

narvonshire coast, for three miles north of the town, also overlying the limestone, there are soft shales of the Coal-measures, sometimes red and marly, and containing thin seams of coal.

In Anglesea, from three to four miles north-west of the Straits, lies the valley of Malldraeth Marsh, the rocks of which also consist of Carboniferous Limestone, Millstone grit, soft Coal-measure shales, with a little sandstone, beds of coal, and Permian strata; and this valley, nine miles in length, runs almost exactly parallel to the valley of the Menai Straits. Many years ago, at its north-eastern end, I saw deep glacial striations on the Millstone Grit, running straight down the shallow valley towards Caernarvon Bay.

Considering that the south-westerly trend of each of these valleys and of others of minor note, corresponds with the general direction of the glacial striations of Anglesea, and therefore with the onward course of the great glacier that produced them, I have been led to the conclusion that both of the shallow valleys were scooped out in comparatively soft rocks, by the grinding power of the vast glacier coming from the north-east, and that when in the course of time the climate ameliorated, and the glacier disappeared, the sea flowed in where part of the glacier had been, and thus it was that Anglesea got separated from the mainland and first became an island. The islets in the narrower and shallower part of the Straits at the Menai and tubular bridges are merely weathered *roches moutonnées*, once overridden by the moving glacier, and Menai Strait is merely a long and broad glacial groove, which was first laid bare by the partial removal of the boulder-beds, after the close of the Glacial epoch.