

numerous littoral and bottom forms. More than one thousand species of plants and animals are noted, the numbers being approximately equal.

**Lake Fertö** (or Neusiedler See), in the extreme west of Hungary, 370 feet above sea-level, is so extremely shallow (maximum depth 13 feet, mean depth not averaging 3 feet) that it sometimes evaporates completely in very dry years, as it did in 1865. It is refilled by the waters of the Danube when the river rises sufficiently high to force back the sluggish stream of the Hanság, which communicates with Lake Fertö through the Hanság swamp on the east, now for the most part under cultivation. The lake is 18 miles in length, by from 4 to 7 miles in breadth, and sometimes attains an area of 130 square miles.

**Lake St Moritz, etc.**—The River Inn, a tributary of the Danube rising in Switzerland, has a chain of lakes near its source, viz. Lake St Moritz, Lake Campfer, Lake Silva Plana, and Lake Sils, which have been referred to as typical illustrations of the lakes sometimes associated with river capture. The upper portion of the Engadine, the valley of the Inn, is of such a breadth as would appear to indicate a great river, the source of which must be miles away.<sup>1</sup> Instead of this there flows through the valley a small stream with a succession of lakes threaded on it. At Maloja the valley itself, still broad and deep, suddenly ends with a steep descent into the Val Bregaglia, through which the River Maira flows. The slope of the Val Bregaglia being much steeper than that of the Inn, the River Maira gradually cut its way back, and appropriated more and more of the territory which once belonged to the Inn. The Val Marozzo, now called the Upper Maira, and the Val Albigna were once tributaries of the original Upper Inn, but have been carried off into Italy by the victorious Maira. Hence the Upper Engadine is from the first a broad valley, because it represents part of the course of a stream which has lost its head-waters. Before this change the flow of water down the main valley was sufficient to carry off the materials brought down by the lateral tributaries, but, since the head-waters have been cut off and carried away into Italy, this is no longer the case; hence the lateral streams have built up dams across the valley, thus creating a chain of lakes. Johnson,<sup>1</sup> on the other hand, says there is reason to believe that the lakes occupy basins of glacial origin. The three lakes Campfer, Silva Plana, and Sils formerly constituted a single body of water which was ultimately divided by the growth of deltas deposited by side streams, and Lake Sils is at

<sup>1</sup> Lubbock, *Scenery of Switzerland*, p. 453, London, 1896.

<sup>2</sup> D. W. Johnson, "Hanging Valleys," *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, vol. xli. p. 665, 1909.