

broadcast with lakes large and small, and a vast number of the smaller ones are omitted partly for want of room, and partly because even now they are unknown to topographers. The whole of that area *has been completely covered by ice*, as the researches of geologists show.

Coming to this side of the Atlantic, and examining the Scandinavian chain on the east, where the slopes are less inclined than on the western flank, all round the Gulf of Finland, and the Swedish coast of the Baltic, the whole country is covered with lakes, many, if not all, of which lie in true rock-basins, a fact which I inferred in my memoir on lakes published in 1864, and which has since been proved by Mr. Amund Helland, of Christiania, in his late memoirs, a summary of which is given in his paper 'On the Ice-Fjords of North Greenland, and on the Formation of Fjords, Lakes, and Cirques in Norway and Greenland.'¹ In Finland, according to Professor Nordenskiöld, the lakes lie in a glaciated country, being chiefly dammed in by heaps of detrital matter called Osar.² Go into North Wales where glaciers were once in every valley; there we have the lakes of Llanberis, once one, and 107 feet deep where deepest, of Cwellyn, Ogwen, Llyn-y-Ddinas, Llyn Gwynant, Llyn-llydaw (180 feet), Glaslyn, (114 feet), and all the lakes and tarns near Capel Curig, and in the upper Corries, each lying in a true rock-

¹ 'Journal of the Geological Society,' 1877, vol. xxiii. p. 142.

² The Eskers of Ireland and the Kames of Scotland. These are common in the valley of the Clyde, especially near Lanark and Carstairs, where they form elongated irregular mounds of gravel which sometimes merge into true glacial detritus. They enclose lakes and peat-mosses, once lakes. They have been mapped and described by Professor Geikie. They occur in the grounds of Castle Kennedy near Stranraer, enclosing two beautiful lakes, and also in Northumberland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire.