

were likewise struck here, as in other parts of the Norwegian coast, with the greater freshness of the ice-markings near the sea-level, when compared with those higher up—a difference which is likewise very noticeable in the West of Scotland.

An incident occurred in this part of the journey which helped to strengthen the parallelism I had been tracing between the old glacial conditions of Scotland and those now existing in Arctic Norway. In one of the hospitable and solitary merchants' houses I found a little girl playing with valves of the red Iceland scallop (*Pecten Islandicus*) or "*röde heste*," red horses, as she called them. They were evidently recent, and not fossil shells, and I found them strewn plentifully on the beach. This species once lived abundantly among the western fjords of Scotland, and its valves are there plentiful in the upraised sea-floor of the glacial period. But it still flourishes in the fjords of Norway.

The Nus Fjord is about six miles long, and lies between the Ulfjord and Oxfjord. Its margin is terraced by the same horizontal lines so constant in this region. Its southwestern side presents a singularly Arctic scene. A range of deeply cleft and embayed crags and precipices, plentifully streaked with snow, rises up to the edge of the snow-field, which, as usual, sends down into every larger valley a stream of blue ice. Eight or ten distinct glaciers may be counted, of which at least three descend from the snow-field. The others lie in corries detached from the snow-field, though in some cases connected with it by nearly perpendicular streaks of snow. Here, as in the Ulfjord, the edge of the great sheet of snow which covers the table-land may be seen ending off abruptly as a cliff upon the crest of a dark precipice of rock, and from the colour of the lower part of the cliff it is plain that, from pressure and