up with mud and stones, will be filled with water, and form a lake. It will be a true rock-basin, with ice-worn surfaces around its lip and over its sides and bottom.

There must obviously be a limit to this erosion, when, for instance, the pressure behind is no longer able to drive the ice out of the hollow, and when the lower portions remain embayed, and the upper parts are pushed over them. But that up to such a point ice is a powerful excavating agent can hardly be gainsayed. That the rock-basins in intensely glaciated districts, such as the Scottish Highlands, have themselves been filled with ice is quite certain. They exhibit along their margins, on their islets, and on their bottom, as far as it can be examined, the same polished and striated rock-surfaces which are found universally throughout the kingdom. They are, indeed, as thoroughly moulded and striated from end to end as any part of the ground around them. This polishing and grooving of rock-surfaces has unquestionably been produced by the grinding action of sheets of solid ice. That the ice actually went down into the basins and grated along their bottom, seems proved beyond dispute by the grooves and striæ which can be traced slipping under the waters of a lake, rising and sinking again over the surfaces of the islets and submerged bosses of rock, and finally re-emerging with the same steady line of bearing from under the water at the farther end. We can thus prove that to some extent at least the rock-basins have certainly been eroded by ice. When one reflects on these facts and remembers that, as Ramsay insisted, they are not mere local phenomena, but are more specially to be seen all over the glaciated regions of the earth's surface; when one considers that like the glens, the glen-lakes are arranged with reference to the drainage of the country, that each of them has been