

terrace runs with persistence for a number of miles. Round the Firth of Forth, for example, on both shores, there is an old sea cliff of solid rock, overlooking a raised beach or terrace, now often cultivated, and then we come to the present sea beach. This terrace usually consists of gravel and sea-shells, of the same species with those that lie upon the present beach, where the tide rises and falls. The same kind of terrace is found on the shores of the Firth of Clyde, and round the Isle of Arran, and in almost all the other estuaries of Scotland, and in places round the coast of the West Highlands. Old sea caverns are common in these elevated cliffs, made at a time when they were daily washed by the waves. Similar or analogous raised beaches occur on the borders of Wales, and in the south of England. In Devon and Cornwall there are the remains of old consolidated beaches clinging to the cliffs from twenty to thirty feet above the level of the sea. It is clear, therefore, that an elevation of the land has occurred in places to the extent of about forty feet, at a very recent period, long after all the living species of shellfish inhabited our shores. In Scotland other old sea terraces occur at heights of a hundred feet and more.

Further, in the alluvial plains that border the Forth, and on the Clyde in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, at various times, in cutting trenches, canals, and other works, the bones of whales, seals, and porpoises, have been found, at a height of from twenty to thirty feet above the level of high-water mark. Now it is evident that whales did not crawl twenty or thirty feet above high-water mark to die, and therefore they must either have died upon the spot where their skeletons were found or been floated there after death. That part of the country, therefore, must have been covered with