cluded all those glacial influences that polished and grooved rocks and scattered erratic boulders.

Ever since exact Admiralty charts were published, it has been well known that our fiords are generally shallower at their mouths than further up, and it is more than thirty years ago since Mr. Charles Darwin observed, that 'Tierra del Fuego may be described as a mountainous land, partly submerged in the sea, so that deep inlets and bays occupy the place where valleys should exist' ('Journal of a Naturalist'). He has also remarked that the fiords are generally shallower towards their mouths than in the interior, at that time attributing this fact to the gathering of sediments on those exposed parts of the coast that are more subject to the abrading action of the sea than they are in the stiller interior reaches. In my memoir on Lakes, published in 1862, I stated of Scotland and Norway that the fiords and lochs are the prolongation of valleys down which glaciers flowed, and each was itself filled with a glacier, and I attributed the origin of their deep interior basins to the grinding power of glacier-ice; and in 1865, in the 'Philosophical Magazine,' I compared their inner great depths to those of Loch Lomond, itself once a fiord and a true rock-bound basin; for, in among the group of beautiful islands, *mere striated roches moutonnées*, near the outflow of the Leven, the water is only from 8 to 17 fathoms deep, while opposite Ben Lomond it deepens to 89 fathoms, or 534 feet, and above Tarbet opposite Culness to 105 fathoms, or 630 feet. If the country were to sink 20 feet, the surface of Loch Lomond would be at the level of the sea, and a few feet of additional depression would again convert it into a fiord like Loch Long, Loch Fyne, or Loch Etive.