that of the arch is the most frequent, and, certainly, the most impressive.\* The wonders of the coast, however, are known but to few, though their examination could not fail to interest the dullest imagination, and fill the memory with unfading images of sublimity and loveliness.]

\* ["Where the chalk is depressed, and the diluvial clay thickened upon it, the cliffs are wasted by the sea in a very remarkable manner : broad and lofty arches appear in the projecting masses, caves are formed, which open upwards to the day, and romantic islets of chalk are surrounded by the full swell of the waves.

"The origin of many inland caverns in limestone is exceedingly obscure. Though water flows through many of them, and by incessant attrition smoothes their surfaces and modifies their forms, yet, perhaps, we ought rather to believe that the cave, previously existing, directed the course of the stream, than that the water excavated the cave. By the sea-side it is otherwise; the destructive action of the sea is not doubtful; the cliffs crumble before its salt vapours, and waste away under its furious waves. One loosened stone beats down another, and thus the soft parts are hollowed out, whilst the harder portions jut into promontories or stand naked in the water. If the soft parts, exposed to the waves, be enclosed in firmer matter, caves and arches are formed, which are afterwards liable only to slow alteration; but if these yielding materials extend far in a horizontal direction, the cliff undergoes rapid diminution. These observations are of general application."—PROFESSOR PHILLIPS, Geology of the Yorkshire Coast, pp. 44, 45.]