Seals caught in the lines at those depths are said to be brought up sometimes solidly frozen.²⁰³

 β . In the Arctic regions, vast glaciers drain the snowfields, and, descending to the sea, extend for some distance from shore until large fragments break off and float away seaward (Fig. 164). These detached masses are Icebergs. Their shape and size greatly vary, but lofty peaked forms are common (Fig. 165), and they sometimes rise from 200 to 300 feet above the level of the sea. As the part that



Fig. 164.-Formation of Icebergs (B.).

appears above water is only about one-ninth of the whole mass of ice, these larger bergs may sometimes be from 1800 to 2700 feet thick from base to top, though the submarine part of the ice may be as irregular in form and thickness as the portion above water.²⁶⁴ Icebergs of the largest size consequently require water of some depth to float them, but are sometimes seen aground. In the Antarctic regions, where one vast sheet of ice envelops the land and protrudes into the sea as a long, lofty rampart of ice, the

The glacier (a, h) descends from mountainous ground (b) to the sea-level (s), bearing moraine stuff on the surface, pushing on detritus below (d), and sending off icebergs (m), which may carry detritus and drop it over the sea-bottom; t, t', g, lines of high and low water.

²⁶³ See H. Y. Hind, Canadian Naturalist, viii. 1878, pp. 227, 262.

²⁶⁴ On flotation of icebergs, see Geol. Mag. (2d sec.), iii. pp. 303, 379; iv. 65, p. 135.