



FIGURE 2.—Sketch map of Lake Wakatipu showing relevant geographical details, the line of greatest depth (— — —), and the transversals used for calculating “the normal curve”. Every fifth transversal is referenced; the number on the left being a reference number, and the number on the right (times  $10^{11}$  sq. cm.) being the area of the surface of the lake between the transversal and the Kingston end of the lake (i.e., the quantity  $x$  in the text). Alongside transversal 5 is a sketch describing  $b(x)$  and  $h(x)$ .