the Eifel.[120] The trachytic domes of Auvergne form a conspicuous feature among the cinder cones of that region. Huge conical protuberances of granophyre occur among the Tertiary volcanic rocks of the Inner Hebrides, and similar hills of liparite rise through the basalts of Iceland.

5. **Cones of Tuff and Lava.**—This is by far the most abundant type of volcanic structure, and includes the great volcanoes of the globe. Beginning, perhaps, as mere tuff-cones, these eminences have gradually been built up by successive

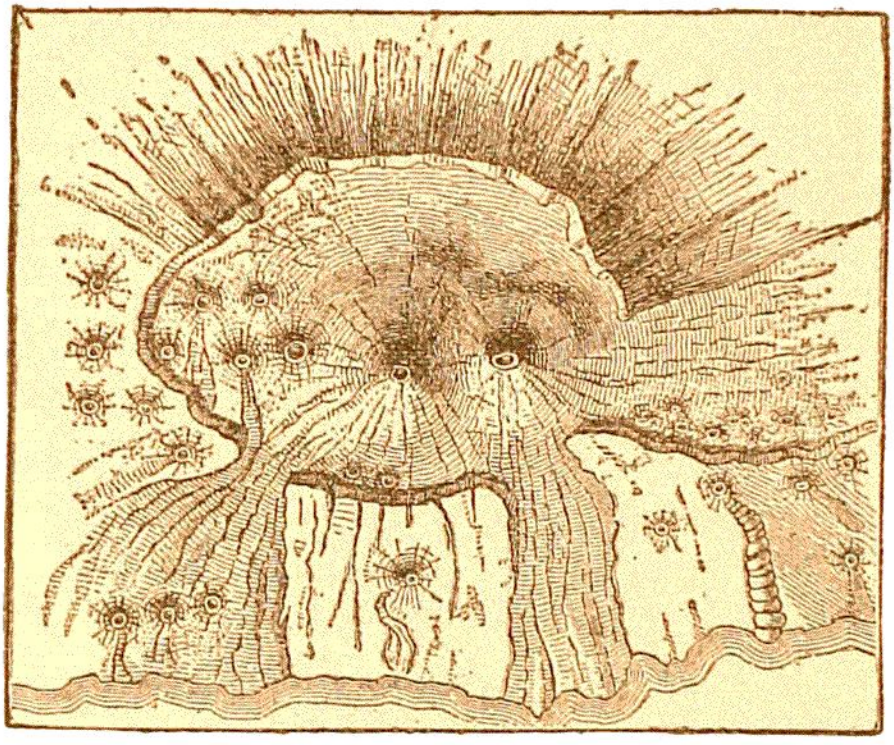

Fig. 61.—Plan of the Peak of Teneriffe, showing the large crater and minor cones.

outpourings of lava from different sides, and by showers of dust and scoriæ. At first, the lava, if the sides of the cone are strong enough to resist its pressure, may rise until it overflows from the crater. Subsequently, as the funnel becomes choked up, and the cone is shattered by repeated explosions, the lava finds egress from different fissures and openings on the cone. As the mountain increases in height, the number of lava-currents from its summit will usually

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[120] E. Reyer (Jahrb. Geol. Reichs. 1879, p. 463) has experimentally imitated the process of extrusion by forcing up plaster of Paris through a hole in a board. For drawings of the Puy de Sarcouy and other dome-shaped hills which presumably have had this mode of origin, see Scrope's "Geology and Extinct Volcanoes of Central France." Refer also to the remarks already made on the liquidity of lava (ante, pp. 378–384), and the account of "Vulkanische Kuppen," postea, p. 433.