

origin. Subsequent abrasion by a sub-glacial or glacier-fed stream may, however, remove the scratches from the stones. The ledges underneath, or especially their harder portions, are often made, by glacial abrasion, into rounded, grooved knolls, called *sheep-backs* (*roches moutonnées*) in allusion to their forms. They are a prominent feature of all glacial regions; and those of the Glacial period, when they were formed over a vast extent of country, are sometimes preserved to the present time in great perfection. The view (Fig. 216), from a photograph obtained by the Hayden expedition in 1873, represents a portion of a great crouching flock of them, extending

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View on Roche-Moutonnée Creek, a tributary of Eagle River, Colorado.

for 2000 feet along a valley leading down from the "Mountain of the Holy Cross," one of the prominent summits, 12,485 feet high, in the mountains of Colorado.

A glacier, too, may have *water-falls in crevasses* (and sometimes in well-like shafts, formed in crevasses), which not only carry down moraine material, but excavate the rocks underneath. They may thus make broad basins or channels in the rocks as the glacier moves on its way; but without stopping its march for a few centuries the fall cannot bore out a "pot-hole" like the pot-holes of river origin; for these require a stationary tool, they being ordinarily as well-centered as if bored by a revolving bit.

*Deposition* from the glacier takes place through the melting of the ice, as in the making of the deposit of terminal moraine, above explained. Deposits are also made through crevasses, and the waters of any super-glacier rivers or lakes may add to the contributions. The descending waters carry down