

of one end of the cliff, is overlaid by sand and gravel, which again is overlaid by lenticular patches of Till, covered by higher gravels, on which, in a hollow, there occur clays with *Paludinas* deposited in an old fresh-water pool. The same kinds of sections, with variations, are found all the way from Hornsea to Withernsea and Spurn Point, and here and there many large boulders of granite, Carboniferous and Lias Limestones, Sandstones with *Stigmarias*, &c., lie on the shore, bearing witness to the recession of the cliff, which is fast wearing away under the united influence of landslips, and the action of breakers and tides on the fallen masses of clay. Nor do the remains of sea-shells cease, for at Out Newton, by the shore, the base of the cliff, in which frequent landslips occur, consists of stiff blue Till with erratic blocks and many fragmentary shells, overlaid by clay with smaller stones, on which lies well-stratified warp clay, surmounted by beds of sea-sand and gravel, which again is overlaid by red Till with scratched stones. On the shore of the Humber, also, when excavations were in progress connected with the building of a fort, beds of sand, gravel, and warp were exposed, containing sea-shells intensely contorted, as if the strata had been subjected to strong lateral pressure.

Between the Humber and the Wash I have no personal knowledge of the coast sections, which are of the same general nature as those of Holderness. South and south-east of the Wash, as far as the neighbourhood of the Thames, much has been written about glacial detritus, with the details of which I will not now meddle. It is enough to state that by Mr. Searles Wood, junr. and Mr. F. W. Harmer, they have been divided into Lower and Upper Boulder-clays, between which there are beds of sand and gravel, often contorted,