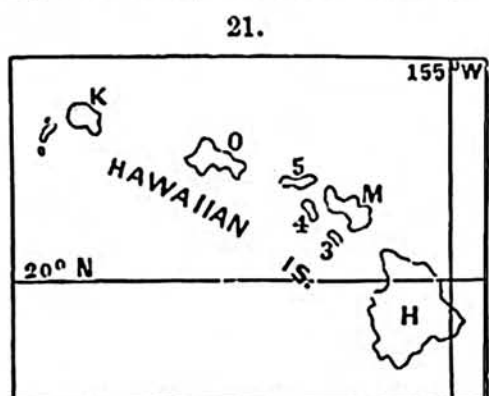of the chain is 500 miles. *New Caledonia*, more to the southwest, has approximately the same course, — about northwest.

21.

H, Hawaii; M, Maui; 3, Kahoolawe; 4, Lanai; 5, Molokai; O, Oahu; K, Kauai.

Between New Hebrides and New Caledonia lies another parallel line, the *Loyalty Group*. The *Solomon Islands*, farther northwestward, are also a linear group. The chain is mostly a double one, consisting of two parallel ranges; and each island is linear, like the group, and with the same trend. The course is northwest-by-west, the length 600 miles.

In the North Pacific, the Hawaiian range has a west-northwest course. The Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands (Fig. 21), from Hawaii to Kauai, make up the southeasterly part of the range, about 400 miles in length. Beyond this, the line extends to 175° E., making a total length of about 1500 miles, — a distance as great as from New York to the Great Salt Lake in the Rocky Mountains, or from London to Alexandria.

22.

23.
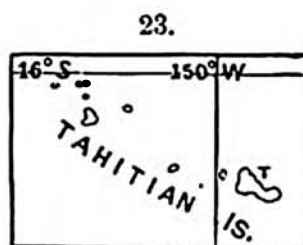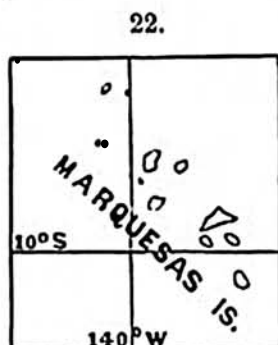
Between these groups lie the islands of mid ocean, all nearly parallel in their courses. Figs. 22, 23 are examples.

The following table gives the courses of the principal chains of the ocean: —

	Course.
Hawaiian range	N. 64° W.
Marquesas Islands	N. 60° W.
Paumotu Archipelago	N. 60° W.
Tahitian or Society Islands	N. 62° W.
Hervey Islands	N. 65° W.
Samoan or Navigators Islands	N. 68° W.
Gilbert, Tarawan, or Kingsmill Islands	N. 34° W.
Ralick group	N. 37° W.
Radack group	N. 30° W.
New Hebrides	N. 40° W.
New Caledonia	N. 44° W.
North extremity of New Zealand	N. 50° W.
Solomon Islands	N. 57° W.
Louisiade group	N. 50° W.
New Ireland	N. 65° W.