

dantly over the country north of a line drawn from the Bristol Channel to the estuary of the Thames. South of that line the ground is free from boulder-clay, though various deposits, possibly of contemporary date, serve to indicate that, though not buried under ice, this southern fringe of England had its own glacial conditions.<sup>22</sup> Among these is the "Coombe-rock" of Sussex—a mass of unstratified rubbish which has been referred by Mr. C. Reid to the action of heavy summer rains at a time when the ground a little below the surface was permanently frozen. In the glaciated tract one of the most striking features in showing the Green-

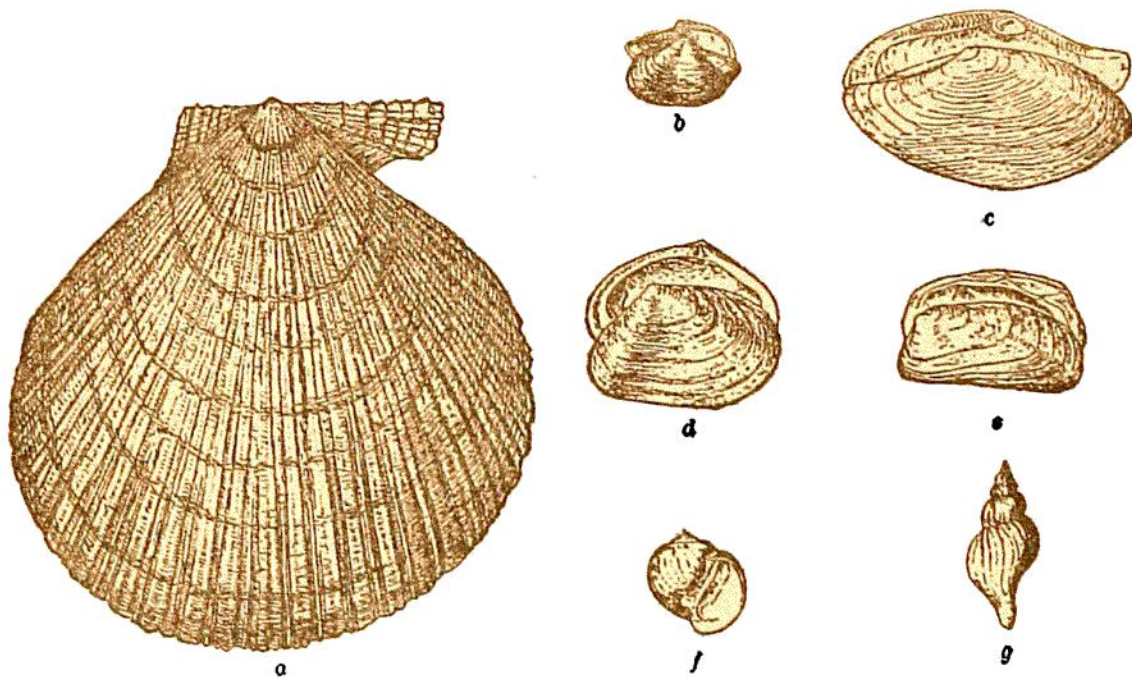


Fig. 458.—Group of Shells from the Scottish Glacial Beds.

*a*, *Pecten islandicus*, Mull. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); *b*, *Leda truncata*, Brown ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); *c*, *Leda lanceolata*, Sow. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); *d*, *Tellina lata*, Gmelin (*T. calcarea*, Wahl.) ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); *e*, *Saxicava rugosa*, Pennant ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); *f*, *Natica clausa*, Brod. and Sow. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); *g*, *Trophon scalariformis*, Gould (*T. clathratus*) ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

land-like massiveness of the ice-sheet is furnished by the south of Ireland, where the hills of Cork and Kerry have been ground smooth and striated down to the sea, and even under sea-level, detached islets appearing as well ice-rounded roches moutonnées. There can be no doubt from this evidence that even in the south of Ireland the ice-sheet continued to be so massive that it went out to sea as a great wall of ice, probably breaking off there in icebergs.

The records of the submersion of Britain are probably very incomplete. If we rely only on the evidence of un-

<sup>22</sup> C. Reid, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. xiii. 1887, p. 364.