

resemble the South Bolivian lakes, that only exist as such in the rainy season. One fish only is found in Lake Poopo, and it is believed to be identical with *Orestias Agassizi*, var. *inornata*, from Lake Titicaca. Two species of Copepoda are found in the lake, viz. *Boeckella propensis* and *B. occidentalis*.

#### LAKES CONNECTED WITH RIVERS FLOWING DIRECTLY INTO THE OCEAN

It has been pointed out that the meteorological conditions which generally prevail over inland drainage areas are high barometric pressure, winds blowing from off land and from colder to warmer regions, dry atmosphere, bright sunshine, few clouds, and low rainfall—consequently the maximum of insolation and terrestrial radiation.

Contrasted  
with inland  
drainage  
areas.

In contrast to these conditions we have those that usually prevail over the catchment basins which pour their drainage waters directly into the ocean—namely, low barometric pressure, winds blowing directly from off the ocean and from warmer to colder regions, cloudy skies, high humidity, and abundant rainfall. In the summer months of the northern hemisphere winds commencing near latitude 30° South blow home on Southern Asia as the well-known south-west monsoon of these regions. The winds of this monsoon distribute a larger rainfall over a larger portion of the earth's surface than occurs anywhere else at any season, and this rainfall is also largely increased by the mountains which lie across the path of these rain-bearing winds. Many similar, if less striking, instances can be pointed out in other regions of the world, so that in the areas now to be considered there is usually a more or less abundant rainfall; consequently all hollows or basins in the topography of these regions are filled to the rim with lakes. The outflowing rivers from these lakes ultimately, and in some instances relatively rapidly, cut down barriers, or fill up the lake-basins with detrital matter. The water in these lakes is continually being renewed, and is always fresh and drinkable. For such reasons these lakes are more uniform in character, and are probably on the whole less interesting, than those of the inland drainage areas. The salts dissolved out of the land-surfaces are borne directly into the ocean, and, accumulating there, tend to alter the composition of sea-water salts. We will review these lakes in the following order:—Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand.

EUROPE.

Europe shows in many ways a similarity to North America in climatic, as well as in structural and topographical, features. From Scandinavia and Finland, which correspond to the Laurentian Highlands in America, extensive ice-sheets spread over the adjacent lands