

long symmetrical mounds lengthwise in the valley, and were deposited at intervals at the side of the glacier when it ceased to fill the valley from side to side, and was gradually decreasing in size. There is also some appearance of an inner terminal moraine where the lake narrows towards its southern end.

When the ice of these later glaciers of Llanberis and Nant-ffrancon was thickest, in my opinion it could not have been less than 1,300 feet thick in the former, and from 1,000 to 1,200 feet in the latter.

In Switzerland there is an offshoot of the glacier of the Aletsch which, at the foot of the Aeggischhorn, projects from the great glacier a short way into the valley in which the little lake lies, well known as the Märjelen See. This lake is drained by a small brook, which tumbles down the rocky ground to pass under the glacier of the valley of Viesch. The right and left sides of the lake are bounded by mountains, but the side opposite the outflowing brook is overlooked by an ice-cliff of the Aletsch glacier, which was about 60 feet in height where highest when I first visited the spot. The water was then 97 feet deep where deepest, and this I proved by soundings from the edge of the ice-cliff. Occasionally masses of ice fall from this cliff and break up into numerous icebergs, some of them large enough to float boulders of moderate size. The bergs, floating hither and thither, melt by degrees, and boulders and smaller stones are thus scattered over the bottom of the lake. At intervals, it is said, of about eight years, a crack or crevasse opens in the ice, and all the water of the lake passes away under the glacier to swell the river that flows from under its lower end.

In the valley of Llanberis there are two well known lakes, Llyn Padarn and Llyn Peris, and on a clear day,