

Lakes of this description are generally salt or brackish. In truth, they may more justly be described as *inland seas*: such are the Caspian Sea, the Aral Sea, and the Dead Sea. Lakes Balkh, Tchad, Titicaca, and Celano are fresh-water reservoirs.

Finally, there are lakes into which and out of which no river flows. Generally, they occupy the craters of extinct volcanoes, and originate in an accumulation of the rain-waters. The evaporation being compensated by the heavy rains, the level of these lakes does not sensibly alter. The most singular of the lakes formed in this manner is Lake Pavin, in Auvergne; but the Lakes of Albano and

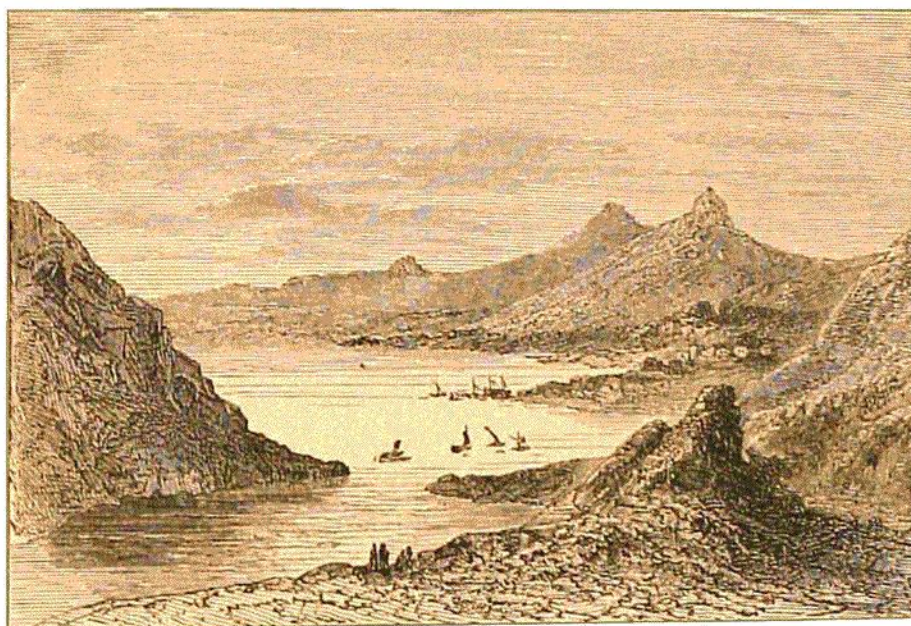


FIG. 195.—PONDS OF BERRE, NEAR MARSEILLES, FRANCE.

Avernus, in Italy, and numerous basins in the district of the Eifel, have a similar geological origin.

Lakes there are which communicate directly with the sea, and might, perhaps, be more justly designated gulfs. On the continent they are called *lagunes*. Sometimes they are formed by the sea; sometimes by the embouchure of a river. [To this category belong the romantic lochs that break the outline of the west coast of Scotland, as Loch Fyne, the Holy Loch, Loch Long, and the Gair Loch; and certain Irish *loughs*, as Lough Swilly.] We may also refer to the lagoons of Venice and Comacchio; the three Haffs of the Baltic; Lake Maelar in Sweden; the ponds of Berre, near Marseilles,