

pools. Tiny moraine mounds scattered about, tell of the last remnants of ice ere the shrunken glaciers finally melted away in the upper recesses of the mountain.

From the summit of Snowdon three of the old glacier valleys may be seen that radiate from the mountain. On the east, the magnificent amphitheatre of Cwm-glas and Llyn Llydaw, with all its striated *roches moutonnées*, moraine mounds, and numerous perched blocks; on the south, the deep glen of Cwm-y-llan, with its ice-worn surfaces of rock on the sides of the hills, in which, just below the peak of Snowdon, there is a symmetrical moraine about half a mile in length, formed in the latter days of the glacier, that once flowed down to join the larger ice-stream that descended through Nant Gwynant and the valley of Llyn-y-ddinas, and so onward to Traeth-mawr below Beddgelert. Just below the peak lies the broad precipitous *cirque* of Cwm-y-clogwyn, in which may be faintly seen the terminal moraine of a minor glacier, partly circling the pool of Llyn-goch; and, descending by the path to Llanberis, a vast moraine heap lies immediately north and west of the deep-set tarn of Llyn-du'r Arddu.

It would be easy for me to give a similar description of the large glacier that filled the valley of Nant-ffrancon, and flowed onward to where Bangor now stands, where, as a terminal moraine, it deposited those beautiful wooded mounds that form the park of Penrhyn Castle. Further up the valley, beyond Ogwen Bank, the river is barred across by striated grits, dotted with erratic blocks, and high above is the craggy tributary valley of Cwm-graianog. Its whole length is not over half-a-mile, and at its mouth, above the steep descent to Nant-ffrancon, a small but beautifully