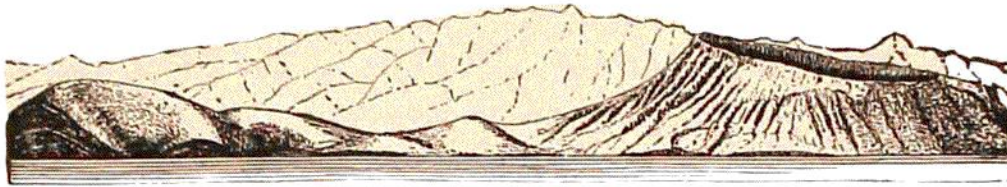


great breadth of the crater; but the exterior has lost its natural slopes by denudation. In Fig. 235 the cone to the left shows the dip of the layers of tufa inward toward the center of the crater and outward, down the outer slopes. Driblets pile up the fantastic *driblet-cone*, which has no crater but simply a hole for the projection of lava in small liquid masses, drops, driblets, or worm-like streamlets.

234.



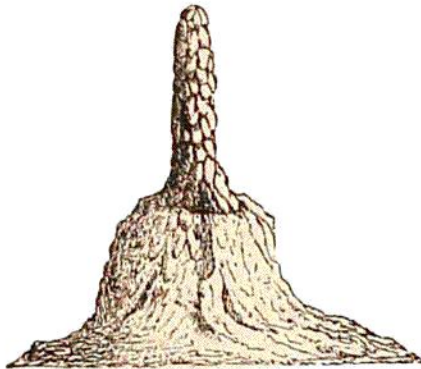
235.



Tufa-cones, Oahu. Fig. 234, *a*, the tufa-cone, Diamond Head, east of Honolulu, the exterior eroded; *b*, *c*, other smaller cones; Fig. 235, Koko Head tufa-cones, east cape of Oahu, the one to the left cut through by the sea, that to the right eroded inside as well as outside. D.

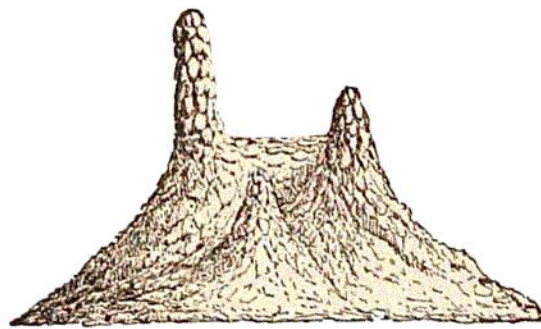
Still another kind of cone, occasionally observed in Kilauea, is the *debris-cone*, made at times in Halemaumau after a discharge out of the masses or fragments that fall into the basin from its steep sides. (See Fig. 231.)

236.



Driblet-cone of Kilauea. D. '40.

237.



Driblet-cone. Brigham, '64.

At an *eruption*, the discharged lava: (1) may flow down the mountain in great streams from the crater at the summit; or (2) may escape to the surface through breaks or fissures made by the eruptive forces in the mountain's sides, and thence spread away in streams; or (3) it may flow off through fissures into underground cavities between the old lava streams of the mountain, or it may only fill the opened fissures. Discharges from the crater are probably the prevailing kind at the commencement of a volcano, the lavas then pouring out copiously. But at the present time the outflows are mostly or wholly from fissures, though often subterranean.