

The mean depth is $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the volume of water 8 million cubic feet. The outflow is by a small burn flowing out over rock northward to the Blackmark burn. The loch was surveyed on July 29, 1903, when the elevation was 864·5 feet above the sea, as compared with 864·7 feet observed by the Ordnance Survey on May 15, 1894. A drift-mark was noticed a foot above the water.

Lochrutton Loch (see Plate XLVI.).—A fair-sized loch used for the supply of water to the town of Dumfries, which lies about 5 miles to the north-east, while Milton Loch in the Urr basin lies about 3 miles to the west. It trends nearly north and south, and is three-quarters of a mile in length, with a maximum breadth across the middle of half a mile, the mean breadth being a quarter of a mile. The superficial area is about 129 acres, and the drainage area exceeds 3 square miles. The maximum depth of 58 feet was observed off the central part of the western shore, in close proximity to the islet called Dutton's cairn; but the deep water is of very limited extent, the loch as a whole being flat-bottomed in character, varying in depth from 10 to 15 feet. In fact, two-thirds of the lake-floor is covered by water between 10 and 20 feet in depth, while only 4 per cent. is covered by more than 20 feet of water. The mean depth is estimated at 13 feet, and the volume of water at 73 million cubic feet. The loch was surveyed on May 1, 1905, when the elevation was 305·7 feet above the sea, as compared with 305·2 feet determined by the Ordnance Survey on November 6, 1893. The temperature of the water was $48^{\circ}\cdot 0$ Fahr. throughout.

Lochaber Loch (see Plate XLVI.).—A small, picturesque loch less than 2 miles south-east of Lochrutton Loch. The stony shores are wooded, and the surrounding hills steep, the outflow at the north-western angle being artificial. The loch is sub-triangular in outline, and over half a mile in length from north-west to south-east, the maximum breadth across the centre a quarter of a mile. The superficial area is about 52 acres, and the drainage area exceeds a square mile. The maximum depth of 55 feet was observed towards the south-eastern end, the mean depth being estimated at $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the volume of water at 47 million cubic feet. The loch is simple in conformation, but the deeper water lies towards the southern end, the northern portion being shallow and weedy. About 71 per cent of the lake-floor is covered by less than 25 feet of water. The loch was surveyed on May 4, 1905, but the elevation could not be determined; on January 16, 1894, the Ordnance Survey found it to be 298 feet above the sea. Temperatures in the deepest part gave $48^{\circ}\cdot 2$ Fahr. at the surface, and $47^{\circ}\cdot 0$ at 45 feet.

Loch Kindar (see Plate XLVI.).—This picturesque loch is situated about a mile inland from the Solway firth, at the mouth of the river Nith. The shores and islands are stony, the latter probably moraine mounds.