

and there many sea-shells are found in these strata, all of existing species, but the general assemblage of forms indicates an arctic climate comparable to that of Greenland of the present day, a circumstance many years ago pointed out by Mr. James Smith of Jordanhill. The evidence all tends to prove that these strata were deposited during a part of the Glacial epoch, probably towards its close (fig. 85, p. 417).

After what seems to have been a long period of partial submergence the country gradually rose again, and the evidence of this I will prove chiefly from what I know of North Wales.

I shall take the Pass of Llanberis as an example, for there we have all the ordinary proofs of the valley having been filled with glacier-ice. First, then, during and after the time of the great ice-sheet, the country to a great extent sunk below the water, and drift was deposited, and must more or less have filled many of the deep narrow valleys of Wales, and which still remains in part in some of the broader expanses of the country. When the land was rising again, the glaciers gradually increased in size, although they never reached the immense magnitude which they attained at the earlier portion of the icy epoch. Still they became so large, that such a valley as the Pass of Llanberis was a second time occupied by ice, which, without invading Anglesea, spread itself into the lowlands beyond, and the result was, that the glacier ploughed out the drift and loose rubbish that more or less cumbered the valley. Other cases, such as those of Nant-ffrancon and Aber, could easily be given. By degrees, however, as we approach nearer our own days, the climate slowly ameliorated, and the glaciers began to decline, till, becoming less and less, here and there as they died away, they left