

the south side of the Holands Fjord. It stands at the mouth of a deep narrow valley on the line of the terrace, which here runs along the crest of a steep bank of rubbish covered with enormous blocks of rock—an old moraine thrown across the end of the valley. There seems to have been at one time a lake behind this bank, formed by the ponding back of the drainage of the valley, and gradually emptied as the outflow-stream deepened its channel through the moraine. At the head of the valley a small glacier descends from the snow-field of Svartisen. There could be no better locality for studying the gradual diminution of the glaciers, and for learning that it was land-ice that filled the Norwegian fjords, overrode the lower hills, and went out boldly into the Atlantic and Arctic Sea. The Holands Fjord runs, as I have said, approximately east and west, and this short narrow valley descends from the south. The fjord was formerly filled with ice, and is therefore polished and striated along the line of its main trend. The valley of Fondalen was likewise filled with ice, moving down to join the mass in the fjord; and its rocks, too, are striated in the length of the valley, or from south to north. The moraine of Fondalen is a proof that a glacier once descended to the Holands Fjord at that point. Further evidence is found in the fact, that the sides of the valley are ground and striated for 700 feet and more above its bottom. Moreover, these polished and scored rocks can be traced up to and underneath the glacier. I crept for some yards under the ice, and found the floor of gneiss on which it rested smoothly polished and covered with scorings of all sizes, exactly the same in every respect as those high on the sides of the valley, in the fjord below, and away on the outer islands and skerries. Over this polished surface trickled the water of the melted