occur, however, occasional isolated eminences that stand up as remnants of once extensive rock-formations. These have no real analogy with volcanic elevations, but should be classed under the next type. The remarkable *buttes* of Western America are good illustrations of them. 2. Groups of eminences connected at the sides or base, often forming lines of ridge between divergent valleys, and owing their essential forms not to underground structure so much as to superficial erosion. Many of the more ancient uplands, both in the Old World and the New, furnish examples of this type, such as the Highlands of Scotland, the hills of Cumberland and Wales, the high grounds between Bohemia and Bavaria, the Laurentide Mountains of Canada, and the Green and White Mountains of New England. 3. Lines of lofty ridge rising into a succession of more or less distinct summits, their general external form having relation to an internal plication of their component rocks. These linear elevations, whose existence and trend have been determined immediately by subterranean movement, are the true mountain-ranges of the globe. They may be looked upon as the crests of the great waves into which the crust of the earth has been thrown. All the great mountain-lines of the world belong to this type.

Leaving the details of mountain-form to be described in Book VII., we may confine our attention here to a few of the more important general features. In elevations of the third or true mountain type, there may be either one line or range of heights, or a series of parallel and often coalescent ranges. In the Western Territories of the United States, the vast plateau has been, as it were, wrinkled by the uprise of long intermittent ridges, with broad plains and basins between them. Each of these forms an independent moun-