

rowing stirred up the mud everywhere, the depth probably not exceeding 2 feet. More than two-thirds of the superficial area is overgrown with weeds, there being a very little open water of a black colour. Neither inflow nor outflow was seen, but a drain was cut at some remote time to conduct the water to the south-west, where it joined the burn flowing from Stormont Loch to the Lunan burn. The loch does not now rise to overflow, and the water is stagnant, but looks clearer than that in the Stormont Loch.

The term Stormont Lochs is sometimes applied to the group of small lochs in this neighbourhood, including Loch Bog (or Stormont Loch), Monk Myre, Hare Myre, Black, White, Fingask, and Rae. Myriads of water-fowl breed on these lochs, and ducks of several species were nesting on the artificial island in Stormont Loch at the time of the survey.

Stormont Loch (see Plate XXX.).—Stormont Loch (or Loch Bog) lies immediately to the east of Hare Myre. It is a stagnant bog in a flat country, surrounded by woods and fields, and it receives no water except rains. It rarely rises high enough to overflow, but in February, 1903, it did so, the outflow being artificial and leading to the Lunan burn. The water is turbid, light brown in colour, and dense with animals—so much so that the tow-nets could only be used for a very short time. About half the area of the loch is unapproachable on account of weeds, and the other half is very uniform in depth (2 to 3 feet), and free from weeds. The keepers say that the mud on the bottom is of great depth, 18-foot poles having been sunk in it, and that it has accumulated greatly of late years. It is said that within the memory of old men now living there was a depth of 17 feet near where the boat-house was built (of which the remains are still visible). Stormont Loch is about two-thirds of a mile in length, and one-third of a mile in maximum breadth, the mean breadth being over one-sixth of a mile, or 27 per cent. of the length. Its waters cover an area of about $74\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the maximum depth of 3 feet was observed in several places near the eastern shore. The volume of water is estimated at 4,867,000 cubic feet. It was surveyed on June 22, 1903, and its elevation above the sea was determined by levelling from bench-mark as 168·1 feet, which is identical with the level when visited by the Ordnance Survey officers on June 26, 1900. The temperature of the surface water at 1 p.m. on June 22, 1903, was 64°·0.

Monk Myre (see Plate XXX.) —Monk Myre lies about half a mile to the east of the Stormont Loch, but it flows in the opposite direction by the Monkmyre burn into the river Ericht; there are no inflowing burns. It is surrounded by flat grassy country, and is divided into two portions by a narrow constriction, through which it is now impossible to