

trations 117 and 118 we represent two of these, from the sketches of those celebrated explorers ; namely, the glacier of Kothsada, and that of Nubin (in Tibet). They are distinguished by lateral moraines like those of the Alps.

The glaciers of Kouphinia and Pindour descend to an absolute altitude of 11,000 and 12,000 feet ; that is to say, about 3000 feet below the line of congelation, which, in the Himalaya, is found, according to Captain Strachey, at an elevation of 15,000 feet. In the Himalayan glaciers the same progressive movement has been remarked as in the Alpine "rivers of ice"—as well as moraines, crevasses, striated rocks—in a word, all the phenomena we have described as characteristic of the European glaciers.

In the Andes of Central America, the formation of glaciers encounters insuperable obstacles through the isolated position of those peaks which tower above the perpetual snow-line, and in no less important a degree through the uniformity

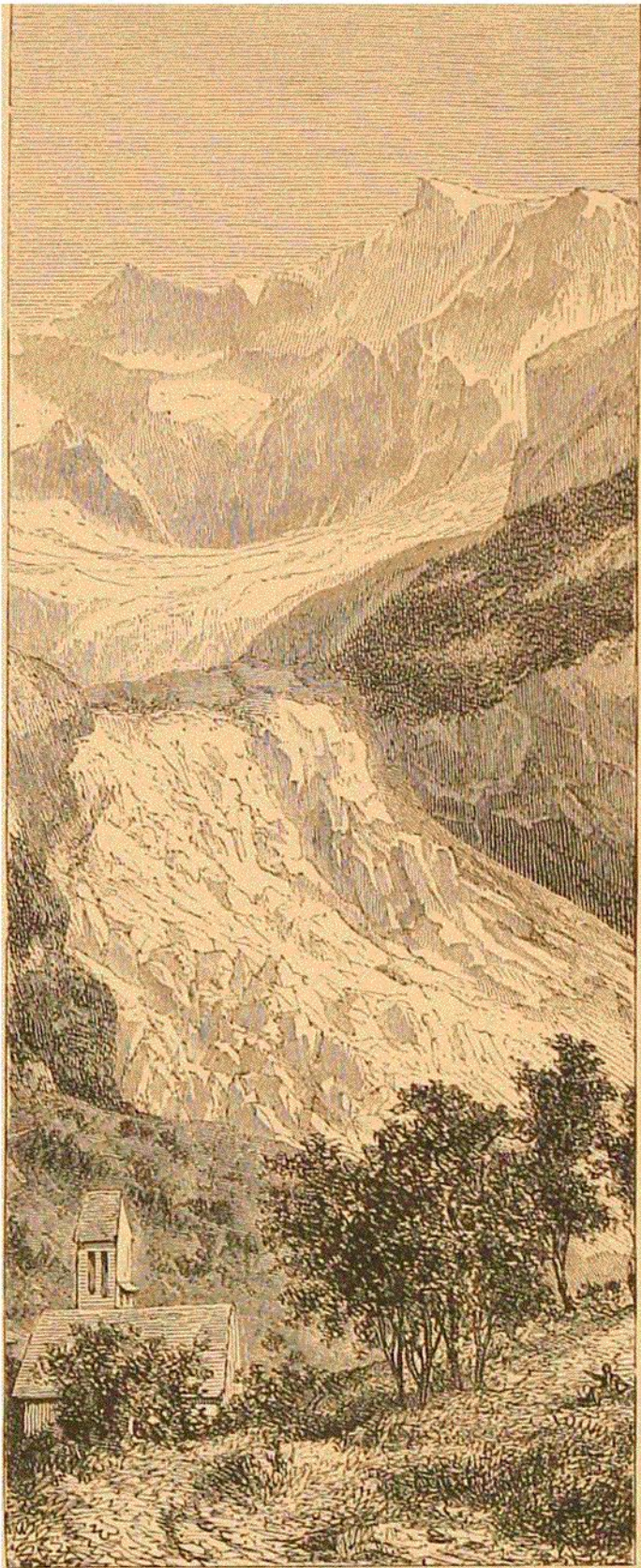


FIG. 115.—LOWER GLACIER OF GRINDELWALD.
(From a photograph by Ferrier.)