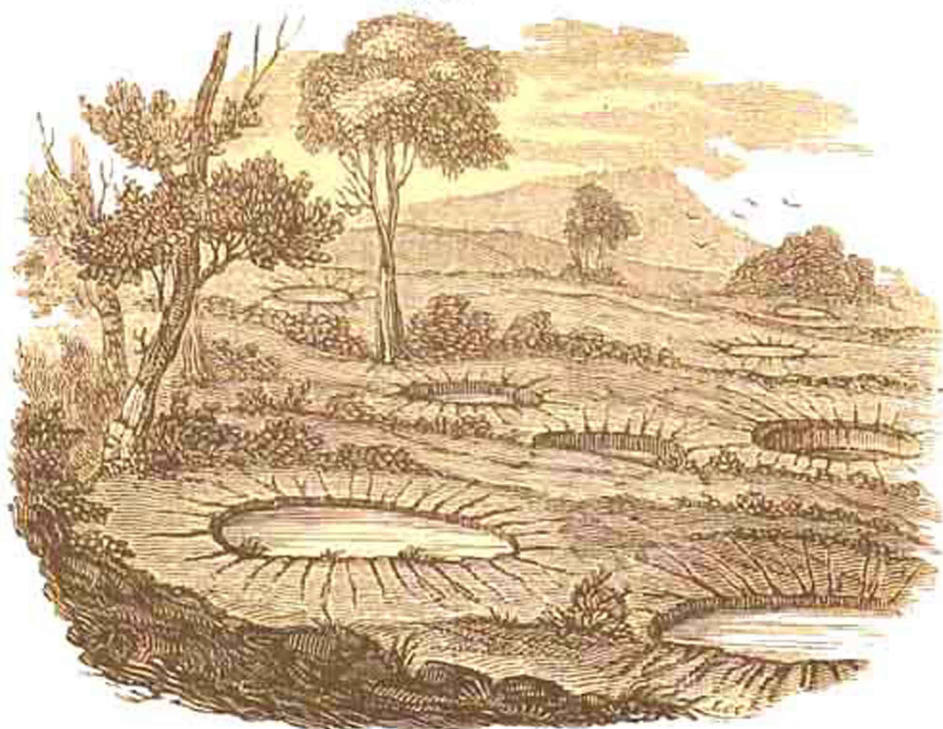


the hill of St. Angelo, near Soriano. The small river Mesima is seen in the foreground.

*Formation of circular hollows and new lakes.*—In the report of the Academy, we find that some plains were covered with circular hollows, for the most part about the size of carriage-wheels, but often somewhat larger or smaller. When filled with water to within a foot or two of the surface, they appeared like wells; but, in general, they were filled with dry sand, sometimes with a concave surface, and at other times convex. (See fig. 62.). On digging down, they found

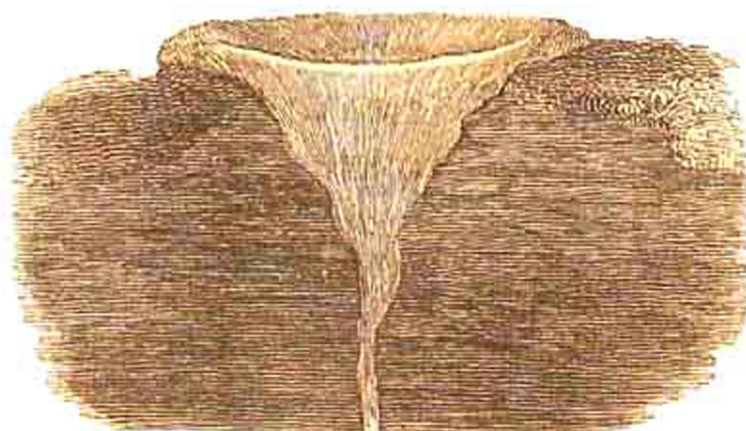
Fig. 62.



Circular hollows in the plain of Rosarno, formed by the earthquake of 1783.

them to be funnel-shaped, and the moist loose sand in the centre marked the tube up which the water spouted. The annexed cut (fig. 63.) represents a section of one of these inverted cones when the water had disappeared, and nothing but dry micaceous sand remained.

Fig. 63.



Section of one of the circular hollows formed in the plain of Rosarno.