

[names of Opureanou or Otaheitenoor, and Tirahou; although Otoo, the sovereign of the former, still possesses a nominal superiority over the latter, and is styled king of the whole island. To him also the island of Eimeo is subject. These kingdoms are subdivided into districts, each with its respective chief. The number of inhabitants in 1774 was estimated by Captain Cook at 204,000. Wars are frequent between the two kingdoms, and perhaps between separate districts of each. The inhabitants of Eimeo are often excited by some powerful chief to assert their independence. The power and strength of this and the neighbouring islands lie entirely in their navies; and all their decisive battles are fought on the water. Otahiti alone is supposed to be able to send out 1720 war canoes, and 68,000 able men. The chief of each district superintends the equipping of the fleet in that district; but they must all pass in review before the king, so that he knows the state of the whole before they assemble to go on service. Otahiti lies in about $17^{\circ} 40'$ of $n.$ lat. and $149^{\circ} 25'$ of $w.$ long.]

The archipelago consists of 23 islands, the names of which are the following:

S. Simon,	Opijá,
S. Quintín,	Tajaá,
Todos Santos,	Oyatna,
Matutana,	Oaginé,
S. Cristoval,	Tupá,
Otahiti,	Obayó,
Morea,	Guayopé,
Genúa,	Ayuayú,
Tapuananú,	Atiú,
Mavavá,	Tatupá,
Tirá,	Queமானಾ,
Paraporrá,	

[OTAKOOTAI, or OKATOOTAI, a small island in the S. Pacific ocean, four leagues from Wateoo, and about three miles in circuit. Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$ $s.$ Long. $158^{\circ} 23'$ $w.$]

OTALLUC, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Ambato in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the mountains of Avitahua, runs from $n.$ to $s.$ and enters the Pastaza by the $n.$ side, in lat. $1^{\circ} 30'$ $s.$

OTANAUIS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and country of Las Amazonas, who dwell with many other nations on the shores of the river Napo.

OTAO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Casta.

OTAOS, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Topia, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya.

OTATAI, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Maranhão in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs $n.$ between the Grande de Paraguay and the Camdeley, and enters the sea in the low coast.

OTATITLAN, SAN ANDRES DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlacotalpan, and *alcaldia mayor* of Cozamalcoapan, in Nueva España, at the distance of a league from the river Grande de Alvarado, in the middle of a lofty mountain. It contains 19 families of Indians and a beautiful temple, in which is venerated a miraculous image of Christ crucified, with the same title as has the settlement; and of which the following account is extant, namely, that more than 170 years ago an Indian, who had cut a piece of cedar, was desirous of making a cross, and was looking out for a person who might undertake the work, together with the image of our Lord; that there arrived at his house two handsome youths, who professed themselves sculptors, and offered to do what he required; that he put them into an apartment where the wood was, paid them for their hire, and left with them some food; when, returning the following day to see what they had done, he found to his surprise the youths flown, the money and the food untouched, and the image most beautifully and perfectly finished. This settlement is 13 leagues $e.$ of its head settlement.

OTAVALO, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Quito; bounded $e.$ by the mountain of Cayambe, $n. e.$ by that of the town of Ibarra, $n. w.$ by Esmeraldas, and $s.$ by the district of the *corregimiento* of the city of Quito. It is 12 leagues long from $n. w.$ to $s. e.$ and running in width from $s.$ to $n.$

It is watered by the river Batan, which rises, as well as other different streams that fertilize it, in the mountains, and becoming united with the rest, forms the river Blanco. Although, as we have made appear, its territory is not of much extent, it is covered with cultivated estates and manufactories where they make linens peculiar to the country, or, as they are sometimes called, *lucuyos*, carpets, quilts, and other articles, all of white cotton, the which are much esteemed throughout the kingdom.

The mode of sowing the wheat and barley in this province is very singular, for instead of scattering the seed they make small holes and pour in a certain quantity from their hands; a practice proved by experience amongst them to be very advantageous, and to yield from 100 to 150 grains for one. In the estates are enclosures for breeding horses, as also dairies, where they make a large por-