

also are the coffin and skeleton of the Brigantian chief discovered at Gristhorp, with other objects of antiquarian interest.

From Scarborough to the northward the coast is for several miles irregular and rugged, but rather low, never rising to so much as 135 feet above the sea until we reach Cloughton Wyke. The cliffs are formed of gritstone and shales, yielding fossils at Scalby; and just before arriving at Cloughton Wyke, the calcareous rock of White Nab comes up from beneath the sandstones, and ascends to the edge of the little bay (or wyke). Over this series is detrital sand and gravel. In the shale above the limestone are ironstone balls. In the limestone many fossils.

In the higher cliffs which succeed (240 feet), and separate Cloughton Wyke from Haiburn Wyke, the limestone is near the top, and about half way down is a bed of poor coal. Haiburn Wyke is a romantic woody cleft in the rocks,—a pleasant bowery retreat in the heat of summer, rather too far from Scarborough to be commonly visited.

Beyond rises the most continuous mass of very high bold cliff which occurs on the Yorkshire coast, called Staintondale Cliff. It grows continually higher as we proceed northward from Haiburn Wyke, till, at the 'High Peak,' which is at the truncation of an interior range of hills, it is 585 feet above the water. The effect of this elevation, slight as compared with the interior hills, great as compared with any cliffs to the southward, on the prospect over the sea is something wonderful.

Below a great part of the Staintondale Cliff is a remarkable 'Undercliff,' caused by an ancient seaward slip of the old cliffs. In this strange scene of confusedly aggregated rocks and underwood, very curious views are presented, but few besides zealous geologists care to traverse its labyrinthine paths.

This line of cliffs affords the best and most connected section of the strata, between the calcareous rocks of White Nab, and Cloughton Wyke, and the Lias. The almost countless members