very succulent, which enables them to withstand the severity of the droughts; the quantity of rain that falls here being very small.

They endeavoured to make an ascent on one of the ridges, but found themselves obliged to give it up, when they had reached half the altitude of the mountain.

Travelling here, they witnessed an economy of time that would have been remarkable in any country. At a house, one of the natives who accompanied them procured a chicken and some hot stones from a fire; he then tied them up together, and carried them along: when they arrived at the next stopping-place, the chicken was produced ready cooked!

On the plain behind the village, they found the Agati grandiflora growing in a wild state; the flowers were smaller and of a darker orange than those seen cultivated.

They left Waianae after being two days with the chief, who charged them four dollars for their lodging, which will give some idea of native prices. Passing the mountain range by a different route, their collections of plants were but little increased. A new species of Morus, a singular plant belonging to the Violaceæ family, a Dracæna of robust growth, and a few ferns, were all that they obtained.

Mauna Kaala has the appearance of being a flat-topped mountain; but this is not the case, the evenness of the ridge alone giving it that appearance.

The salt lake, so much spoken of, was visited many times; it has excited a great deal of curiosity, being supposed to be fathomless, and to ebb and flow with the tide.

I landed with my friend, Dr. Judd, of the mission, near the foot of the hills which enclose the salt lake, and levelled from low-water mark upwards, over the hill, and down to the lake. The result gave one hundred and five feet rising, and one hundred and three feet falling, which proves it to be on the same level as half-tide. Dr. Judd engaged some natives to carry over a canoe to the lake, in which we embarked, well provided with long sounding-lines, to ascertain its reputed great depth; after much search, no fathomless hole was to be found, and no greater depth than eighteen inches! To find out if it ebbed and flowed was the next step; for this purpose, sticks were placed on the shore, which is so shelving that a small perpendicular rise and fall would be quite evident. There was no tide perceived after several hours' watching. A little rise above the tidesticks took place, but nothing beyond what would be occasioned by

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