

Fig. 259 James Bay, James Island, looking north



Fig. 260 James Bay, James Island



Fig. 261 Interior of James Island

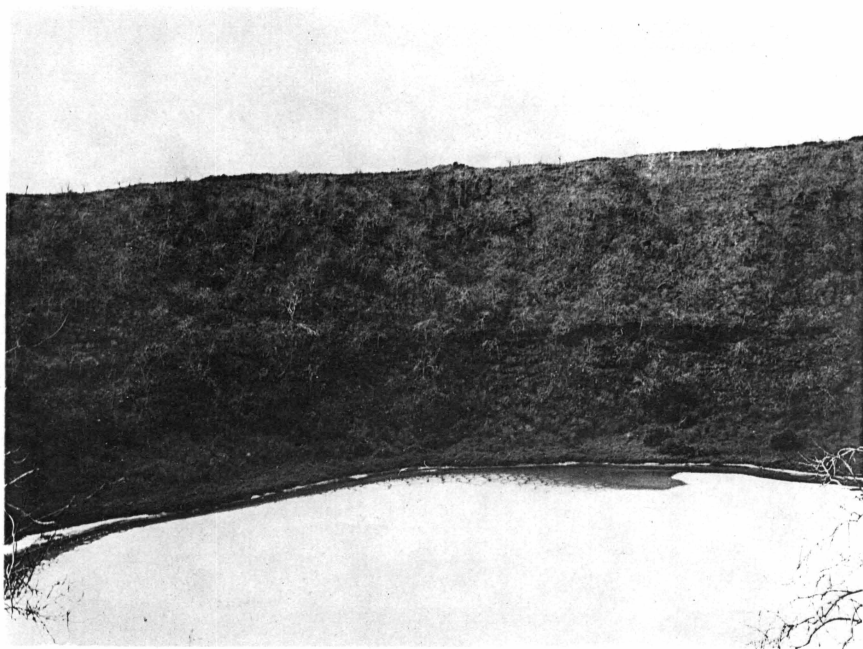


Fig. 262 Crater lake of James Island

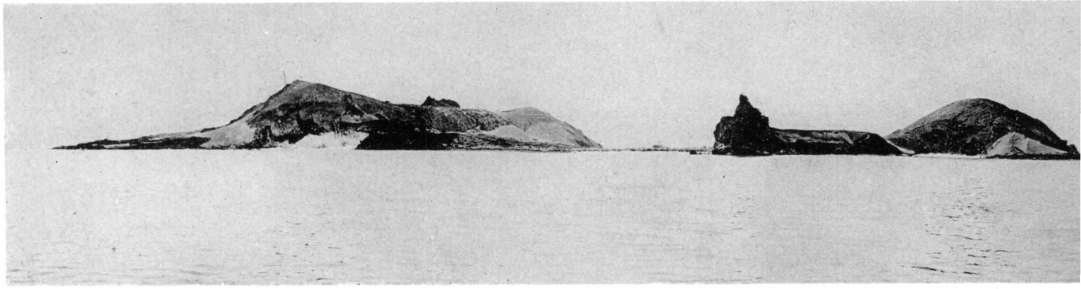


Fig. 263 Panorama, Sullivan Bay, James Island

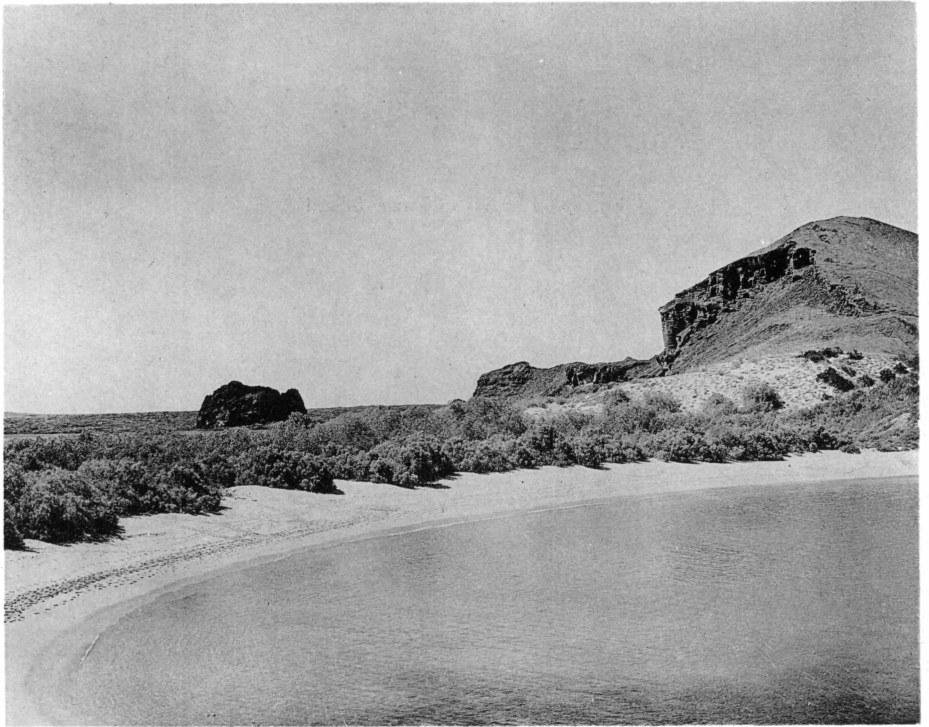


Fig. 264 Landing, Sullivan Bay, James Island

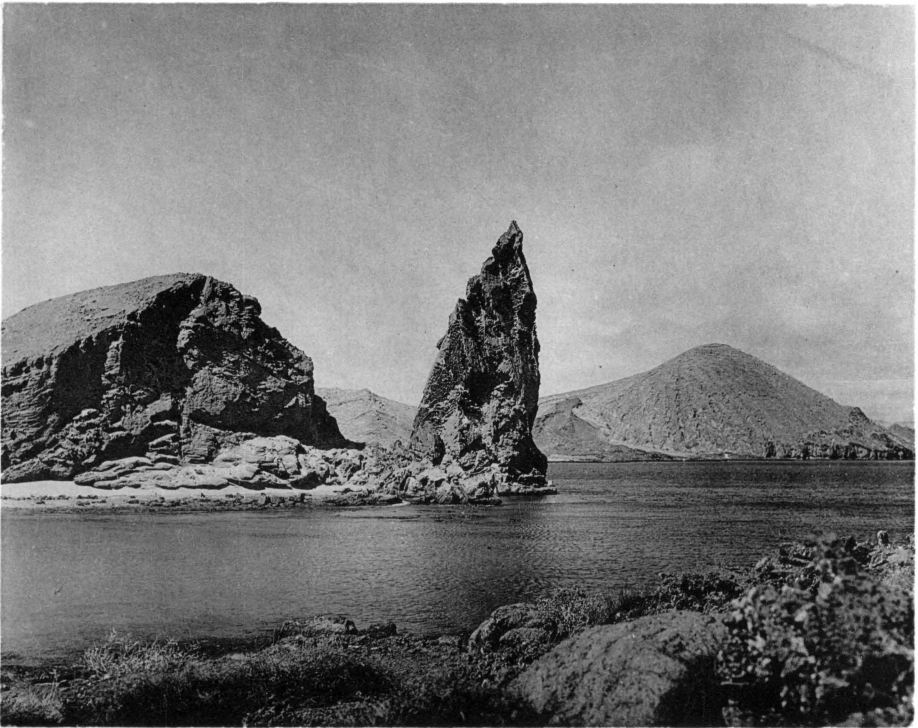
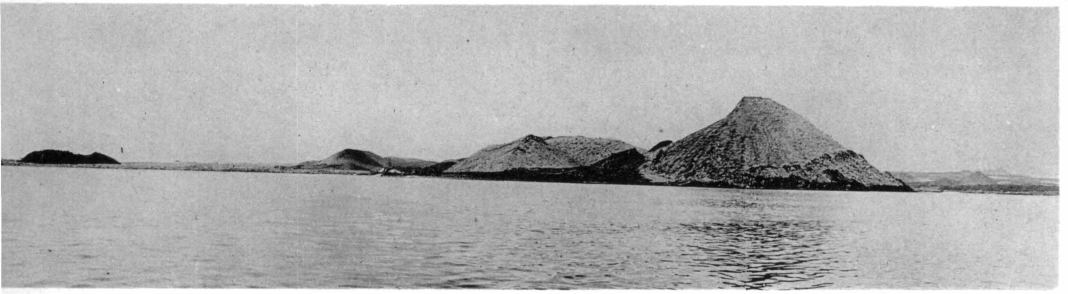


Fig. 265 Sea stack, Sullivan Bay, James Island



Fig. 266 James Island, Galapagos seen from Bartholomew Island



Fig. 267 Spatter cones, Bartholomew Island

PLATE 122

- Fig. 254 Craters of Charles Island, Galapagos, top the gentle rise from Black Beach Anchorage, on the east side of the island. A three-mile trail led to Friedo, home of Dr. Ritter, and a seven-mile trail to Paradise, home of the Baroness Wagner-Bosquet.
- Fig. 255 Black Beach, Charles Island, anchorage most frequented by *Velero III* in the Galapagos Islands. Shore collecting was accomplished on the rocky beaches in the foreground, and Black Beach served as a starting point for numerous treks to the interior. Chart 110, p. 422.
- Fig. 256 The highlands of Charles Island, Galapagos, above an elevation of 1,000 feet, are covered with brush tangles formed by bursera trees and other vegetation, including citrus groves planted by early settlers, which have now gone wild. Such rank vegetation is found only in the belt of fog, or "garua" as it is locally known. (Photograph by W. L. Schmitt.)

PLATE 123

- Fig. 257 Lagoon at Post Office Bay, Charles Island, Galapagos, showing flamingos which feed upon a pink alga which grows beneath the surface. Fiddler crabs occur around the margins of the lagoon. The shadowy forms on the distant hills are bursera trees. (Photograph by W. L. Schmitt.)
- Fig. 258 View of the east coast of Hood Island, Galapagos, looking north toward Osborn Island and Gardner Bay. An albatross rookery occupies the level portion of the promontory in the middle distance during a portion of the year. Chart 114, p. 424.

PLATE 124

- Fig. 259 View looking across James Bay, James Island, from the abandoned habitations located at the south side of the Bay. An apparently fresh lava flow is seen in the middle distance. A trail leads off to the right to a crater lake mentioned by Darwin. Chart 103, p. 419.
- Fig. 260 The headland which marks the northern limit of James Bay, James Island, Galapagos, has been cut by wave action, the perpendicular cliff exposing a cross section of the lava cap which covers this portion of the island. The Expedition launch is shown in the foreground. (Photograph by W. L. Schmitt.)

PLATE 125

- Fig. 261 The interior of James Island contains some of the tallest trees which are to be found in the archipelago, although those of southern Albarmarle in the region of Villamiel are said to be larger. An Expedition member stands on the trail leading from the beach to the crater lake. (Photograph by W. L. Schmitt.)
- Fig. 262 The crater lake at James Bay, James Island, was visited by Darwin over 100 years ago. It has been a source of salt to visitors to the Galapagos Islands for an even longer period. The bottom of the crater was reached by a cable car, cable and windlass now lying rusted and useless. (Photograph by W. L. Schmitt.)

PLATES 126, 127

- Fig. 263 Panorama of Sullivan Bay, Galapagos, showing, from left to right, summit, landing place, and sea stack of Bartholomew Island; landing place, lava flows, and craters of James Island. In taking the picture the camera described an arc of almost 180 degrees, or from southeast of the anchorage to almost northwest. (Photograph by Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt.)

- Fig. 264 Curving strand opposite the constriction cut by Sullivan Bay, James Island, into Bartholomew Island, which forms its southern boundary. The channel separating Bartholomew and James islands passes between the lava cone in the right background and the dark promontory in the left center and may be seen above the row of mangrove trees. Chart 105, p. 419.
- Fig. 265 The sea stack at Sullivan Bay, James Island, one of the most conspicuous landmarks in the entire Galapagos group. It is located on Bartholomew Island, which forms the southern shore of the bay. A narrow channel separates Bartholomew Island from James Island itself. Chart 105, p. 419.

PLATE 128

- Fig. 266 View of James Island, Galapagos, from the summit of Bartholomew Island. Sullivan Bay is shown at the right, dominated by a lava stack and a comparatively recent lava flow. The small arm of the sea which cuts off Bartholomew Island from James Island may be seen just beyond the promontory to the left. (Photograph by Wm. R. Taylor.)
- Fig. 267 View of James Island from Bartholomew Island showing numerous small spatter cones with which the smaller island is studded. Chart 105, p. 419. (Photograph by Wm. R. Taylor.)



