has long since vanished from them. Polished surfaces of rock form the lip of the basin, and their grooves and striæ, rising out of the dark sullen tarn, tell as plainly as words could do how the glacier that once filled the corry pressed its way up over that lip and out into the fjord beyond. Scores of huge blocks which, loosened by the winter frosts, fell on the surface of the ice and were carried onward, still rest where the ice left them—some perched on the brink of a crag, and thereby showing how gently, as the ice melted away from them, they settled down into their places. Impressive, therefore, as Coruisk is, considered only from the scenic point of view, it inspires still fuller wonder and admiration when the eye can both enjoy its picturesqueness and mark how marvellously it recalls the later aspect of the long Ice Age.

4. Glen-Lakes are those which occupy depressed portions of glens. They are not due to mere local heaping up of detritus, but are true rock-basins, often of great depth. Much discussion has arisen as to their mode of origin. They have been regarded as due to special subsidence of their areas, to open fissures of the ground, to general depression of the central part of each mountain district from which they radiate, and to erosion by glacier-ice. That they are not open fissures, and cannot be explained by any general subsidence of a neighbouring region, is now generally admitted. That glaciers have occupied the glens where these lakes exist, and have worn down the rocks along the sides and bottom of the cavities, cannot be doubted; but whether the ice would be capable by itself of eroding hollows so deep as many of these lakes, is a question which has been answered with equal confidence affirmatively and negatively. On the other hand, to suppose that each of these hollows has been due to a special local sub-