

Loch of Harray (see Plate XC.).—The Loch of Harray, the largest in the islands, lies immediately to the north of the Loch of Stenness. The axis runs nearly north and south. The southern portion is elongate, with undulating shore-line; the northern part bifurcates into two broad inlets, giving the whole loch the approximate form of the letter Y. The surrounding land is undulating and everywhere low. The east side is principally farmland—there are extensive wet meadows (as at Kirk Ness)—moorland, and here and there low cliffs of gravel or rock. The Bridge of Brogar is built on the rocky barrier separating the Loch of Harray from the Loch of Stenness. The length, measured in a straight line, is $4\frac{2}{3}$ miles, and the greatest breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The mean breadth is three-quarters of a mile. There are many islands, extensive shoals, and isolated stones. The bottom is flat, and the mean depth is about 9 feet. The greatest depth, 14 feet, occurs nearly in the narrowest part of the loch. The superficial area is $3\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, and the volume of water 951 millions of cubic feet.

The area of country draining into the loch is about 45 square miles. The largest streams are the Burn of Hourston, draining several small lochs, and entering the Loch of Harray at the north end, and the Burn of Netherbrough, flowing in at the east side. The outflow at the Bridge of Brogar is, in certain states of the tide, converted into an inflow. There was always a current out or in during the survey, but there was never a measurable difference of level. The surface was 3.6 feet above sea-level on August 21, 1903. The temperature was $55^{\circ}0$ Fahr. both at the surface and at a depth of 14 feet.

Though there is a free ingress of water from the Loch of Stenness, and the shores of that loch are overgrown by marine algæ close up to the Bridge of Brogar, the brackish water entering the Loch of Harray appears to be insufficient to have much effect on its biology. No sea-weeds were seen on the east side of the Bridge, the water was fresh to the taste, and the ordinary fresh-water plankton animals were present.

Loch of Bosquoy (see Plate XC.).—A small loch of rhomboid form near the north-east corner of the Loch of Harray, into which it drains by a short mill stream controlled by a sluice. It is surrounded by boggy meadowland. There are many islets of reeds in the western part of the loch. The length is two-thirds of a mile, and the breadth nearly one-third of a mile. The greatest depth is 5 feet near the north shore and east end. There is a considerable flat-bottomed area 4 feet deep. The mean depth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the area about 65 acres, and the volume 7 millions of cubic feet. There is a considerable drainage area ($3\frac{1}{4}$ miles) chiefly on the Hill of Milldoe (734 feet) on the east, from which the Corriall burn flows. Where it enters the loch the stream is known as the Burn of Layaw. The level was estimated at 36 feet above sea-level.

Loch of Sabiston (see Plate XCI.)—This small loch in the Harray basin, also known as the Loch of Housby, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the