Constituents (except where otherwise stated)	Caspian Sea		Indertsch Lake (Gobel)	Great Salt Lake, Utah (O. D. Allen)	Elton Lake, Kirghis Steppe (H. Rose)	Dead Sea, from a depth of 185 fathoms
	Near mouth of R. Ural (Gobel)	At Baku (Abich)				
Chlor. of Sodium .	3·673	8·5267	239·28	118 628	38·3	78·554
" Magnesium	0·632	0·3039	17·36	14·908	197.5	145·897
" Calcium .	0 013 (MgCO3)	. .	. .	. .	. .	31·075
" Potassium	0·076	trace	1·01	0·862 (excess Chlorine)	2·3	6·586
Brom. of Magnesium	trace	. .	0 05	. .	. .	1·374
Sulph. of Calcium .	0·490	1·0742	0·42	0·858	. .	0·701
" Potassium	0·171 (CaCO3)	0·0554 (CaCO3)	. .	5·363	. .	. .
" Magnesium	1·239	3·2493	3·46	9·321 ($NaSO_4$)	53·2	. .

Deposits in Salt and Bitter Lakes.—The study of the precipitations which take place on the floors of modern salt lakes is important in throwing light upon the history of a number of chemically-formed rocks. The salts in these waters accumulate until their point of saturation is reached, or until by chemical reactions they are thrown down. The least soluble are naturally the first to appear, the water becoming progressively more and more saline till it reaches a condition like that of the mother-liquor of a salt work. Gypsum begins to be thrown down from sea-water, when 37 per cent of water has been evaporated, but 93 per cent of water must be driven off before chloride of sodium can begin to be deposited. Hence the concentration and evaporation of the water of a salt lake having a composition like that of the sea would give rise first to a layer or sole of gypsum, followed by one of rock-salt. This has been found to be the normal order among the various saliferous formations in the earth's crust. But gypsum may be precipitated without rock-salt, either because the water was diluted before the point of saturation for rock-salt was reached, or because the salt, if deposited, has been subsequently dissolved and removed. In every case where an alternation of layers of gypsum and rock-salt occurs, there must have been repeated