

stance that all the large lakes lie in the direct channels of the great old glaciers—*each lake in a true rock-basin*. This is important, for though it is clear that the drainage of the mountains must have found its way into these hollows, either in the form of water or of glacier-ice, yet if ice had nothing to do with their formation, *we might expect an equal number of lakes great and small in other regions where the rocks are equally disturbed or of like nature, but where there are no traces of glaciers*. I have never observed that this is the case, but rather the reverse.

I will take the Lake of Geneva as a special example (as I did in my original paper) before applying the theory to our own country. This lake, once more than 50, is now about 40 miles long, its upper end between the neighbourhood of Bex and the mouth of the Rhone having been filled with moraine matter and alluvium. In its broadest part about 12 miles wide, it lies at the mouth of the upper valley of the Rhone and directly in the course of the great old glacier, which was more than a hundred miles in length from the present glacier of the Rhone to where at its end it abutted upon the Jura, by about 130 miles in width at Geneva, from south-west to north-east, at what was once considered to be its lower end. There, however, it is now known that its bulk was swelled by the tributary glaciers of the Arve descending from Mont Blanc, and of the valleys of the lakes of Annecy and De Bourget, flowing west and north-west from the high Alps further south, so that its most westerly edge lay at least 60 miles beyond Geneva, as far as Lyons on the Rhone.

In old maps, showing the extent of the great ancient glaciers of Switzerland, authors were somewhat too timid, and large blank spaces were here and there left