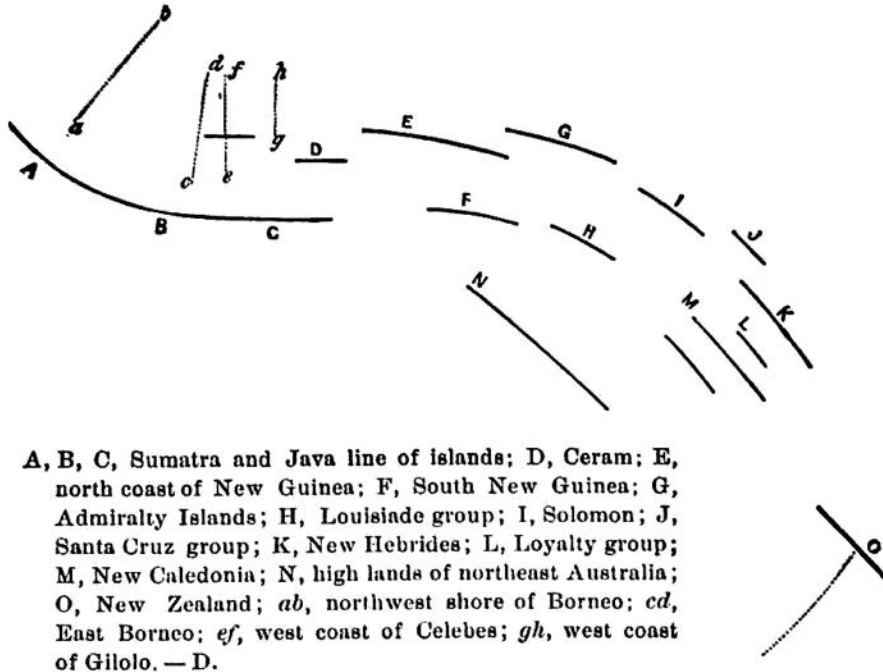


third branch, conforming in direction to the Australasian system. (*a* to *h*, Fig. 24, are the same as *M* to *G*, Fig. 25.)

In other words, the Caroline Archipelago forks at its southeastern extremity, — one portion, the Gilbert, Radack, and Ralick Islands (8, 9, 10 in Fig. 24), conforming to the Polynesian system, while the great body of the Caroline Islands trends off more to the westward (No. 11), parallel with New Ireland and the Admiralty group (*g*, *h* of the same cut), and others of the Australasian system.

25.



*New Zealand chain.* — The ranges in this chain are mentioned on page 37. The whole length, from Macquarie Island, on the south, to Vavau, a volcanic island terminating the Tonga range, on the north, is 2500 miles. To the east of New Zealand lie Chatham Island, Beverly, Campbell, and Emerald, which correspond to another range in the chain.

This transverse chain is at right angles with the Polynesian system at the point where the two meet. Moreover, it is nearly central to the ocean. The central position, great length, and rectangularity to the northwest ranges give great significance to this New Zealand or northeasterly system of the ocean.

(2) *Islands of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.* — The trend of the Pacific Ocean as a whole corresponds with that of its central chain of islands, and very nearly with the mean trend of the whole. It is a vast channel, elongated to the northwest. The range of heights along northeastern Australia (*N*, Fig. 25) runs northwesterly and passes by the head of the great gulf (Carpentaria) on the north; and the opposite side of the ocean along North America, or its bordering mountain chain, has a similar mean trend. A straight line drawn from northern Japan through the eastern Paumotus to