represent, however, only a portion of the disintegration. Vast quantities of the finer dust are borne away by the wind into other regions, where, as will be immediately pointed out, they tend to raise the general level. Again, a considerable amount of fine dust and sand, blown into the neighboring rivers, is carried down in their waters. In inland areas of drainage, indeed, like that of Central Asia, this transport does not finally remove the river-borne sediment from the basin of evaporation, but tends to fill up the lakes. Where, however, as in North America, rivers cross from the desert areas to the sea, there must be a permanent removal of wind-swept detritus by these streams. In the arid plateaus drained by the Colorado and its tributaries, so great has been the subaerial denudation that a thickness of thousands of feet of horizontal strata has been removed from the surface of level plains thousands of square miles in extent. This denudation, the extent of which is attested by the remaining cliffs and "buttes," or outliers, of the strata, appears to be in great measure due to the causes here discussed, augmented in some districts by the effects of occasional heavy storms of rain.

One further effect produced by air in violent motion may be seen in the destruction caused by cyclones. Not only are houses demolished, with much damage to other property and loss of life, but permanent changes of more or less importance are produced upon the surface of a country. Loose rocks on the face of cliffs are hurled down, and blocks of stone and loose gravel are swept away. But the most obvious effects are those in wooded districts, where the trees are prostrated far and near in the path of the storm. On the 18th and 19th of May, 1883, a succession of hurricanes passed over the States of Illinois