narrow valley, in, or alongside of which, the Caernarvon and Bangor road runs for several miles.

The surface of the ground on both sides of the Straits is to a considerable extent composed of glacial detritus, with erratic boulders large and small (from the north), gravel, sometimes sand, and clay, from which any number of ice-scratched stones may be gathered from well-exposed sections, as, for example, in the Boulder-clay coast-cliff of the Mount at Beaumaris, or anywhere else in similar cliffs round the shores of Anglesea, or, inland, in occasional pits and fresh cuttings on both sides of the Straits. Through these glacial accumulations the rocks of the country frequently appear, sometimes in barren tracts of considerable extent, sometimes in small isolated bosses of gneiss or grit, often covered with heath or furze, while the more fertile grounds of the whole of Anglesea consist chiefly of glacial detritus, with here and there small alluvial meadows by the sides of the streams.

When freshly stripped of glacial débris, or even of a mere thin turfy soil, the underlying rocks are often found to be ice-smoothed and marked with glacial striæ, running generally from about 30° to 40° west of south. The larger valleys of Malldraeth Marsh and the Menai Straits (with others of minor note) run in hollows in the same general direction.

I have already shown that in mountain regions where glaciers exist, or have in past times existed, the disturbances of the earth's crust that produced the elevation of the mountains go back to periods long antecedent to the last great Glacial epoch. Thus the first great upheaval of the Alps is of pre-Miocene age, and the last, as far as the Alps is concerned, closed the Miocene epoch, while the mountains of Scotland and