

In the middle of the loch towards the north end is a mud islet 2 or 3 feet in length and a few inches above the water. Sir Patrick Keith Murray tried to drain the loch, but failed, and subsequently a rough dam was built at the outflow. The burn flowing from Lochan Uaine to Loch Turret passes among a series of very perfect moraine mounds. Lochan Uaine is a small shallow loch, about one-seventh of a mile in length, and covering an area of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a maximum depth of 10 feet. The volume of water is estimated at 678,000 cubic feet, and the mean depth at $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Nearly 40 soundings were taken, but some of them have been omitted on the chart for lack of space. The deeper water occurs near the northern end, to the north-west of the mud islet, to the south-east of the islet the depth is under 5 feet. About 80 per cent. of the lake-floor is covered by less than 5 feet of water. Lochan Uaine was surveyed by request on the same day as Loch Turret, June 9, 1903; from spot-level, its elevation above the sea is about 1520 feet. The surface temperature at 2 p.m. was $67^{\circ}\cdot 0$.

Pond of Drummond (see Plate XXXII.).—The Pond of Drummond, within the policies of Drummond Castle, near Crieff, is a pretty artificial loch, well stocked with trout, but strictly preserved; it flows into the river Earn. It trends east and west, and is two-thirds of a mile in length, nearly one-third of a mile in maximum breadth, the mean breadth being one-fifth of a mile, or 31 per cent. of the length. Its waters cover an area of about 91 acres, and it drains an area four times greater, or over half a square mile. Sixty soundings were taken, the maximum depth observed being 12 feet. The volume of water is estimated at 20,157,000 cubic feet, and the mean depth at 5 feet, or 43 per cent. of the maximum depth. The length of the loch is about 300 times the maximum depth, and 700 times the mean depth. The Pond of Drummond is, on the whole, very shallow; it is only in the small narrow portion at the east end that the depth exceeds 8 feet, the maximum depth of 12 feet having been found in the extreme north-eastern angle of the loch near the outflow. Nearly 99 per cent. of the lake-floor is covered by less than 10 feet of water. It was surveyed on June 18, 1903, but its elevation above the sea could not be determined, because of inability to find bench-mark. The water in the loch was very low, the wooden jetty at the boathouse being 2 feet above water. The temperature of the surface water was $60^{\circ}\cdot 0$.

Loch Monzievaird (see Plate XXXII.).—Loch Monzievaird (or Ochertyre), within the grounds of Ochertyre, near Crieff, flows into the river Earn; it contains pike, carp, and perch, but few, if any, trout. Its shores are said to be all reclaimed moorland, wooded and high on the north side, grassy slopes with scattered trees on the south side. The large island near the north-eastern end of the loch is covered