in geologically recent times, advancing to the south and south-eastward, leaving the land in the Scandinavian peninsula and Finland dotted with lakes, similar in origin to those north of the lake-belt in North America, and creating a new land-surface in the northern plain of Germany by covering it with glacial deposit. The ice-sheet reached to the base of the Thuringian Forest, Erzgebirge, Sudetes, and Northern Carpathians. On the southern side of the Alps an independent sheet of glacier-ice passed down the valleys, and deposited terminal moraines far out in the valley of the Po. On the northern side the ice spread across the whole of the middle plateau of Switzerland, at least half-way across the range of the Jura, and far eastward to the neighbourhood of Linz on the Danube; while to the west a glacier passed down the Rhone valley, and deposited a great terminal moraine where Lyons now stands. Among the most important evidences of this ice-era are extensive morainic deposits, either in the form of bottom moraines or terminal moraines. Such deposits abound mostly where the ice-sheets were beginning to thin out, as in the North German lake-plateau, and numerous lake-basins have been formed by inequalities in the deposition of such morainic matter. These lakes are generally of small size, and occupy either circular depressions, long narrow basins, or broad shallow basins, very irregular in outline, lying in gently undulating ground.

England.

The most important lakes in England are those of the Lake District in Cumberland, all of which are valley lakes and occur at a comparatively low level. They were bathymetrically surveyed by Dr H. R. Mill and others in the years 1893 and 1894.[1]

The lakes of the English Lake District may be divided into two main types: the shallow and the deep. The former type includes only Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite Water, of which the average depth is only 18 feet. The latter type, the shallowest of which has a mean depth of 40 feet (Haweswater), comprises all the other lakes.

The fact that Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite are separated by an alluvial plain so low that their waters mingle in heavy floods shows that they may be regarded as one lake, and their configuration suggests that they may have been shallowed by glacial accumulations. Both are drained by the Derwent River, which enters the Solway Firth at Workington.

Derwentwater is a little over 2 square miles in area, nearly 3 miles in length, and has a maximum depth of 72 feet and a mean depth of only 18 feet. It lies at an elevation of 244 feet above sea-level, but this figure was given for 1893, when the level of the lake

[1] See Mill, "Bathymetrical Survey of the English Lakes," *Geogr. Journ.*, vol. vi. pp. 46, 135, 1895.