

satisfactory explanation of their mode of formation has yet been given.

Over the tracts from which the ice-sheet retired, lakes are usually scattered in large numbers. Some of these lie in ice-worn basins of rock. Where the detritus has been strewn thickly over the ground, however, they rest in hollows of the clay, earth, sand, or gravel. The origin of these depressions in the drifts cannot be found in any denuding operation since the ice left. They are obviously original features of the surface, dating back to the time when the various drifts were laid down. In some cases they may be due to irregular deposition of the detritus, as where successive moraines are thrown across a valley. The small pools may sometimes have been originated by the melting of portions of ice which had become detached from the main mass, and were surrounded by or buried under detritus. Many small rock-basins may have had their place and form determined by that prolonged deep subaerial rotting already referred to, while others may be referable to underground movements. But the glaciers, in smoothing and polishing the rocks, wore them down unequally, hollowing them into rock-basins, leaving them in prominent smoothed domes, and carrying the same characteristic sculpture over all the durable rocks exposed in the areas of intenser glaciation.

The uprise of the land in Scandinavia and Britain took place interruptedly. During its progress it was marked by long pauses when the level remained unchanged, when the waves and floating ice cut ledges along the sea-margin, and when sand and gravel were accumulated below high-water mark in sheltered parts of the coast-line. These platforms of erosion and deposit (raised beaches) form conspicuous