

Sutherland, which rises sharp and steep-sided above a broad, bare, undulating plateau of gneiss (p. 289) and let him count the lakes, large and small, seen from the top. In 1859, on one side alone I counted forty-two, and turning round to count those on the other sides, I thought—their name is legion! and gave it up. I cannot assert that each one is a rock-basin, but everyone that I visited, not there alone, but in other Highland areas, is so, and it is simply absurd to suppose that each tarn or larger lake was provided with a special area of subsidence wherein its water might lie, especially when many of such hollows lie in one broad plateau. As for tilting up the outlets of valleys, or the depression of their upper reaches, it would indeed require a remarkable series of tiltings to have produced the myriad lakes of Scotland, Sweden, and North America, and it would be difficult to give a reason why such unnumbered special tiltings should have been confined to areas the surfaces of which had all been subject to glaciation.

Rock-bound basins are, however, not confined to the land, for they are almost universal in the bottoms of fiords, or, as they are called in Scotland, Salt-Water Lochs, which so largely intersect all coasts where glaciers are or have been.

All Scotchmen who know the west coast are familiar with these long, narrow, mountainous arms of the sea, which any person capable of a grain of thought at once recognises as seaward continuations of inland valleys, which, it is well known, were, in Scotland and Norway, filled with glaciers. As far as I know, Professor James D. Dana, of Newhaven, U.S., was the first who distinctly stated that ‘fiord-latitudes and drift-latitudes are the same.’¹ In the term ‘drift-latitudes’ are in-

¹ ‘Manual of Geology,’ 1863, p. 543.