

held lakes and tarns in the hollows of the mounds, but now filled with peat.

On the coast near Alnmouth, in Northumberland, there is a large sand-bank overlooking the river with intercalations of fine loamy clay. The sand contains fragments of coal and other Carboniferous rocks, and in the middle of the sand there lies a lenticular patch of Boulder-clay, from six to ten feet thick, full of angular ice-scratched stones confusedly mingled with the clay. They consist of pieces of Carboniferous Limestone, porphyries, sandstone, &c. the largest being about a foot in diameter.

Some miles south of Blyth there is a cliff forming a promontory on the coast, made of boulder-clays, near Seaton. It consists of two divisions, rarely separated by thin lenticular bands of sand. The lower band of greyish-blue clay is charged with large boulders, while in the upper one, which is of a brown colour, the stones are much smaller. The lower boulder-clay seems to belong to the great glacier period that produced the Till, and the upper band to a later glacial episode, and except in the parting of sand, there are no signs of true stratification. The large blocks, which are very numerous, chiefly consist of Carboniferous sandstone and conglomerate, which are often from one to two yards in diameter. Blocks of Carboniferous Limestone are fewer in number, as might be expected, for the Boulder-clay lies on Coal-measures, while the Limestone occurs more than twenty miles to the north and north-west. Mingled with these are fragments of granite and greenstone.

On both banks of the Tyne, above Newcastle, there are great banks of sand, gravel, and tilly clay, all charged with ice-scratched stones of no great size. They