

and destroyed by the commotion which the firing of cannons excites in the air ; which answersto the effect of dispersing thunder-clouds by the ringing of bells.

The other kind of water-spout is called a typhon, which many authors have confounded with the hurricane, in speaking of the storms of the Chinese sea, which is in fact subject to both. The typhon does not descend from the clouds, but rises up from the sea with great violence. By whirlwinds, sands, earth, houses, trees, and animals, are raised in the air, and transported to different parts ; but typhons, on the contrary, remain in the same place, and can only have subterraneous fires for their origin ; for the sea is then in the greatest agitation, and the air so strongly filled with sulphurous exhalations, that the sky appears covered with a copper-coloured crust, although there are no clouds, and the sun or stars may be seen through the vapour. It is to these subterraneous fires the warmth of the sea of China in winter must be attributed, as these typhons are there very frequent.*

Thevenot, in his voyage to the Levant, says,
 “ we saw water-spouts in the Persian gulph,

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* See Acta Eud. Lips. Supplementum, vol. 1. p. 405.