

Terminal moraines were recognized in a few places, but they scarcely formed as conspicuous features as one would have been inclined to expect. From lake Aishihik northward for about 12 miles in the bottom of the valley is a terminal moraine area, represented in places by irregular hills of boulders, which was formed at the foot of the Aishihik lobe of the great ice-sheet when it had reached its extreme northern limit. The low stony hills east of the Hoochi lakes represent another moraine, while the stony hills at the mouth of the west branch of Nordenskiöld river are clearly morainic in character; but they also show many signs of water action, and merge into the extensive pitted plain or terrace which extends along the banks of the Lewis river from the mouth of the Nordenskiöld to Rink rapids.

#### TERRACES

*The classes.*—The terraces occurring in this region are of two kinds, namely, *stream terraces* and *lake terraces*.

*Stream terraces.*—Stream terraces have chiefly been formed by torrential rivers, loaded with detritus, flowing from the feet of the glaciers, and are most conspicuous in the larger valleys beyond the limits of the glaciated area, as, for instance, in the valleys of Lewis and Nisling rivers; but as the glaciers diminished in size and their fronts retired up the valleys, gravels and sands were deposited in the bottoms of the valleys which had previously been occupied by the ice, and thus terraces were formed on the low lands in the region which had been covered with glaciers.

*Lake terraces.*—Lake terraces are confined exclusively to the glaciated area, none having been recognized beyond the northern limits to which the vast ice-sheets of the Glacial period extended. They usually consist of fine sand, silt, or rock flour, which is often of whitish color and commonly has the appearance of the finer material carried down into bodies of quiet water by glacial streams. These terraces sometimes extend 2,000 feet or more up the sides of the mountains, especially in wider parts of some of the great valleys which traverse the country. Such terraces are beautifully shown on the sides of the mountains around lake Dezedash. There can be no doubt that the outlets to the valley were filled with ice, and that the deep lake which existed here, around the shores of which the terraces of white silt were formed, was in part walled in by the fronts of glaciers.

Similar terraces were seen in many other places, and often several would descend in regular series, until it was difficult to distinguish the lowest from the higher and finer of the stream terraces. It is confidently believed, however, that all the white silt terraces in that portion of the Yukon district examined were formed in ice-dammed lakes and furnish