

the many islands there are numerous large boulders projecting above the surface of the loch. The surface on October 25, 1906, was 264·6 feet above sea-level, and fully 16 feet higher than Mochrum Loch; the elevation found by the Ordnance Survey on April 15, 1893, was 264·2 feet above the sea. The temperature was 48°·0 Fahr. throughout.

Mochrum Loch (see Plate XLI).—The Mochrum Loch, the largest in the basin, is situated nearly midway between the towns of Wigtown and Glenluce. It is of very irregular form, with rocky shores and many rocky islets, the largest of which are covered with trees. Westward to Castle Loch stretches flat boggy moor, on the east is cultivated ground and woods. The length is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the greatest breadth nearly one-third of a mile. The depth is very low (mean 7 feet, maximum 13 feet), the bottom in the open parts of the loch nearly flat or gently undulating. The area is about 230 acres, or one-third of a square mile, and the volume of water 68 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area, including Castle Loch, is about 4 square miles. The only considerable feeder is the burn coming from Castle Loch. The Water of Malzie issues from the east side of the loch, and flows some 5 or 6 miles in an easterly direction to join the river Bladenoch. On the date of the survey, October 24, 1906, the surface was 248·15 feet above sea-level; the elevation determined by the Ordnance Survey on March 27, 1893, was 247·7 feet above the sea.

The temperature was 48°·4 Fahr. at the surface, and 48°·0 at 10 feet.