

Swiss moraines. Some of the loose stones are scratched, the lines crossing each other confusedly; and the mass of the moraine is formed of three or four concentric elliptical mounds, which merge together at their bases, and mark on a small scale the gradual decrease of the Cwm-glas glacier. These circle round the lower side of a large *roche moutonnée*, which forms a small hill, as shown in front of the cliff in the middle of fig. 87.

A little behind this hill, about half a mile south of Blaen-y-nant, a perfectly symmetrical terminal moraine, grass-grown, but strewn with travelled blocks, ranges across the valley between two brooks, almost as regular in form as an artificial earthwork. It is between 1,200 and 1,300 feet above the sea. Higher up, on the west side of Cwm-glas, the striæ on the rocks run NNE. below the space where the glacier, in a cataract of ice, once slid down the cliff that now appears so grim. Four white threads of water glance on its side, the sole representatives, in another form, of the jagged ice-fall, that on a smaller scale must have resembled the ice-cataract of the glacier of the Rhone. Beyond this cliff, in one of the innermost recesses of Snowdon, lies an upland valley bounded on three sides by tall cliffs, in the midst of which lie two small, deep, clear tarns about 2,200 feet above the sea, each in a perfect basin of rock. Between these pools and the cliff below, a large quantity of moraine-débris, derived from Crib-goch, cumpers the ground. The rocks on which it lies are often perfectly smoothed, rounded, and deeply grooved; and the striæ that, lower down the valley, strike straight towards the Pass, here branch to the south-west and south-east, following the courses of two minor valleys on either side of a peaked ridge that descends from Crib-goch to the ground between the