

of which, were the clifly *cirques* on the western flanks of Carnedd Llewelyn and Carnedd Dafydd, which, with Y-Foel-frâs, formed one great nursery of the glaciers of Caernarvonshire, sending off ice-flows eastward to Capel Curig and the valley of the Conwy, and westward to where Bangor now stands and the Lavan sands.

None of these glaciers, at a certain epoch, quite reached the region now occupied by the Menai Straits, but escaping from the higher bounding-walls of their valleys, they spread out in the shape of broad fans on the north-western slopes of the minor hills that now overlook the Straits. This is partly proved by the northerly curve of the glacial striations at the mouth of the Pass of Llanberis, on the flatter area above the steep slopes of the slate-quarries by Llyn Peris and Llyn Padarn.

If, as I believe, these glacier masses did not cross the Straits into Anglesea, we must look for some other cause for the production of the north-east and south-west striations which mark the whole of that broad region.

These striations point directly towards the mountains of Cumberland, a country which, lying further north, was at one time buried so deeply under snow and ice, that almost all its mountains look simply like gigantic *roches moutonnées*. From Cumberland, as already stated, a vast mass of ice flowed southward; and reinforced by the ice-streams that came from the mountains of Carrick in the south of Scotland, and from the basin of the Clyde, it overspread the region now occupied by the shallow sea of Morecambe, Lancaster, and Liverpool bays, that lie between Cumberland and Anglesea, nowhere more than 30 fathoms deep.

In its onward course, this mighty glacier buried all the hills and rounded knolls of Great Ormes Head, Little Ormes Head, and Diganwy, which are still on a large