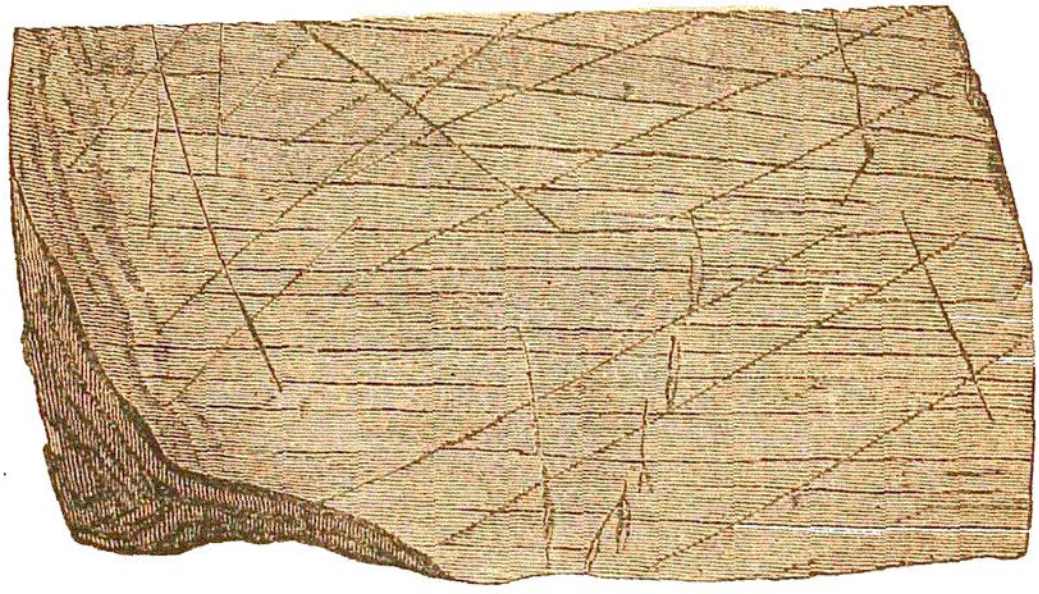
Fig. 76 shows a specimen of schistose serpentine smoothed and scratched beneath a glacier in the Alps.

Fig. 76.

Rocks striated by Glaciers.

Fig. 77 is a similar specimen, exhibiting two sets of striæ crossing one another at a considerable angle.

Fig. 77.



Rocks striated by Glaciers.

When the ledges beneath the glaciers are uneven, and exhibit many angular projections, the angles are worn off, and the surfaces assume that peculiar rounded and undulating appearance denominated by Saussure *roches moutonces*, or embossed rocks. They are shown poorly in Figs. 74 and 75.

Currents of water sometimes conspire with the movements of the glacier, and form grooves or troughs of considerable depth and width on the top of precipitous rocks, to which currents of water could have no access were not the space around them filled with ice. Such furrows are called, in Switzerland, *lapiaz* or *lapiz*.