ground where the circumstances can be best studied are as follows.

On the north-western flank of the Caernarvonshire mountains, which looks towards the Menai Straits, there are certain high moorland tracts, the surfaces of which, more or less strewn with boulders, have very gentle slopes, and when the sections are exposed, caused by the cutting action of brooks, the subsoil is found to be Boulder-clay, full of ice-scratched stones. The slopes of Moel Tryfan are surrounded by such material, which stretches from thence north-east towards the valley of Llyn Cwellyn or Cwm Seiont, and on the opposite side of that valley, beyond Bettws Garmon, comes on again in the higher ground. Its continuity is again interrupted by the valley of Llanberis at Llyn Padarn, on the north-east side of which, from 800 to 1,200 feet above the sea, the same inclined plains of drift are continued to Nant-ffrancon, north-west of the great Penrhyn Slate quarries, while on the north-east side of that valley the same plain stretches still further north. In one part of these glacial drift deposits, on the moor of Ffridd Bryn-mawr, I found sea-shells at a height of about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and I was informed by Mr. Trimmer that shells had also been found in corresponding clays, on corresponding heights, on the east side of the Ogwen, beyond Bethesda. The shells which I found were examined by Edward Forbes, but unfortunately they have since disappeared. Similar deposits in the same region seem to attain a height of at least 1,500 to 1,800 feet, but without insisting on this it is something to be assured that marine strata-bearing shells attain a height on these Welsh mountains of 1,000 feet and more.

Further proof of this is to be found in an upper