which were found again in the south in Greenland Harbour, and as they resemble each other closely they will be described together. In both places they protrude through the horizontal beds of basalt, without having caused any apparent disturbance in the arrangement of the beds which surround them. The horizontal beds which form the mass of the land are basaltic, and vary from 10 to 20 feet in thickness, being generally compact; but in ascending the hill, beds are frequently met with which contain large amygdaloid cavities filled with zeolites, principally analcite and stilbite. These minerals are very plentiful in this part of the island, and when rounded by the action of water form remarkable white pebbles on the otherwise dark-coloured sand. Up to the summit the alternation of beds of compact sub-columnar rock of amygdaloid is pretty regular. The amygdaloid is of two kinds; in one the cells are small, very thickly disseminated, and completely filled up by a zeolitic mineral; the other has larger cavities, less thickly spread, and generally only coated with crystals, while seams filled with crystalline matter are also frequently met with. The cavities contain generally analcite, the seams stilbite. The ridge on the southern side is higher