slipping beneath a gray sandy clay full of Arctic shells—a conjunction which is closely paralleled by one on the shores of Loch Fyne (Figs. 17, 18). Both in the Norwegian and Scottish examples the rocks underneath are beautifully

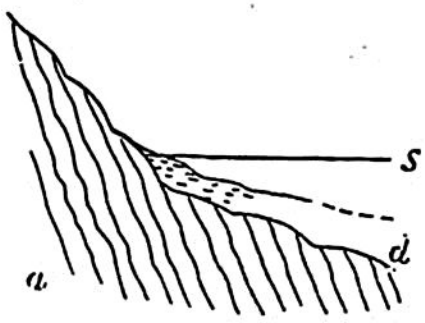


Fig. 17.—Section on beach at Nus Fjord.

*d* Sandy-gray clay, with *Tellina proxima*, *Saxicava rugosa*, *Astarte elliptica*, *Cyprina Islandica*, etc. *a* Ice-worn gneissose rocks. *s* High-water mark.

smoothed and grooved, showing that in each case the ice which moulded them moved down the length of the inlet. To the north and east of the Jökuls Fjeld the ground becomes lower, and descends wholly below the snow-line.

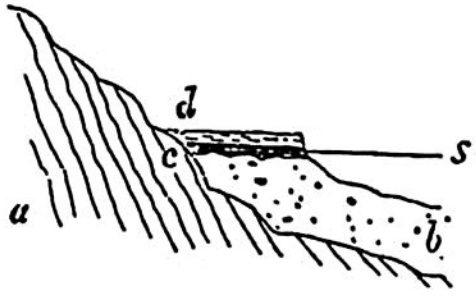


Fig. 18.—Section on beach at Ardmarnock, Loch Fyne.

*d* Sandy-gray clay, full of *Tellina proxima*, *Astarte borealis*, *Natica clausa*, *Cyprina Islandica* (in fragments sometimes seven-twelfths of an inch thick) and other northern shells. *c* Finely stratified red clay, without shells. *b* Boulder-clay. *a* Ice-worn gneissose rocks. *s* High-water mark.

The hills that bound the Alten Fjord, instead of rising into serrated peaks, like the higher tracts to the south, have a well ice-worn aspect, and recall the hills of Cantyre, or the scenery of parts of the Hebrides. Indeed, the whole of this northern district of Norway, from the Alten Fjord to beyond the North Cape, has the smoothed outline which