

per Tschukotskoi Noss, though the promontory, which received that name from Beering, is situate further towards the southwest.

Muller, in his map of the discoveries of the Russians, places the Tschukotskoi Noss nearly in the latitude of  $75^{\circ}$  north, and extends it somewhat to the eastward of this cape. But Captain Cook was of opinion, that he had no good authority for so doing. Indeed his own, or rather Dashneff's account of the distance between the river Anadir and the Noss, cannot well be reconciled with so northerly a position. For he says, that with the most favourable wind, a person may go by sea from the Noss to the river Anadir in three whole days, and that the journey by land is very little longer. But Captain Cook, having hopes of visiting these parts again, deferred the discussion of this point to another opportunity. In the mean time, however, he concluded, as Beering had done before him, that this was the easternmost point of all Asia. It is a peninsula of considerable elevation, joined to the continent by a very low and apparently narrow isthmus. It has next the sea a steep rocky cliff; and off the very point are several rocks resembling spiers. It stands in the longitude of  $190^{\circ} 22'$  east, and in the latitude of  $66^{\circ} 6'$  north; and is thirteen leagues distant, in the direction of north,  $53^{\circ}$  west, from Cape Prince of Wales, on the coast of America. The land about this promontory consists of valley and hills. The former terminate at the sea in low shores, and the latter in steepy points. The hills appeared like naked rocks; but the valleys, though destitute of tree or shrub, were of a greenish hue.