

volcanic island is said to have been thrown up near the same spot, having at first the form of a flattened cone, but soon yielding to the power of the breakers. Many submarine eruptions have taken place within historic times in the Mediterranean. The most noted of these occurred in the year 1831, when a new volcanic island (Graham's Island, Ile Julia) was thrown up, with abundant discharge of steam and showers of scoriæ, between Sicily and the

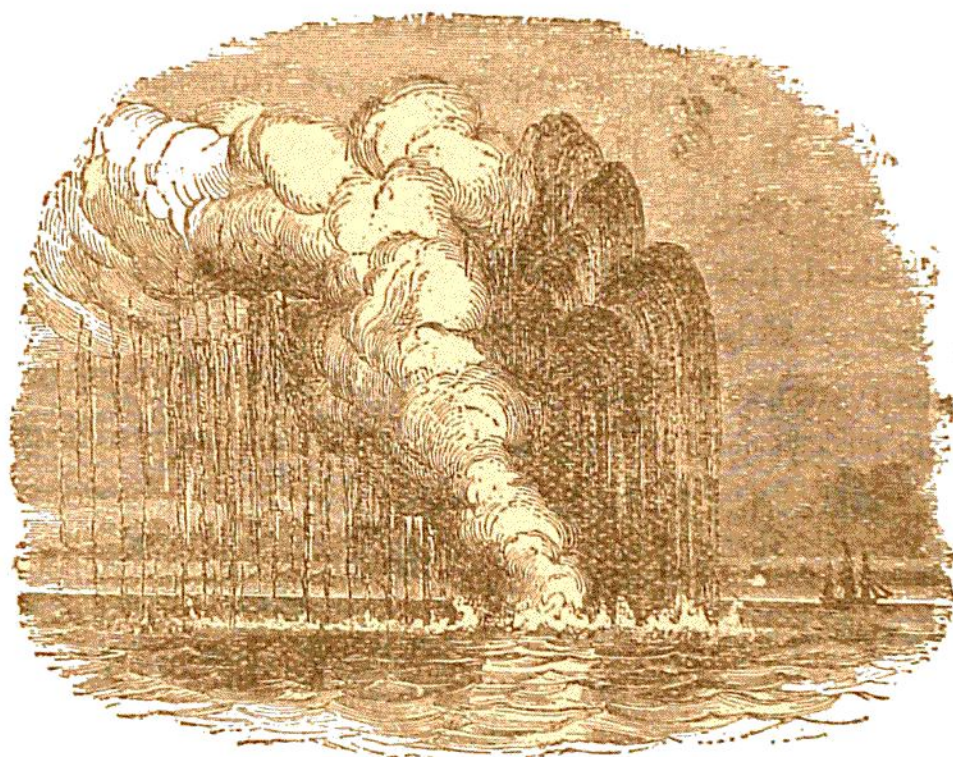


Fig. 64.—Sketch of submarine volcanic eruption (Sabrina Island) off St. Michael's, June, 1811.

coast of Africa. It reached an extreme height of 200 feet or more above the sea-level (800 feet above sea-bottom) with a circumference of 3 miles, but on the cessation of the eruptions was attacked by the waves and soon demolished, leaving only a shoal to mark its site.¹²⁴ In the year 1811, another island was formed by submarine eruption of

¹²⁴ Phil. Trans. 1832. Constant Prévost, Ann. des Sci. Nat. xxiv. Mem. Soc. Geol. France, ii. p. 91. Mercalli's "Vulcani," etc., p. 117. For a recent submarine eruption in the Mediterranean, see Ricco, Compt. Rend. Nov. 23, 1891.