

near Geneva, boulders shed from the huge glacier may still be seen with their tops above water, and in the midst of the Delta of the Rhone, between Bex and the mouth of the river, portions of an old terminal moraine peep through the wide alluvial flats and marshes which began to be deposited by its waters, at a time when the lake was several miles longer than at present.

The gradual retreat of the glacier of the Pass of Llanberis is further proved by numerous *perched blocks*, which, here and there, isolated or in groups, stand on the surfaces of *roches moutonnées*, as, for example, at Pont-y-gromlech, and in many other places, masses of stone that, so to speak, floated on the surface of the ice, were left perched upon the rounded rocks in a manner somewhat puzzling to those who are not geologists; for they lie in places to which they clearly cannot have rolled from the mountains above, because their resting places are separated from it by a hollow; and, besides, many of them stand in positions so precarious, that if they had rolled from the mountains, they must, on reaching the points where they lie, have taken a final bound and fallen into the valley below. But when experienced in the geology of glaciers, the eye detects the true cause of these phenomena, we have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that, as the glaciers declined in size, the errant stones were let down upon the surface of the rocks so quietly and so softly, that there they will lie until an earthquake shakes them down, or until the wasting of the rock on which they rest precipitates them to a lower level. Finally, the climate still ameliorating, the glaciers shrunk farther and farther into the heart of the mountains, until, at length, here and there, in their very uppermost recesses, we find the remains of