valleys of the Cuchullin Hills. I could give special instances in some of those regions, but they would add little to the effect of what I have stated, and would needlessly lengthen this book.

Again, when the glaciers were retiring westward, up the dales of Yorkshire and Northumberland, the ice left, as it retreated, heaps of débris originally forming irregular mounds, often enclosing cup-shaped hollows; but these, which sometimes still remain in the more recent smaller moraines, have in the more ancient and larger ones often got filled up by help of rain washing the fine detritus into them; and the whole has become so smooth that the original *moundiness* has, by degrees, been nearly obliterated. In like manner the same has taken place in the wide valley that crosses England eastward from the bend of the river Lune, near Lancaster, by Settle to Skipton, including most of the country between Clitheroe in Lancashire and Skipton, and as far south as Pendle Hill and the other hills that border the Lancashire Coal-field on the north. And this is what we find:—The great glacier sheets that came down the valley of the Lune from the Cumbrian mountains and Howgill Fells, and from the high hills of which Ingleborough and Pennygent form prominent features, spread across the whole country to the south, and fairly overflowed the range of Pendle Hill into the region now known as the Lancashire Coal-field, and far beyond. The result was that the whole of the country between Clitheroe and Skipton, including the country south of Clapham and Settle, was rounded and smoothed into a series of great *roches moutonnées*, partly formed of Carboniferous Limestone; and as the final glaciers retired, through gradual change of climate, these became covered with mounds of moraine-matter, now not easy, at first sight,