http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1878-Ramsay-Geology/README.htm

pect, with sea-shells, broken and entire, of the following species: [1]

LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

Cardium echinatum, *C. edule* * and its variety *rusticum*, *Astarte borealis*, * *A. compressa* (var. *globosa*), *A. sulcata*, *Cyprina Islandica*, *Tellina Balthica*, * *Mya? Saxicava rugosa*, * *mactra ovalis*, * and various fragments.

GASTEROPODA.

Trochus magus, *Lacuna vincta*, *Littorina littorea*, * *Turritella communis*, * *Pleurotoma pyramidalis*, *P. turricula*, *Buccinum undatum*, *Nassa reticulata*, *Purpura lapillus*, * *Murex erinaceus*, * *Trophon antiquum*, *T. clathratum*, *T. scalaroides*, *T.? Dentalium*, and various fragments.

The stones on the ground consist of species of diorite, felspar, porphyry, jasper, chalk-flints, Silurian slate, &c. The surface of the sands beneath the boulder-beds is very irregular, and has been much eroded, in my opinion probably by the pressure of a glacier during the deposition of the moraine matter that forms the overlying Boulder-clay. The latter contains large masses and smaller fragments of igneous rocks from the Lower Silurian mountains on the east, jasper, quartzite, purple and blue slate, &c., and looks like part of an old moraine. All the way up the slope, from the neighbourhood of Llandwrog, quantities of moraine mounds cumber the ground, and ice-scratched stones abound, and even small water-worn pebbles are marked by glacial striæ. Some of the blocks are very large. In the underlying gravels also stones sometimes occur, faintly marked by

[1] Those marked * were also found by Mr. Etheridge and the author.