

Lough Erne.—The River Erne issues from Lough Gowna on the borders of the counties of Longford and Cavan, and after passing through Lough Oughter merges into Upper and Lower Lough Erne, whence reissuing it flows into Donegal Bay at Ballyshannon. The united length of the two loughs and the connecting river is about 60 miles, the distance between the loughs being about 5 miles. The area of the Upper Lough is 15 square miles, and it has a maximum depth of 89 feet. It lies almost 2 feet above the Lower Lough, and is studded with islands to such an extent that there is scarcely any open water. The Lower Lough is about 149 feet above sea-level, has a maximum depth of 226 feet, and covers an area of 43 square miles.

Lakes of Killarney, three in number, all connected, and draining by the River Laune to Dingle Bay, are much frequented by tourists on account of the beauty of their surroundings. The largest, called Lower Lake or Lough Leane, has an area of not quite 8 square miles; the Middle or Muckross Lake, separated from the Lower Lake by a narrow peninsula, has an area of a little over 1 square mile; and the Upper Lake, 5 feet above the other two, and connected with them by a stream known as the Long Range, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, has an area of only two-thirds of a square mile.

The lakes of Scandinavia are very numerous, occupying in Norway Scandinavia. 4 per cent. of the surface, and in Sweden as much as 8 per cent.¹ Many long rivers, broken by picturesque waterfalls, and with numerous lakes in their courses, cross Sweden from west to east. Helland² cites the lakes of the northern portion as examples of true rock-basins excavated by ice action, but many are probably retained by drift barriers.

Lake Hornafvan, the largest of these, is a narrow sheet of water, very irregular in outline and 70 miles in length. It lies at an elevation of 1394 feet above sea-level, and has an area of nearly 93 square miles. The maximum depth is 725 feet, the mean depth 253 feet, and the volume of water is estimated at 777,040 million cubic feet.³ The outflow is by the Skelleftea River to the Gulf of Bothnia.

The depression of the great lakes lies to the south of the plateau of Southern Sweden, and contains four large bodies of water: Lakes Vener, Vetter, Hjelmars, and Mälars.

¹ The portion of the surface of Europe covered by lakes is 0.5 per cent. (see Yngvar Nielsen in Mill's *International Geography*, ed. 2, p. 199, London, 1907).

² "Die glacielle Bildung der Fjorde und Alpenseen in Norwegen," *Pogg. Annal.*, Bd. cxlvi. p. 538, 1872.

³ The measurements given for the European lakes (except length and breadth) are taken mostly from Halbfass, "Die Morphometrie der europäischen Seen," *Zeitschr. Ges. Erdkunde Berlin*, Jahrg. 1903, pp. 592, 706, 784.