farther southward is found only on the lower zone of the mountains.[1] It seems as if a sheet of ice, descending from the south, had overriden all the fjords here and the comparatively low hills between them, and had advanced northward into the Arctic Sea.

In fine, this short excursion into the northern part of Scandinavia furnished us with abundant proofs that the glaciation of the west of Norway was produced by a mass of land-ice, of which the present glaciers are the representatives. It likewise confirmed, in a most impressive way, the conclusion which has gained ground so rapidly within the last few years, that the glaciation of the Scottish Highlands, as well as of the rest of the British Isles, is in the main the work, not of floating bergs, but of land-ice. This conclusion may, indeed, be regarded as demonstrated beyond all cavil by the ice-marks of Norway. Much good work might be done by trying to work out a detailed comparison of the glaciation of the Scandinavian peninsula with that of this country. More especially would it be of importance to ascertain how far the glacial deposits of the two countries can be compared. Doubtless the drift-covered slopes of Sweden, and those of the east and centre of Scotland, must have many geological features in common. It will perhaps be found that some of the difficulties which our Scottish drift presents are explained by the more extensive deposits of the north, while the latter may likewise suggest new explanations of phenomena supposed to be already sufficiently intelligible.[2]

[1] We did not go farther than Hammerfest, but the same contour is retained over the low, tame district that separates Hammerfest from the North Cape.

[2] Since the publication of this paper in January 1866, much labour has been bestowed upon the glacial phenomena of Scandinavia and of Scotland.