

right hand, about 100 yards from the road, formed by a large stone which lay horizontally, and supported by two others standing upright. On going up to the spot, they found it to be the mouth of a small cave; the stone lying horizontally being part of a limestone bed, and the two upright stones vertical plates of argillaceous schist. The limestone bed which formed the roof of the cave, was nearly horizontal, declining south-east; the slate nearly vertical, stretching from west-north-west to east-south-east. The higher regions of the mountain are described by these observers as consisting of strata of limestone and grit, nearly horizontal and alternating. A junction almost similar may be seen at a cascade on the river Greata, called Thornton Ford: but here, on the south side of the river, a breccia, containing fragments of the slate imbedded in a calcareous cement, is seen interposed between the limestone and slate. The latter rock here occurs at the height of 7 or 800 feet above the level of the sea. The same slate extends lower down the valley, and is quarried nearer Ingleton.

The numerous caverns in the district surrounding Ingleborough are well known; and there is not one of the many rivulets which run from the base of the mountain, that has not a subterraneous passage of some extent: all the springs rise about the summit, among the strata of grit, and sink or fall into some hole as soon as they descend to the limestone rocks;* where, passing under ground for some way, they burst out again toward the base. Similar caverns occur in all the adjacent hills. Of these the Yordas Cave on the side of the mountain of Greg roof is the principal.

Perpendicular precipices of limestone, provincially termed scars, exceeding 300 feet in height, are common. The romantic and bold scenery presented by the calcareous mountains of Yorkshire has before been noticed.

Calcareous rocks continue to prevail down the course of the Ribble as far as Clitheroe, and that of the Air as far as Skipton.

These notices have been confined to the formation we have been describing as exhibited by the out-crop of its strata on the western side of this grand mountain chain. The same beds are also laid open by the deep excavation of most, if not of all

* The source of the river Air affords a good example of this. It issues from Malham Tarn, a circular lake about a mile in diameter, on the summit of a lofty moor. Proceeding hence, it soon loses itself, and descends through a subterraneous passage; whence it again issues at the foot of Malham Cove, a perpendicular limestone rock 288 feet high. During heavy rains the subterraneous passage is not sufficient to carry off all the water; the remainder of which makes its way over the surface, till it reaches the top of the rock, and precipitates itself thence in a magnificent cascade.