

Holands Fjord enters this valley, and extends on the mountain sides, as far as, at least, the foot of the glacier. Hence the gravelly plain and the moraine mounds that separate the glacier from the fjord are overlooked on either side by a raised sea-beach. In examining attentively the nature of the material of which the mounds nearest the glacier were composed, we were struck with the difference between it and the loose, coarse character of the ordinary moraine rubbish, and its resemblance to the upper boulder-clay of Scotland. The glacier is pushing great noses of ice into and over these mounds, so that freshly-exposed sections are abundant. The deposit is a loose sandy clay or earth full of stones, among which the percentage of striated specimens is not large. The larger blocks of gneiss and schist appeared to us not to occur in this clay, but to be tumbled down upon it from the surface of the glacier. We had hardly begun to look over a surface of the clay ere we found fragments of shells, and in the course of a few minutes we picked up several handfuls, chiefly of broken pieces of *Cyprina Islandica*, but including also single valves of *Astarte compressa*, etc. We even took out two or three fragments which were sticking in the ice of the glacier. These shells were not peculiar to one spot, but occurred more or less abundantly across the valley.

From the nature of the material of which these mounds consist, and from the occurrence of marine shells, it was evident that we were looking not merely upon ordinary moraine heaps—the detritus carried down on the surface of the ice and discharged upon the bottom of the valley. The glacier was engaged in ploughing up the marine sediment which had been formerly deposited upon the submerged floor of the valley, and on the heaps of earth and clay now torn up were thrown the gravel and blocks brought