

treu is situated near the foot of the Pan de Sucre. The mountain on the left is capped with gypsum. The feet of the nearer mountains are in many parts covered with gypsum and planted with vines. The white line, descending from the snow into the valley, is the bed of a torrent, partly filled with snow and ice.

*Château Duing and the Dent d'Alençon, on the Lake of Annecy.*

This view has been described in Chapter I. and II. of the present volume; but it may be proper to notice that the lake, which appears to terminate here, passes on the other side of the Château, and extends southward, and is surrounded by the singularly-shaped mountains, of which an outline is given, page 42, but which is less distinct than was intended, owing to the shading in the back ground. In the strata at the foot of the Dent d'Alençon may be seen an instance of the curved stratification, so common in the calcareous mountains of Savoy. The profile of the Dent d'Alençon is represented, page 62.

*The Aiguille de Dru, Chamouny,*

Represents this extraordinary pyramid of granite, as seen in going to the source of the Arveiron; the mountain behind it is the Aiguille Vert, one of the highest pinnacles in the Alps; it is connected with the Aiguille de Dru by a narrow ridge of rocks, which cannot be seen in this view. The Glacier de Bois, which is seen descending into the valley, is a continuation of the Mer de Glace.

*The Gibbon-Horn.*

This view of the mountain, south of L'Hopital, is merely intended to give a faithful outline, representing