

challenged ever since. At the same time, as remarked so recently as May 1906 by Professor E. J. Garwood (who, by-the-by, gives no material support to Ramsay's views), 'several eminent authorities still attribute the origin of some of the larger Swiss and Italian lakes to ice-erosion. . . . It is evident, therefore, that this theory is in no wise extinct.'¹

In 1861 Sir Archibald Geikie was impressed with the theory of land-ice as explanatory of the striated rock surfaces and boulder clay, and he has remarked that, in the following year, the view was 'ably confirmed by the independent observations of Mr. T. F. Jamieson in a paper read before the Geological Society. Sir Charles Lyell has adopted the same explanation, and doubtless it will ere long come to be universally accepted in this country, as it ought to have been fully twenty years ago, when its first outlines were sketched by Agassiz.' These remarks, penned in 1863, form part of a prefatory note to Sir A. Geikie's classic memoir 'On the Phenomena of the Glacial Drift of Scotland,' a memoir which did much to stir up interest in glacial phenomena in this country. Eleven years later there appeared the fascinating story of 'The Great Ice Age,' as told by his brother, Professor James Geikie.

Mr. T. F. Jamieson, who has done more than any other Fellow of the Society to illuminate the pages of the *Quarterly Journal* by researches on the glacial phenomena of Scotland, in January 1863 brought before us his explanation of the parallel roads of Glen Roy, in Lochaber. The results of his detailed researches confirmed the suggestions made by Agassiz and Buckland, that certain glens had been converted into glacier lakes by ice from adjacent mountains. Few subjects have been more discussed than the famous parallel roads: the marine theory had been advanced by Darwin, and other distinguished observers have from time to time offered explanations.

Lyell, who had visited Glen Roy in 1818 with Buckland,

¹ *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* lxii. p. 166.