

somewhat more than half a mile westward, and enters the sea at the village of Birsay. On August 30, 1906, the surface was 50·85 feet above the sea. The temperature was 57°·3 Fahr. throughout.

*Loch of Hundland* (see Plate XCIII.) is a triangular loch of moderate size, lying between the larger Lochs Swannay and Boardhouse. The land is higher on the east, where Hundland hill rises to 150 feet above the surface. The west side is low moor. The shores are stony, and there are many stony islands and shoals. The bottom, paved with flat stones, is visible at depths of 4 to 5 feet. In the deepest part of the loch are large beds of *Potamogeton*, reaching the surface from a depth of 7 feet. The length from north to south is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and the greatest breadth slightly exceeds half a mile. The bottom is flat, and in the great central portion varies between 5 and 7 feet in depth. The maximum of 7 feet occurs in a narrow strip near the eastern shore, in the widest part of the loch. The mean depth is about 4 feet, the superficial area nearly half a square mile, and the volume 51 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is large, including the Durka dale, a glen about 5 miles long, and measures  $9\frac{1}{4}$  square miles. The Kirbuster burn flows from the south-east corner to the Loch of Boardhouse through a grassy flat. Rock is seen in the bed of the stream at the bridge carrying the public road. On September 1, 1906, the surface was 89·7 feet above sea-level. The temperature was 62°·0 Fahr. throughout.

*Loch of Skail* (see Plate XCIV.) is a small loch on the west coast of Pomona, half a mile south-east of the Bay of Skail. It is of triangular form, and broadest at the west end. It lies amid stony fields, and a boggy flat intervenes between the loch and the Bay of Skail. Through this the outflow goes by a small burn, utilized as a mill stream. Some rock is seen on the northern shore and close to the outflow. The island in the centre is artificial, formed of flat stones, and measures about 20 yards across. The length is nearly one mile, and the maximum breadth half a mile. The bottom is flat and covered by a yellowish mud. The western bay is filled with reeds. The maximum depth is 4 feet, the mean depth 2 feet, the area a quarter of a square mile, and the volume 14 millions of cubic feet. The loch drains an area of one square mile.

On August 29, 1906, the surface was 26·9 feet above sea-level, and the temperature was 58°·6 Fahr.

*Muckle Water* (see Plate XCI.) is a narrow straight loch, lying at a considerable elevation (322 feet) among the hills, in the island of Rousay. The shores are rocky on the western side of the loch. The south shore in the eastern half is a high bank of peat. There is a broad stony beach. The length is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and the breadth nearly a quarter of a mile. It is a simple basin, gradually deepening from the west end