

and on its rocky islets, similar traces may be seen of the steady southward march of the ice. The rocks are worn into smooth mammillated outlines, and covered with ruts and grooves that trend with the length of the valley. It is, in short, a rock-basin of which all that can be seen is ice-worn; and if further proof of the old glaciers were needed, it would be found in the heaps of moraine rubbish piled along the side of the valley.

The glen-lakes that lie in transverse valleys are more numerous than the others, probably for the same reason that the transverse exceed in number the longitudinal valleys. They are likewise more picturesque, for as they run across the strike they traverse a greater variety of rocks, and these present their truncated ends along both declivities. As instances of this greater abruptness and variety of form, I may cite Lochs Lomond, Katrine, and Lubnaig in the southern Highlands, and Lochs Morar, Maree, and More in the west and north.

It is obvious that many lakes are, strictly speaking, neither longitudinal nor transverse, like Lochs Earn, Rannoch, Laggan, and Quoich. Lakes of this kind have doubtless had their trend determined in the same way as the valleys which cannot correctly be assigned to either of the two main systems, but which in their independence point to the drainage having originally taken a course that was not influenced by geological structure. That there should be lakes which take the same lines seems to furnish an additional piece of evidence in favour of regarding these basins as essentially due to erosion along lines of drainage.

The great depth of some Scottish lakes has long been known. Loch Ness, of which the soundings are given on p. 236, has hitherto been considered the deepest; but recent soundings by Mr. J. Y. Buchanan, repeated and confirmed by