

rently dirt bands. In one of the bergs there were two or three such bands, very broad, parallel to the blue bands, and separated by considerable intervals, in which the berg showed the usual stratification. In another two black bands existed at one end of the berg and one at the other. Both were parallel in direction to the blue bands, but the stratification at the end where the two black bands were situated was inclined at an angle to that of the remainder of the berg, as if a dislocation of a part of the berg had taken place. These bergs were too far distant to allow of the exact nature of the black bands being determined.

In none of the numerous bergs was there seen any bending or curved vertical bands, giving evidence of a former differential motion in the mass, such as are to be seen on every land glacier. How far the absence of these characteristic lines of motion may be explained by the fact that only about the uppermost tenth of the entire height of the bergs is seen, it is difficult to say.

The colouring of the southern bergs is magnificent. The general mass has an appearance like loaf sugar, with a slight bluish tint, except where fresh snow resting on the tops and ledges is absolutely white. On this ground colour there are parallel streaks of cobalt blue, of various intensities, and more or less marked effect, according to the distance at which the berg is viewed. Some bergs with the blue streaks very definitely marked have, when seen quite close, exactly the appearance of the common marbled blue soap. The colouring of the crevasses, caves, and hollows is of the deepest and purest azure blue possible (Pl. B. figs. 1, 3). None of the artists on board was able to approach a representation of its intensity; it seemed a much more powerful colour than that which is to be seen in the ice of Swiss glaciers. In the case of the bergs with all their sides exposed, no doubt a greater amount of light is able to penetrate than in glaciers where the light can usually only enter at the top. A large berg full of caves and crevasses, seen on a bright day, is a most beautiful and striking object. One small berg was passed at a distance which was of a remarkable colour; it looked just like a huge crystal of sulphate of copper, being all intensely blue, but it seemed as if attached to, and forming part of, another berg of normal colour. Possibly it was part of the formerly submerged base, and of more than ordinary density. Only one other such berg was seen. The intensity of the blue light received from the bergs is ordinarily such that the grey sky behind them appears distinctly reddened, assuming the complementary tint, and the reddening appears most intense close to the berg. At night bergs appear as if they had a very slight luminous glow, suggesting that they are to a very small extent phosphorescent. The sea at the foot of the bergs usually looks of a dark indigo colour, partly, no doubt, in contrast to the brighter blue of the ice. Where spurs and platforms run out under water from the bases of the berg cliffs, the shallow water is seen to be lighted up by reflection of the light from them.

The surf beats on an iceberg as on a rocky shore, and washes and dashes in and out