rising to the height of 640 feet in a single slope, and occupying a recess in the hills which bordered it.

On reaching the top, it proved to be the entrance of a level valley, extending through the hills and emerging at about 150 feet above the lake. This valley or coulée, is only one of a number noticed in this region, and is analogous to the "coll" or landstreets described by Sir Chas Lyell. (Manual El Geol ch VII)

The lake is 474 feet above the Columbia at its mouth, and its outlet makes this descent in about four miles. It did not appear to be very deep, though it occupies a narrow valley between precipitous mountains of Syenite, the detritus of these having probably filled it up. Its length seems from Indian account to be 35 or 40 miles. It affords a good illustration of what the other terraced vallies formerly were, the appearance of its shores indicating that should the barrier at its mouth be removed, similar terraces would remain to those which border the Columbia at its mouth. The most remarkable of these is however upon the Methow river, Barrier R. of Wilkes' Map. In crossing the mountains between Fort Okonagan and these streams we noticed upon the summit and high up on the sides, the remains of those formed previous to their elevation. but the valley of the river itself is lined with others of a later date. According

0499