

## THE EVISHANORAN "ESKER".

SIR,—In Professor Charlesworth's courteous criticism in the *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*, May, 1926, pp. 223-5, of my paper on the Evishanoran Esker, Tyrone, *GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE*, October, 1925, pp. 451-8, he quotes a remark which was made in reference to that esker, but applies it to the Davagh and Dunnamore Eskers, which are very different in shape and composition. I regard the course of those two eskers as consistent with their formation by ice from the east, but the evidence is less definite, and the remark quoted referred only to the Evishanoran Esker with its well-marked bulge to the west. Its course is better shown on the map on p. 453 than on the smaller scale map, p. 457, to which Professor Charlesworth refers. I am glad to find that he had already recognized that the characteristic material of the Evishanoran Esker came from the south-east. I did not refer to what Professor Charlesworth claims as his strongest point, for I fully accept the western origin of the ice during the major glaciation of the locality, and preferred not to discuss the general problems, as after a revisit to the district I still feel unable to accept some of Professor Charlesworth's identifications and the conclusions based on them. Some of the gaps that he attributes to post-glacial overflows I regard as pre-glacial owing to the glaciated surfaces just below, and some of his moraines as drumlins of boulder clay, and others as ridges of aqueous gravel. His preference for the term moraine for the Evishanoran Esker supports my main contention that that formation was deposited on the margin of a glacier and not by a sub-glacial river. From which side the ice came is relatively a detail; but Professor Charlesworth's criticism leaves me still convinced that the Evishanoran Esker was formed beside a sheet of ice on the north-western slope of Evishanoran Mountain after the recession of the main ice sheet.

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