

the earth with tremendous noise, engulfing with it about ninety square miles of the surrounding country, forty villages, and 2957 of their inhabitants.*

Another of the volcanoes of this island, named Guntur, ejected great quantities of lava during its eruption of 1800 : its crater is of an oval form, with a diameter of about one hundred yards, and emits clouds of hot sulphurous vapour.

Galon-goon was in eruption on the 8th of October 1822. It had previously been regarded as extinct, but now compensated itself for its prolonged inaction, pouring forth immense volumes of boiling water and mud, and ejecting ashes and small stones to a distance of forty miles. An area extending to a distance of twenty-four miles from the mountain was so thickly overlaid with a black-blue mud, that the villages and their inhabitants were buried beneath it. A second eruption occurred on the 12th of October, and the two disasters cost the lives of four thousand persons.

Among the more remarkable of the Javanese volcanoes must be named Guevo-Upas, or the Valley of Poison ; a half-extinct crater, which seems to have originated the fable of the Upas Tree. It measures about 800 yards in circuit, and evolves a quantity of carbonic acid gas, which proves fatal to every living thing that ventures within its reach. The valley is said to be strewn with the blanched skeletons of the animals that have fallen victims to its deleterious effects.

Another crater, named Taschem, contains a lake about 500 yards in length, from which a small river flows ; and both lake and river are so charged with sulphuric acid that nothing can live in their waters.

Tangkuban Prahū is so named from its resemblance to an inverted boat. Its crater is funnel-shaped, with very irregular sides, and about a mile and a half in circumference ; forming, in fact, a vast deep gulf, divided by a narrow rocky partition into two nearly equal elliptical basins, and filled with great clouds of rushing, hissing

* Dr. Horsfield, "Batavian Transactions," vol. ix.