

of the series may be grouped in the following manner, beginning near the top of the cliff :—

Grey limestone series (of White Nab and Cloughton); consisting of shale, shelly limestone, with large *Belemnites*, shale and nodular shelly limestone; 30 feet in all.

Shales and sandstones, in very numerous alternations, some of which yield fossil plants and traces of coal; 130 feet.

Thick sandstone beds; 60 feet.

Series of thin sandstones and thick shales in frequent alternations, some of which yield fossil plants, as *Ferns*, *Zamiæ*, *Equisetæ*; 200 feet.

Irregular group of sandstones and shales, becoming ferruginous toward the bottom, and there yielding *Zamiæ* in abundance; 60 feet.

Then follows a remarkable group of fine-grained micaceous sandstone, generally soft, but partially aggregated into harder parts where iron nests occur. As seen at Blue Wick, at the foot of the cliff, it is divisible into three principal parts. The upper, 30 feet thick, is yellow, irony, and more solid than the rest, and contains layers of pebbles and many beautiful shells; the next division is softer, with a considerable number of shells lying in groups, 20 feet; the lowest division is more grey and argillaceous, approximating in character to the Lias shale which is below. This is also a shelly series, and is 20 feet thick.

The geologist who will follow Mr. Bean in the exploration of the strata of these richly conchiferous beds at Blue Wick, will often turn from the minute inspection of *Serpulæ* and *Trigoniæ*, *Belemnites*, *Aviculæ*, and *Pinnæ*, to gaze on the mighty cliffs above, and the magnificent sea and shore beyond. As there is certainly no point on the Yorkshire coast more attractive to the naturalist than this, so none is more delightful to the artist. But Robin Hood's Bay is now even more difficult of access, except to pedestrians, than formerly, for the railway has stopped the primitive coach which used to drag its slow length between