

west to east, where the maximum depth of 7 feet is found. The mean depth is $4\frac{1}{3}$ feet, the area about 149 acres, and the volume 28 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is about a square mile. The outflow is by Mill burn, a quarter of a mile long, issuing from the south-west corner of the loch. The surface was 13·9 feet above sea-level on August 17, 1903, and the surface temperature was 58°·5 Fahr.

Loch of Swannay (see Plate XCIII).—The Loch of Swannay (or Swona, or Swanna) is a large loch of elliptical form, in the extreme north of Pomona, at Costa head. It is surrounded by moorland, in part cultivated. The shores are paved with flat stones. Under Costa hill are ranges of crags. The Muckle Holm island is stony, and there are many stony shoals, especially south of the island, and along the west shore. The length is 2 miles, and the greatest breadth two-thirds of a mile. Around the Muckle Holm the bottom is irregular and shoaly. South of the island is a considerable flat of 8 feet deep. North of the island is a large flat-bottomed basin, gradually deepening from 12 feet to 16 feet near the north end. The mean depth is $9\frac{1}{4}$ feet, the area about 603 acres, or nearly one square mile, and the volume 242 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is fully 5 square miles. A small burn enters at the southern end, and the Swannay burn flows out at the north-west corner, over a dam with a sluice, which is now disused. There is rock in the stream at the outflow. The bottom is visible to a depth of 8 or 10 feet, and is stony, with little or no deposit of mud. The surface was 134·55 feet above sea-level on August 31, 1906. The temperature at the surface was 57°·7 Fahr., at 15 feet 57°·0.

Loch of Boardhouse (see Plate XCIII).—The Loch of Boardhouse, which, in accordance with the Orcadian custom of naming a loch indifferently from any conspicuous feature in its neighbourhood, also receives the appellations Loch of Birsay, Loch of Twatt, Loch of Kirbuster, Barony Loch, and perhaps yet others, is a large and broad loch in the parish of Birsay, about half a mile east of the village of that name. It lies amid fields gently sloping up from the shore, with patches of moorland. Ravie hill, on the south-west, and Kirbuster hill on the north-east, are heather-topped hills of no great elevation. The shores are stony, and so shallow that they are difficult to approach in a boat—the grass slopes come quite to the water's edge, with hardly any beach. The only rock seen was at the original outflow. The length is 2 miles, and the greatest breadth near the eastern end two-thirds of a mile. The bottom is flat, and gradually deepens from 5 feet at the north-west end to the maximum depth of 9 feet close to the east end. The mean depth is 6 feet, the area nearly a square mile, and the volume 150 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is $13\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The Kirbuster burn, a fair-sized river, enters at the east end. From the north-west corner the Birsay burn flows