self the history of all islands of elevation. For upward of 2000 years, as far as history and tradition certify, it would appear as if nature were striving to form a volcano in the midst of the crater of elevation."* Similar insular elevations, and almost always at regular intervals of 80 or 90 years,† have been manifested in the island of St. Michael, in the Azores; but in this case the bottom of the sea has not been elevated at exactly the same parts.‡ The island which Captain Tillard named *Sabrina*, appeared unfortunately at a time (the 30th of January, 1811) when the political relations of the maritime nations of Western Europe prevented that attention being bestowed upon the subject by scientific institutions which was afterward directed to the sudden appearance (the 2d of July, 1831), and the speedy destruction of the igneous island of Ferdinandea in the Sicilian Sea, between the limestone shores of Sciacca and the purely volcanic island of Pantellaria.§

and partly of erupted matter—erupted, however, beneath the surface of the water."]—*Tr.*

* Leop. von Buch, *Physik. Beschr. der Canar. Inseln*, s. 356–358, and particularly the French translation of this excellent work, p. 402; and his memoir in Poggendorf's *Annalen*, bd. xxxviii., s. 183. A submarine island has quite recently made its appearance within the crater of Santorino. In 1810 it was still fifteen fathoms below the surface of the sea, but in 1830 it had risen to within three or four. It rises steeply, like a great cone, from the bottom of the sea, and the continuous activity of the submarine crater is obvious from the circumstance that sulphurous acid vapors are mixed with the sea water, in the eastern bay of Neokaimeni, in the same manner as at Vromolimni, near Methana. Coppered ships lie at anchor in the bay in order to get their bottoms cleaned and polished by this natural (volcanic) process. (Virlet, in the *Bulletin de la Société Géologique de France*, t. iii., p. 109, and Fiedler. *Reise durch Griechenland*, th. ii., s. 469 and 584.)

† Appearance of a new island near St. Miguel, one of the Azores, 11th of June, 1638, 31st of December, 1719, 13th of June, 1811.

‡ [My esteemed friend, Dr. Webster, professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U. S., in his *Description of the Island of St. Michael, &c.*, Boston, 1822, gives an interesting account of the sudden appearance of the island named Sabrina, which was about a mile in circumference, and two or three hundred feet above the level of the ocean. After continuing for some weeks, it sank into the sea. Dr. Webster describes the whole of the island of St. Michael as volcanic, and containing a number of conical hills of trachyte, several of which have craters, and appear at some former time to have been the openings of volcanoes. The hot springs which abound in the island are impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen and carbonic acid gases, appearing to attest the existence of volcanic action.]—*Tr.*

§ Prévost, in the *Bulletin de la Société Géologique*, t. iii., p. 34; Friedrich Hoffman, *Hinterlassene Werke*, bd. ii., s. 451–456.