

shown that it not only did so, but that it then branched into two, one part turning to the left down Glen Spean, the other taking to the right, through that part of the glen where Loch Laggan now lies, and striking thence into the valley of the Spey. The great size of the Treig glacier is further proved by the magnitude of its moraines. As it issued from its own valley into the wider strath of the Spean, it spread out in a fan-shape, and the piles of rubbish which it carried down on its surface were tumbled over along its edges. There they gathered into mounds, which followed the curving margin of the ice, and still stretch for some miles across the valley to mark where the glacier halted for a long while in its gradual decline. There are two chief lines of moraine, of which the outer one, a narrow, steep-sided mound, rises in some places sixty or seventy feet above its base. Its surface is loaded with fragments of gneiss and schist of all sizes up to blocks fourteen feet long. On the inner line of mound, which is often composed wholly of large blocks of syenite, Mr. Jamieson found one mass measuring twenty-six feet in length, and he compares the moraine to a ruined breakwater.¹

The valley of Glen Treig furnishes everywhere proofs of the enormous erosion effected by the ice. Its sides, for a great height above the bottom, are shorn off, rounded, smoothed, and striated, and it encloses a long lake, which lies in a true rock-basin. This lake that has taken the place of the glacier is encompassed at its lower end with moraine-stuff, partly levelled out into terraces. The lowest of the three Glen Roy shelves, to be immediately referred to, ascends to the mouth of the lake.

¹ *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* xix. 248. The moraines of this great glacier are well shown on the contoured edition of the Ordnance Survey one-inch Map, sheet 63.