

volcanoes, situated in the same province, and connected with the Puy de Dome. While in the district I have just described, the primitive soil is only partially obscured by the volcanic products, in Mont Dor, the granitic foundation is covered over an area of many miles in extent, and the erupted masses attain a considerable elevation. Mont Dor is a mountainous tract, the highest portion of which is about 6,000 feet in altitude. It consists of a group of seven or eight rocky summits, which form a zone a mile in diameter, the whole consisting of a succession of beds of volcanic origin. It is deeply channelled by two principal valleys, and furrowed by many minor water-courses, all originating near the central eminence, and diverging towards every point of the horizon. The beds of which this group is composed, consist of scoriæ, pumice-stone, trachyte, and basalt; these rocks dip off from the central axis, and lie parallel to the sloping flanks of the mountain, as is the case in Etna, the Peak of Teneriffe, and all other insulated volcanic mountains (see the section of a volcano, Plate VIII. fig. 1). There is no crater, all vestiges having been destroyed since the extinction of its fires; but streams of lava may be traced in elevated peaks, over a gorge which occupies the very heart of the mountain, and they extend to a distance of many miles. A remarkable natural section, worn by a cascade, at a short distance from the baths of Mont Dor, exhibits the