

scale so strikingly *moutonnée*, and pressing along the slopes of Llanfair-fechan, the lower end of Aber Valley, the seaward flank of Moel Wnion, and across the lower end of the valley of the Ogwen, it marked its track by long, slightly-inclined terraces, somewhat faintly marked, but still clear to the experienced eye when looked for from the shores of Beaumaris. Beyond this the glacier continued its course across Lleyn, and onward to the region now occupied by St. George's Channel.

Furthermore, in my opinion, so great was the size and power of this ice-flow, that it hindered the glaciers of Y-Foel-frâs, Llanberis, and Nant-ffrancon from encroaching on the territory of Anglesea, and they simply joined the larger glacier as minor tributary ice-streams. For this reason it happens that the glacial striations of Anglesea, as we might at first expect, *do not point towards the old glacier-valleys of Snowdonia that open on the Straits, but run at right angles to the courses of these comparatively minor glaciers.*

If we now turn to the rocks that form the banks of Menai Straits, we find that they chiefly consist of nearly flat-lying Carboniferous strata, and looking at the disposition of these beds from Traeth Melyn, opposite Caernarvon, to Llanfair-pwll-gwyngyll, in Anglesea, and on the opposite shore from Caernarvon to Bangor, there is no reason to doubt that from end to end they once filled the whole of the region now occupied by the Straits. The larger part of this region, as it now exists, is of Carboniferous Limestone age; but it by no means consists entirely of solid limestone. On the contrary, numerous bands of shale and friable sandstones and conglomerates are intermingled with the limestones, together with beds of soft red marl. On the coast opposite Caernarvon, the low cliffs are entirely formed of red marl overlying the limestone; and on the Caer-