

the Leader Water breaches the ridge at Bluecairn and occurs at a height of 827 feet. A further retreat of the ice offered a lower point of escape for the impounded waters, and led into the Allan Water. This disused channel is seen near Threepwood. The withdrawal of the ice from the region on the northern side of the lake ultimately allowed the drainage to be by the Lauder Burn. The rugged waterworn appearance of the upper reaches of the Lauder gorge suggests that it has been greatly deepened by powerful currents.

A deep dry channel occurs at Knowes Dean on the divide between the Gala and Caddon Waters. This also appears to have been cut by an overflow from a sheet of water held up by a mass of ice in the level Caddon Valley.

The fluvio-glacial terraces of the Middle Tweed Valley are found in the wider reaches to be as much as 50 feet above the stream and 100 feet in the constricted portions. The materials composing these terraces are gravels derived largely from the erosion of boulder clay, and the overlapping arrangement of the stones in some sections is typical of that produced by water currents.

The esker seen at Holylee marks the position of a tunnel near the front of the Tweed glacier, and the fan of gravel into which the esker merges was formed of the gravelly material driven through this tunnel by powerful currents of water.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INSELBERGE.

SIR,—In Mr. Bain's interesting paper on "Inselberge" (pp. 97–101) a misprint of the date for the seventh volume of *Deutsch-Ost-Afrika*, which is 1900 and not 1910, obscures the fact that the term was practically due to Bornhardt (op. cit., pp. 22, 27–31, 34, etc.). Would you allow me to renew the objection advanced in "The Rift Valleys and Geology of East Africa", 1921, p. 35, as to the adoption of the term in British literature. I have no prejudice against German terms, except when, as in this case, a foreign word seems unnecessary. If a German name is to be used, then, according to the theory of the origin of these masses adopted by Mr. Bain, the older term "Rumpfberg" would be more suitable, as "Inselberg" would seem more appropriate for peaks isolated in water or in a sheet of alluvium. "Tor," which is applied not only to pinnacles but to isolated hills, such as Mam Tor and Kilmarth Tor, seems the well-established English term for hills of this type.—Yours faithfully,

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