

present in process of being divided into two parts in the same way. The tributary streams enter the main valley of the Inn at points well up on the valley sides, and their waters fall abruptly in cascades to the main stream below. Such "hanging" valleys are of common occurrence in Switzerland, and are regarded as a reliable indication of glacial erosion in the main valley.¹

In Transylvania many small lakes owe their salinity to the presence of rock-salt in the district, and may contain as much as 25 per cent. of common salt. In the Medve Lake,² the largest of the group near Szováta, the area of which is 0.01 square mile, with a maximum depth of 34 metres (112 feet) and an average depth of 10 metres (33 feet), observations on the temperature gave the following results. At the surface, where there is a superficial layer of fresh water, the temperature varies with that of the atmosphere, and in summer is 68° to 86° Fahr. (20° to 30° C.); below the surface the temperature rises gradually, and at a depth of 1.32 metres (4¼ feet) reaches its maximum of 133° Fahr. (56° C.). Below this it again falls, and is 86° Fahr. (30° C.) at a depth of 5.32 metres (17½ feet). The conversion of the solar rays into heat in the salt layer depends on the fresh-water layer on the surface.³ This phenomenon also occurs in other Hungarian salt lakes, as well as in Wallachia and elsewhere, and in the lagoons found on parts of the shore in Norway (see p. 580).

Scutari Lake (or Skader), situated half in Montenegro and half in River Bojana. Albania, at an elevation of 20 feet above sea-level, drains into the Adriatic by the River Bojana, which enters the sea at the boundary-

¹ Davis, "Glacial Erosion in France, Switzerland, and Norway," *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, vol. xxix. p. 273, 1901; Davis reviews the previous writings on hanging valleys on pp. 311 *et seq.*

² See *Scot. Geogr. Mag.*, vol. xviii. p. 317, 1902; vol. xx. p. 216, 1904.

³ In this connection Professor Kaleczinsky (see "Ueber die ungarischen warmen und heissen Kochsalzseen als natürliche Wärme-Accumulatoren, sowie über die Herstellung von warmen Salzseen und Wärme-Accumulatoren," *Földtani Közlemény*, Bd. xxxi. p. 1 (sep.), 1902; "Ueber die Akkumulation der Sonnenwärme in verschiedenen Flüssigkeiten," *Math. u. naturw. Berichte aus Ungarn*, Bd. xxi. p. 1 (sep.), 1904) conducted a series of observations on tubs sunk in the ground and filled with various saline solutions, each tub bearing a superficial layer of fresh water, while a tub of fresh water served as a control. In the latter it was found that the warmest layer of water was the superficial one, which never reached a higher temperature than 86° F. (30° C.). In all the other cases the conditions were the same as in the salt lakes, *i.e.* the highest temperature was never observed at the surface, but in the lower layers. Kaleczinsky believes that similar conditions prevailed in geological times, and that the layers of salt obtained in salt-mines form as it were a kind of geological thermometer. Thus he believes that the rings of anhydrite well known in salt-mines have been deposited in summer when the temperature of the water was high, while the deposits of rock-salt took place in winter when the temperature of the water was low.