estimated it to be considerably lower. Through narrow kyles and intricate sounds, reminding one at every turn of detached portions of West Highland or Hebridean scenery, the steamer slowly wound its way, and then across the Vest Fjord to the Lofodden Islands. The weather now unfortunately proved unfavourable for geological observation. In sailing through the Rafte Sund we saw what looked like moraines at the mouths of some of the valleys, and the lines of moraine terraces continued as marked as ever. Rocks well ice-worn were also observed at the openings of some of the valleys, but we were rather impressed with the general ruggedness and absence of glaciation among the Lofoddens.

To the north of Tromsö lies the island of Ringvatsö, noticed by Mr. R. Chambers.[1] The moraine which he describes as damming up the circular sheet of water, whence the island takes its name, really coincides with the line of the higher of the two strongly-marked terraces or sea-margins of this part of the Norwegian coast. It thus illustrates the history of the moraine and terrace, below the smaller glacier at Fondalen. It was further interesting to mark that the glacier at Ringvatsö, partially hidden under snow, lies in a hollow or corry surrounded with precipices, and quite cut off from any snow-field. The accumulation of snow in the corry itself must thus be sufficient to give rise to the glacier. In looking at this island, I was forcibly reminded of the history of the glaciers of Tweedsmuir and Loch Skene in Peeblesshire and other old glacier grounds in Scotland, where, on dimples of the hill-tops, and in deep cliff-encircled recesses, snow enough gathered to form streams of ice, which caught and carried on their surface piles of rubbish and huge blocks of rock. A large snow-field is not neces-

[1] *Tracings of the North of Europe*, p. 145.