

feet from the eastern shore. The last sounding indicates a very steep slope in this position, equal to 1 in 1·9, and off the western shore further north a similar steep gradient is indicated by a sounding of 36 feet taken about 100 feet from the shore, equal to 1 in 2·8. The soundings reveal, further, an ill-defined shallow ridge, running in a north and south direction across the wide portion of the loch, covered by less than 30 feet of water, with deeper water on both sides. The area of the lake-floor covered by less than 25 feet of water is about 23 acres, or 64 per cent. of the entire area of the loch. Loch nan Eun was surveyed on July 2, 1903; its elevation above the sea could not be determined from bench-mark, but, estimated from spot-levels, its elevation must be about 2575 feet. There is evidently very little variation in the level of the surface of the water, since no drift-mark indicating a higher level could be seen, and a fall of a few inches would cease to feed the outflowing burn, which forms a waterfall a few yards from the loch, the top of the fall being at nearly the same level as the loch.

Temperature Observations.—The temperature of the surface water on commencing the survey at 10.30 a.m. was 50°·0, and a series of temperatures taken at noon in the deepest part of the loch gave the following results:—

Surface	...	...	..	.	.	...	50°·8 Fahr.
25 feet	...	..	.	...	...	..	50°·5 „
45 „	.	...	..	.	..	..	49°·8 „

Lochs Craiglush, Lowes, Butterstone, Clunie, Drumellie, Rae, Fingask, White, Black, and the Stormont lochs form a connected series of lochs all draining into the Lunan burn, which flows into the river Isla shortly before its junction with the river Tay; they all contain pike and perch, and trout also are taken in Lochs Craiglush, Lowes, and Drumellie. The group nearest the source of the Lunan burn consists of Lochs Craiglush, Lowes, and Butterstone.

Loch of Craiglush (see Plate XXIX.).—The Loch of Craiglush is situated in Drumbuie wood near Dunkeld, and is almost surrounded by trees. Its shores are weedy, and where the Lunan burn enters there is a large grassy flat formed of material brought down by the stream. It trends in a north-east and south-west direction, and is over half a mile in length, with a maximum breadth of over a quarter of a mile, the mean breadth being nearly one-fifth of a mile, or 32 per cent. of the length. Its waters cover an area of about 70 acres, or over one-tenth of a square mile, and it drains an area of about $5\frac{3}{4}$ square miles—an area 52 times greater than the area of the loch. Over 50 soundings were taken, the maximum depth observed being 44 feet. The volume of water contained in the loch is estimated at 49,079,000 cubic feet, and the mean depth at 16 feet, or 37 per cent. of the maximum depth. The