

terraces, especially the same two prominent ones already mentioned, may be traced along the sides of the Jökuls Fjord. The lower of these runs at a level of about 60 feet, the higher at about 152 feet (aneroid measurement) above high-water mark. The upper is especially marked, often running as a shelf cut out of the rock. This feature was noticed along many parts of the Norwegian coast, even (as in the Jökuls Fjord) in sheltered places where wave action cannot be supposed ever to have been very strong. As the date of these rock-terraces probably goes back into the glacial period, it occurred to me that they may have been due in large measure to the effects of the freezings and thawings along the old "ice-foot," and to the rasping and grating of coast ice. Such, too, may have been the origin of the higher horizontal rock-terraces of Scotland.

At the head of the fjord the terraces disappear along the steep bare sides of the mountains. A moraine mound of loose rubbish and large blocks lies on the west side, and extends a little way into the fjord, pointing towards a similar ridge on the opposite side, as if both were parts of a curved terminal moraine. The view from this ridge is singularly imposing. The sombre, precipitous mountains sweep upward from the edge of the water, seamed everywhere with streaks and sheets of snow. Down even to the beach these snow-drifts lie; and it gives a vivid impression of the high latitude of the place, that even in July there should be deep masses of snow overhanging tangle-covered rocks, and undermined by the wash of the waves. Over the crest of the mountains, at the head of the fjord, we see the edge of the great snow-field of the Jökuls Fjeld, and stealing down from underneath the snow comes a broken, shattered mass of glacier ice, broadest at the top, and narrowing downwards till its point disappears in a deep cleft or ravine, perhaps a