

was lower than ever previously recorded; the greatest recorded range in the level of the water amounts to $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The volume of water contained in the lake was calculated at 1010 million cubic feet, and there is a great wealth of water-plants.

Bassenthwaite Water lies 223 feet above sea-level, and covers an area exactly equal to that of Derwentwater, viz. 2.06 square miles, but it is one mile longer. The maximum depth is 70 feet, the mean depth 18 feet, and the volume of water is estimated at 1023 million cubic feet. It receives the drainage from Derwentwater and Thirlmere.

The second, or deep, type of lakes in this district are long and narrow, sometimes winding like Ullswater, sometimes slightly curved like Wastwater and Haweswater, and generally lie in long narrow valleys with steeply sloping sides, the slopes being continued under water with equal steepness, and terminating in a nearly flat bottom.

Buttermere and **Crummock Water**, 329 and 321 feet respectively above sea-level, form a double lake in much the same manner as Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite. The plain separating the two, three-quarters of a mile in length, is absolutely flat, and lies across the mouth of the lateral valley of the Mill Beck, which flows from the east and then turns abruptly northward to the lower lake, Crummock. Buttermere and Crummock Water are connected by a small stream which has been pushed over by the alluvium brought down by the Mill Beck close against the steep slope on the western side. Buttermere is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, has an area of only 0.36 square mile, a maximum depth of 94 feet, a mean depth of 54 feet, and the volume of water is estimated at 537 million cubic feet. Crummock Water is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, has an area of nearly 1 square mile, a maximum depth of 144 feet, a mean depth of 87 feet, and the volume of water is estimated at 2343 million cubic feet. The outflow from Crummock Water is by the River Cocker, a tributary of the Derwent River.

Ennerdale Water may be looked upon as a combination of the deep and shallow types of lake; the best example in Great Britain being Loch Lomond. Ennerdale is a deep narrow lake, widening and becoming shallower towards its outlet, the Eden River. It lies 368 feet above sea-level, has an area of over 1 square mile, a maximum depth of 148 feet, a mean depth of 62 feet, and the volume of water contained in it is estimated at 1978 million cubic feet.

Wastwater, lying at the base of Scafell Pike and Scafell, 200 feet above sea-level, has an area of over 1 square mile, and is the deepest of all the Cumberland lakes, having a maximum depth of 258 feet, a mean depth of 134 feet, and the volume of water it contains is estimated at 4128 million cubic feet. The outflow is at the south-west end by the River Irton, a tributary of the River Esk.