

and their depth is far more striking when considered in proportion to their size. Yet in none of the Welsh lakes is the depth sufficiently great to bring any part of their bed below the level of the sea, as is the case in some of the English lakes; for while the latter, with the exception of Haweswater, lie at an elevation of less than 500 feet, the majority of the former are situated at a much higher level.

All the different stages in the existence of lakes are exemplified amongst those found in Carnarvonshire, and traces of old lakes, which have been gradually filled up by the sediment brought down by the inflowing streams and converted into flat meadows, are abundant in the district. Dr Jehu discusses the question of the origin of the Welsh lakes very fully, and comes to the conclusion that, while a few may be retained in whole or in part by morainic barriers, the majority probably lie in true rock-basins.

Llyn Glaslyn, 1971 feet above sea-level, the highest of the Snowdon lakes, is about a third of a mile long by one-sixth of a mile wide, has a maximum depth of 127 feet, and contains about 59 million cubic feet of water.

Llyn Llydaw, 1416 feet above sea-level, receives the overflow from Glaslyn, and is drained by Afon Glaslyn. It is rather more than a mile in length by about a quarter of a mile in breadth, has a maximum depth of 190 feet, and contains approximately 409 million cubic feet of water.

Llyn Cawlyd, 1165 feet above sea-level, the deepest of the lakes sounded by Dr Jehu, drains to the Conway. It is over a mile and a half long by about a quarter of a mile wide, has a maximum depth of 222 feet, a mean depth of about 110 feet, and contains about 941 million cubic feet of water.

Llyn Dulyn, which drains into the valley of the Conway by the Yr Afon Dulyn, is almost as deep as Llyn Llydaw, and is situated 1747 feet above sea-level. It is about one-third of a mile in length by one-quarter of a mile in breadth, has a maximum depth of 189 feet, and is estimated to contain about 156 million cubic feet of water.

Llyn Cwellyn is situated in a valley to the west of Snowdon, at the very moderate altitude of 464 feet above sea-level, and is drained by the River Gwyrfa. It is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length by about half a mile in breadth; the maximum depth is 122 feet, and the volume of water contained in the lake about 713 million cubic feet.

Llyn Padarn and **Llyn Peris**, two lakes about 340 feet above sea-level at the foot of the pass of Llanberis, appear at one time to have formed a continuous sheet of water, but are now separated by an alluvial flat made up of material brought down by tributary streams. The distance from the lower end of Llyn Padarn to the head of Llyn