with the Jurassic sea to have been in the west and north-west, through the basin of the Congo. According to Cunnington, this theory is supported neither by geological nor palæontological evidence, and he considers that in the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to put forward a convincing theory that will fit the facts of the case.

Lake Kivu lies at an altitude of about 4829 feet above sea-level, about 100 miles north of Lake Tanganyika, into which it drains. The lake is 60 miles long by 30 to 40 miles broad, and more than 600 feet deep; the area, including islands, is about 1100 square miles. It is roughly triangular in outline, the longest side lying to the west. Its waters are charged with saline matter to such an extent that the shores have become incrusted with a substance containing a high percentage of magnesium carbonate. Samples of this incrustation were examined under the direction of Professor Wynne, and only traces of calcium salts were found to be present. A calcareous tufa is found on the lake-floor deposited round vegetable debris, and also incrusting pebbles and reed-stems on the shore-line. The nodular incrustation is very hard, and was found on analysis to contain 28·65 per cent. calcium oxide and 12·66 per cent. magnesium oxide.[1]

Lake Leopold II. is described by Stanley[2] as a shallow depression in the lowland portion of the Congo basin caused by sudden subsidence. It discharges by the Ufini River into the Kasai, a tributary of the Congo.

Stanley Pool is an expansion of the Congo, about 25 miles long by 16 miles broad. The pool is a great cup-like basin with an incomplete rim formed by sierras of peaked mountains ranging on the southern side from 1000 to 3000 feet in height. The pool contains seventeen islands of some note.

Lake Nyasa.—The only great lake of this system, Lake Nyasa, River Zambesi. drains into the Zambesi by the Shiré River. It extends from 9° 29′ to 14° 25′ South, or through nearly 5 degrees of latitude, and measures 350 miles along its major axis, which is slightly inclined to the west of north, while the greatest breadth, occurring near the middle of its length, is 45 miles. The total area is 14,200 square miles. It lies in a very long and relatively narrow valley, the surface of the lake, which is 1645 feet above sea-level, being far below the general level of the surrounding country. The depth of the lake seems to vary in accordance with the steepness of the shores, increasing from south to north. The greater part of the northern half shows depths of over 200 fathoms, while a maximum depth of 430 fathoms (2580 feet) was

[1] See Moore, *The Tanganyika Problem*, p. 84, London, 1903.
[2] See *The Congo and the Founding of its Free State*, pp. 435 *et seq.*, London, 1885.