

mammillated surface. Quartz crystals were not observed either here or at Christmas Harbour; nor were the zeolites, so common in the last-named locality, found either at Howe Island or Betsy Cove.

Prince of Wales Foreland is an elevation formed by slender basaltic columns, many of which are clustered together into what, if perfect, would have formed spherical agglomerations. The basalt contained large cavities filled with olivine like that of Unkel on the Rhine. Behind this rocky point the usual flat-topped range of hills stretches inland, consisting of the same basalt with much olivine, not columnar however, but in tabular masses with almost slaty cleavage.

Nearly opposite Prince of Wales Foreland, and on the other side of the entrance to Royal Sound, is a very remarkable hill of a castellated appearance, called "Cat's Ears," belonging to the same class of hills as Table Mountain in Christmas Harbour. The ruggedly worn rock at the crest gives it its castellated look; this rock consists of a light-coloured ground, enclosing large crystals of augite and pieces of the recent scoriaceous lava which occurs immediately beneath it. The augite crystals, though apparently perfect when imbedded in the rock, were not found otherwise than broken when weathered out; and in places inside these natural battlements, where there was free play for the usually boisterous wind, all the lighter sand had been blown away, leaving the ground covered by a jet-black gravel. Both these crystals and the rocks show the abrading effect of blown sand, the crystals having lost their regularity of form, and the rocks having acquired a more definite shape than would have been the case had the weathering proceeded equally on all sides. Here, however, and still more remarkably in Heard Island (see pp. 372, 373), the constant and violent westerly winds, wherever they have an opportunity of charging themselves with sand, sculpture the rocks into shapes of apparently unnatural regularity. From this hill another similar but smaller one could be seen close to the base of the "Sugar-loaf." It resembled more a circle of Druidical stones protruding through the moorland than a hill; it was impossible, however, to visit either it or the imposing Sugar-loaf, the structure of which appeared from a distance to be quite peculiar.

On entering Greenland Harbour, which at its head is only separated by a narrow neck of land from Royal Sound, the eye is at once struck by the strange protrusions of light grey rock through the ordinary horizontal basaltic beds which form the hill ranges. The most extensive of them, on the summit of the range on the western side of the harbour, has at a distance a very strong resemblance to a ruined castle. Two of them were examined, one on the summit and one nearer the landing place, both on the west side of the harbour. The rock in both of them is identical, and consists of a light greenish white phonolite protruding through the horizontal beds of augitic rock. These cylindrical masses of phonolite are columnar at the outer edges, the columns lying horizontally and being arranged radially; this columnar structure, however, disappears