

the interior of Unalashka. Farther on, it is narrower by one half, and the shore by no means so steep. Its depth is from 20 to 25 fathoms, and the bottom is composed of a sand mixed with shells. In the middle of this strait, and particularly towards the right bank, there are many concealed rocks, and one, which at its termination rises considerably above the water. In the vicinity of these rocks the water is 10 fathoms deep. The hidden part of the large one is covered with an incrustation of coral.

On my return late in the evening, I found that Mr. Merk had collected a vast number of plants, and that our hunters had shot two woodcocks, besides finding a nest full of eggs, which afforded us a comfortable supper. We did not observe many birds on shore, but the few we saw were chiefly white-headed eagles, and some small birds of the finch species; with whose red feathers the Aleutians adorn themselves.

On the 6th, we pursued our rout along the shore of the Beaver's-bay, passing five other different bays. The first of them, named Amugul, has an island in its centre; and the second Taneska, has four such islets. All these bays run three or four miles into the country, and are supplied with streams of fresh water from the mountains; their depth, in the middle, being 50 fathoms, and at the sides much less. From the last of these bays, called Kikukala, we passed over to the opposite shore as far as the entrance into Beaver's-bay, and lay to, for the night, close by a small cataract that descended from a lofty mountain.

On the 7th we passed the bay of Unytschaba, and finding another bay at noon, named Ugadaga, we ran into it for the purpose of taking our dinner. Here, as the Aleutians informed us, we were not very distant from Captain's-haven, beyond the mountains, which had received its name from Captain Lewaschew's having wintered there. Mr. Merk and I being both desirous of visiting it, we immediately resolved to repair to the spot. For two miles we were obliged to ascend the steep mountains, until we gained the summit of the high chain which encompasses the whole island, and to which the crater on the northern side belongs. These mountains are covered from the foot half way up with moss and grass: higher up they are quite barren, terminating at the summit in naked rock. In the vallies on the banks of the lakes and rivulets, a few alders and small bushes are occasionally to be met with. On the summit of the mountain which we ascended we found two lakes of fresh water; at the bottom of which we perceived some chalybeate ochre, with which the swampy places appeared to be filled. From thence we passed over some inferior mountains, until,