

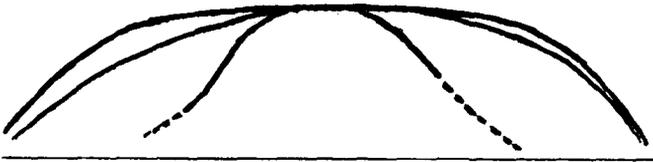
The second ice-sheet of Moray took part in the great movement that passed north-west over Caithness and the Orkneys, covering the former with dark boulder-clay charged with fragments of shells and of Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks mainly dredged from the bed of the Moray Firth: to the latter it carried in a brown moraine Carboniferous rocks from Fife, tuffs from the Ochils, schists and basic igneous rocks from Banffshire and Aberdeenshire. It also flooded the coastal districts from Stonehaven to beyond Peterhead with red Strathmore Drift.

The third ice-sheet, far less extensive than its predecessors, was responsible for the numerous and striking overflow channels cut by meltwater during its recession. These clean-cut channels head up northward towards the south shore of the Moray Firth, and then westward and south-westward towards the Great Glen. In Caithness the equivalents in time of this latest ice-sheet were considerable glaciers, one of which extended as far as the shores of Sinclair Bay, and the ice-caps that enveloped comparatively low hills beyond the limits of the glaciers; in Orkney and Shetland spreads of loose drift are due to a partial glaciation of the islands at this time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PUY GRAND SARCOUY.

SIR,—Poulett Scrope's classic *Geology and Extinct Volcanos of Central France* contains a number of graphic sketches which are not drawn to scale and do not give a true picture of the forms of the puy. The drawing of the trachyte flow of the Grand Sarcouy reproduced in Scrope's *Volcanos*, 1872, p. 133, is a case in point,



and, as this is misleading some authors, it may be well to point out that the puy is flat-topped with steep convex sides. In the diagram the middle curve represents the profile of Sarcouy seen from the south-west, and the outer curve the profile seen from the Gergovia Plateau to the south-east. The inner curve is the outline of Scrope's illustration.

L. HAWKES.

BEDFORD COLLEGE,
LONDON UNIVERSITY.
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