

Rock fragments dredged by the "Knight Errant" and "Triton."

at depths ranging from 318 to 3420 feet during the expeditions of H.M. ships "Triton" and "Knight Errant." It suggests that the glaciated stones on the ridge are or have been embedded in a boulder clay. The stones are composed chiefly of Lewisian gneiss and the Moine schists lying to the east of the post-Cambrian displacements in the Highlands of Scotland. A large proportion consists of Caithness flagstones and other Old Red Sandstone rocks, like those occurring in place in the

Orkney and Shetland Isles. A considerable number of Jurassic and Cretaceous types occur in the collection, together with two carboniferous specimens, the age of which is determined by their fossil contents. The assemblage of fossiliferous stones are similar to those found by Messrs. Peach and Horne in the boulder clays of Caithness and Orkney.

On the Faroe Banks the volcanic rocks of the Faroe Isles are not represented among the rock fragments dredged, which would seem to point to the extension of the combined Scottish and Scandinavian ice-sheets over that part of the sea-floor during the glacial period.

Just inside the Rockall Bank, at Stations 100 and 101 ("Michael Sars"), only one Old Red Sandstone boulder was found in the materials collected, but the sand grains occurring in the

ooze are either red or green. The ooze also contained fragments of brown glass, resembling the slaggy volcanic rocks of Iceland. Such evidence suggests that some of the material found at this station was distributed by floating ice.

At Station 3 ("Knight Errant"), at a depth of 318 feet, many dead shells of shallow-water habitat were got, which clearly indicate a subsidence of the sea-floor since the glacial period. The absence of raised beaches in Orkney and Shetland, the submerged peat-mosses,

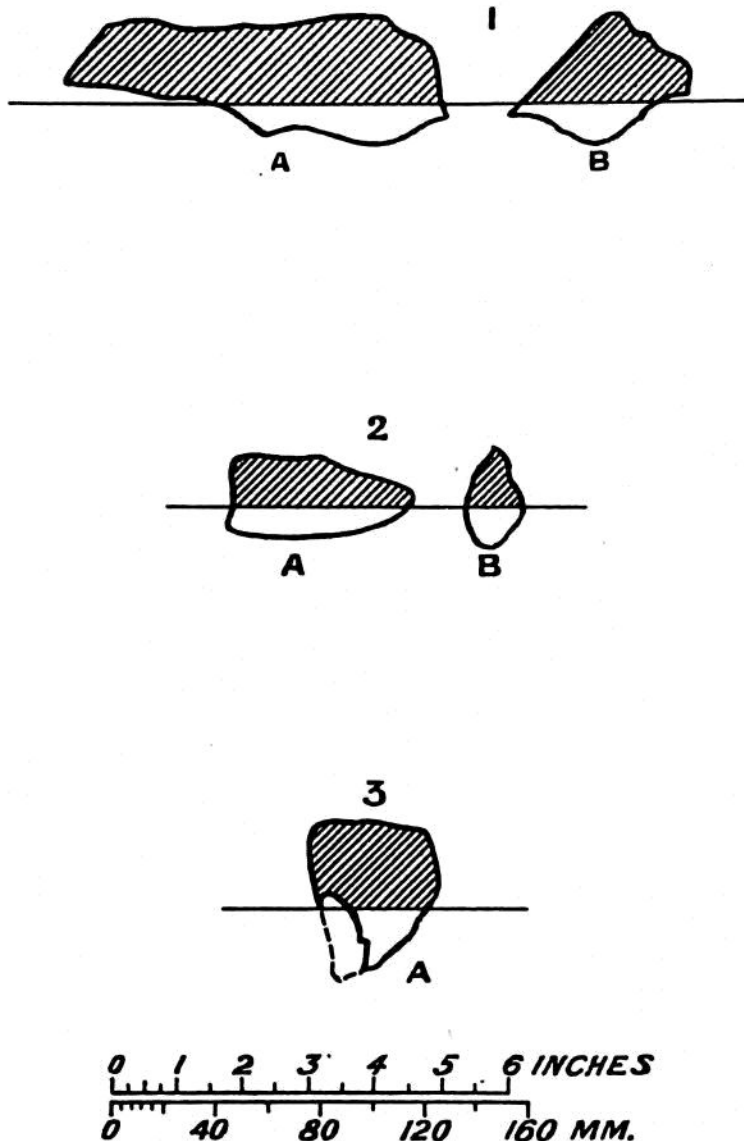


FIG. 150.—DIAGRAMS DRAWN TO SCALE SHOWING POSITIONS OF STONES EMBEDDED IN THE DEPOSIT, THE SHADED PARTS INDICATING THE PORTIONS PROJECTING ABOVE THE DEPOSIT.