

the surface above sea-level could not be determined. It was at the time of the survey (November 2, 1906) 2 feet higher than Loch Bradan, which was estimated to be 990 feet above sea-level.

The surface temperature was  $43^{\circ}0$  Fahr., or  $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  less than that of Loch Bradan on the previous day.

*Loch Bradan* (see Plate XXXVII.).—A small loch, situated high up among the hills, 4 miles west of Loch Doon. The rough moorland surrounding the loch rises more steeply on the south. The shores are stony, with a few exposures of rock. The length is nearly one mile, and the maximum breadth, in the middle of the length, a quarter of a mile. The bottom is nearly flat, with a maximum depth of 8 feet, and a mean depth of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Many banks of stones and single boulders project above the surface. The area is about 82 acres, and the volume 16 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, and includes Lochs Cornish and Lure. The water of Girvan enters at the west end of the loch, and flows out northward from the north-east corner. Two other large burns enter on the south side, one of them coming from Loch Breckowie.

No bench-mark could be found near the loch. The level was estimated at about 990 feet above the sea on November 1, 1906.

The temperature was  $44^{\circ}5$  Fahr. throughout.