

specimen.* The crater reached an elevation of nearly 200 feet, with a circumference of about three miles, having a circular basin full of boiling water of a dingy red colour. It continued in activity for three weeks, and then gradually disappeared. In 1833, two years after its destruction, a dangerous reef remained eleven feet under the water; in the centre of which was a black volcanic rock (probably the remains of the solid lava ejected during the eruption), surrounded by shoals of scorix and sand. Its appearance, when visited by M. Constant Prevost, is shown in this representation, (*see vignette of this volume*), with which he favoured me. From these facts it is certain that a hill, 800 feet high, was here formed by a submarine volcanic vent in the course of a few weeks.† The occurrence of shoals of dead fish will not fail to remind you of the ichthyolites of Monte Bolca (page 251): and we cannot doubt that vast numbers were imbedded in the erupted mineral masses at the bottom of the Mediterranean; when these shall be elevated above the waters, and explored by some Agassiz of future times, the then fossil fish of the Mediterranean may afford interesting subjects for the contemplation of the geologist, and the philosopher.

21. VOLCANO OF JORULLO, IN MEXICO.—(Tab. 144). Many of the lesser isles of the West Indian

* Presented by Lady Mantell; and collected from the island when it had reached its utmost extent.

† Mr. Lyell.