

Some of the most remarkable subaqueous eruptions with which we are acquainted, are those that troubled the Sea of Azof, the Azores, and the Island of Santorino, in the Grecian Archipelago. We may select one or two examples to illustrate the usual class of phenomena.

The Island of Santorino, in the Grecian Archipelago, was formerly known by the name Hierá, but this name is now given to another island. Pliny, speaking of it, says, "There is a tradition, that it rose out of the sea;" and supposes it to have occurred about 237 B.C.

By the activity of, in all probability, the same volcanic force, several islands have at various times been formed—

Hiera rose from the sea in the year 197 B.C.

Thia - - - - - 40 A.D.

Thia and Hierá were united - 726 A.D.

Little Kamenoí was formed - 1573 A.D.

On the 22d of May, 1707, the volcanic agent was again active, and the islands were violently shaken by an earthquake. On the following morning a new island, *Isola Nuova*, was observed, and a few days after, several persons ventured to visit it; but during their stay it shook so much, that they hastily left the treacherous ground on which they had trespassed.

In July, there arose, at a distance of about sixty paces from the new island, a ridge of black rocks, from which torrents of smoke issued. The inhabitants of Santorino were greatly alarmed at this new exhibition of volcanic activity, and the vapour projected was so prejudicial that many of the inhabitants were killed by inhaling it, and all of them more or less suffered from its effects. On the 31st, the sea seemed as though ready to boil, and in two places revolved in circular eddies. For ten years the volcanic agent continued in a state of partial excitement, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands were frequently alarmed by subterranean noises and earthquakes.

The most recent instance of subaqueous eruption with which we are acquainted, is that which produced Hotham or Graham Island, in the year 1831. This island was thrown up in the Mediterranean, between the southwest coast of Sicily and the African coast, in latitude $37^{\circ} 8' 30''$ north, and longitude $12^{\circ} 42' 15''$ east. The eruption seems to have been first observed by John Corrao, the captain of a Sicilian