

The superficial area is about 125 acres, and the drainage area about  $6\frac{1}{4}$  square miles. The maximum depth of 33 feet is centrally situated, the mean depth being estimated at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and the volume of water at 68 million cubic feet. About 40 per cent. of the lake-floor is covered by less than 10 feet of water, while a still larger area (about 46 per cent.) is covered by water between 10 and 20 feet in depth. The loch was surveyed on July 17, 1903, the elevation being 413·85 feet above the sea; the water was high at that time—about 3 feet above the normal. The Ordnance Survey officers found the elevation to be 415·6 feet above sea-level on August 23, 1894. The temperature of the water was practically uniform throughout, varying only from  $59^{\circ}\cdot3$  to  $59^{\circ}\cdot7$  Fahr.

*Lochenbreck Loch* (see Plate XLIV.).—This is a small quadrangular loch lying between Loch Skerrow and Woodhall Loch, distant a little over 2 miles from the former, and a little under 2 miles from the latter, into which it drains. The length from north-west to south-east is nearly half a mile, and the maximum breadth over a quarter of a mile. The superficial area is about 39 acres, and the drainage area over half a square mile. The deepest part lies towards the eastern shore, off which the maximum depth of 15 feet was found. The mean depth is estimated at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and the volume of water at 13 million cubic feet. When surveyed on July 21, 1903, the elevation was 651·1 feet above the sea; the water might rise about 2 feet above, and fall about a foot below, that level. The Ordnance Survey found the elevation to be 650·7 feet on April 5, 1894.

*Woodhall Loch* (see Plate XLIV.).—This is an elongate loch about 2 miles west of the river Dee, and about 6 miles north-west of Castle Douglas. On the eastern side of the loch are cultivated fields bounded by low grassy hills with few trees. The shores are largely of gravel, with boulders and exposed rock in places, but are mostly hidden by weeds. The loch trends nearly north and south, but with the axis slightly curved, the shore-line being much indented, and is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length. The maximum breadth is about one-third of a mile, and the mean breadth about one-seventh of a mile, the superficial area being about 168 acres, or a quarter of a square mile. The drainage area is nearly 9 square miles, including that of Lochenbreck Loch. The maximum depth of 49 feet was found towards the northern end. The mean depth is estimated at nearly 20 feet, and the volume of water at 144 million cubic feet. The loch was surveyed on July 28, 1903, the elevation being 172·65 feet above the sea; the water was low at that time, and might rise 3 or 4 feet higher, a drift-mark being observed 2 feet above the surface. The elevation was 174·3 feet above sea-level on August 4, 1894, when visited by the officers of the Ordnance Survey. The outflow is a broad stream flowing first northward, then eastward to join the river Dee. The basin is, on the whole, simple, the contour lines being continuous, but the longitudinal section shows one