

by the marine volcano, must resemble that of Monti di Cinere and other eminencies which terrestrial volcanos have formed. Now as the water rushes in, during the violence of the explosion, and fills the vacancies that it occasions, that is clearly the reason why these marine volcanos act less frequently than other volcanos, although the causes of both are the same.

These subterraneous, or sub-marine fires are doubtless the cause of all those ebullitions of the sea, which sailors have remarked in various places, and as well as of the water-spouts we have before mentioned; they likewise produce storms and earthquakes, which are not less felt on the sea than on the land. Islands formed by these sub-marine volcanos, are generally composed of pumice-stone, and calcined rocks, and produce, like those of the land, violent earthquakes and commotions.

Fires have been often observed on the surface of the water. Pliny tells us that the lake Thrasimenia appeared inflamed over all its surface. Agricola relates that when a stone was thrown into the lake Denstat, in Thuringia,