10 -feet basin is continuous, and about a mile in length, approaching comparatively close to the east end. The maximum depth of 23 feet was observed immediately to the east of the central constriction, the depth in the narrows being 14 feet, and in the large western expansion the greatest depth is 19 feet. The volume of water is estimated at 69 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at 10 feet. The area draining into the loch is about $5 \frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The survey was made on June 29,1903 , when the elevation was $194 \cdot 6$ feet above the sea; the Ordnance Survey map gives 196.0 feet, but the date when levelled is not indicated. A drift-mark was observed 3 feet above the water, which might fall perhaps a foot lower, giving a range in level of about 4 feet. The water was very dirty and green in colour, and nearly uniform in temperature, the readings at the surface and at 10 feet being $61^{\circ} \cdot 9$ Fahr., at 15 feet $61^{\circ} \cdot 8$, and at 20 feet $61^{\circ} \cdot 5$.

Balgavies Loch (see Plate LI.) is situated less than half a mile to the east of Rescobie Loch, and about 5 miles from Forfar. The length is half a mile, and the width nearly uniform, 250 to 300 yards, the superficial area being about 52 acres, of which about 60 per cent. is covered by less than 10 feet of water. The deepest part lies near the east end, where the maximum depth of 32 feet was recorded, but there is an isolated basin in the south-western portion of the loch with a greatest depth of 18 feet. The volume of water is estimated at 22 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at $9 \frac{3}{4}$ feet. Balgavies Loch drains directly an area of two-thirds of a square mile, but since it receives the overflow from Rescobie Loch, the total drainage area is about 6 square miles. The loch was surveyed on June 29, 1903, when the elevation was $19+5$ feet above the sea; the Ordnance Survey map gives $195 \cdot 1 \cdot$ feet, but the date when levelled is not indicated. A drift-mark was observed 2 feet above the water, which might fall a foot lower. Serial temperatures were taken in the deepest part of the loch, with the following results:-


There was a range of $10^{\circ}$ throughout the body of water, the upper 10 feet being practically uniform, while between 10 and 21 feet there was a fall of $6^{\circ} \cdot 6$, and between 20 and 30 feet a further fall of $3^{\wedge} \cdot 3$.

