of which Ferdinando virtually consisted, until it became a submarine volcanic bank, supported by a cincture of rocks, which he supposed to have been elevated from the ocean-bed.

And in truth, towards the close of October, nothing remained to mark its former site but a small pile of sand and scoriæ; and six months afterwards it had wholly disappeared.

Early in 1832, Captain Swinburne found only a reef or sandbank in this locality. Towards the close of 1833, a dangerous reef, of an oval form, and about one thousand yards in length, was still in existence. About its centre, and at two fathoms under the water, was discernible a black rock, about 160 feet broad, encircled by sand and volcanic matter. Some 500 feet to the south-west of the great reef lay a second reef, surrounded, like the other, by deep water, and resulting from a second eruption,

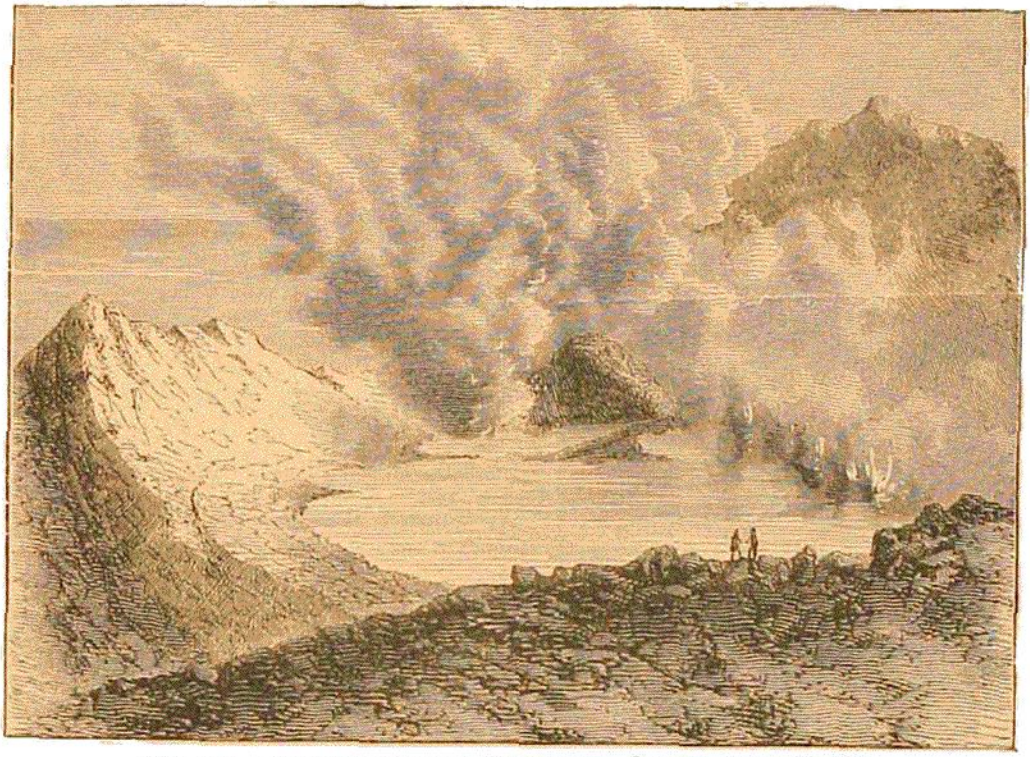

FIG. 160.—INTERIOR VIEW OF FERDINANDA ISLAND, SEPT. 29, 1831.
(After M. Constant Prévost.)

which had occurred, in August 1831, to the south-west of Ferdinanda. These rocks seemed to consist of solid lava embedding veins of augite.

A few years later, according to M. C. Vogt, who puts forward the fact in his "Leçons de Géologie," the sounding-lead gave no indication of any upheaval of the ocean-bed. The whole mountain of heaped-up scoriæ, nearly 800 feet in height, had been swept away by the waves, like the snow-wreath of a Highland glen by the winter's gales.

In M. Prévost's Memoir on Ferdinanda Island, he demonstrates, by a geological examination of the soil of the island Pantellaria, and of that of the coast nearest to the new-created isle, as well as by a host of historical testimonies, that for upwards of three centuries the area in whose centre the submarine volcano had arisen, like Venus Anyadomene from the bosom of the waves, has been one of the most convulsed