



FIG. 100. —NATURAL BRIDGE IN THE VALLEY OF
ICONONZO, IN MEXICO.

Analogous phenomena occur on the Tille, Suzon, Eure, and Aros. The Venelle, in the department of Côte-d'Or, and the Guadiana, in Spain, are absorbed in marshy meadows, whence they again issue forth with augmented volume. Hence the Spaniards speak of the "great bridge where they can pasture a hundred thousand horned cattle."*

The Dromme, which unites with the Aure in the department of the Calvados, empties itself, at some distance from the sea, into a cavity thirty-nine feet in diameter, known by the name of the *Fosse de Soucy*. Before arriving there, it loses a portion of its waters in the other hollows which exist in its bed.

Certain springs on the sea-shore are supposed to be connected with its subterranean course.

If the caverns in which the waters disappear are of small extent, and open on both sides, they form *natural bridges*. These are also met with in localities where no watercourses now-a-days exist. One of the most remarkable of these curiosities is that of the valley of

* [Camden, in his "Britannia," observes of the tract of ground where the Mole disappears, that "its inhabitants, no less than the Spaniards, may boast of having a bridge that feeds several flocks of sheep."]