mile; there are no feeders of any importance, and the Twatt burn conveys the overflow into Bixter Voe.

On July 17, 1903, the surface was 77·9 feet above sea-level; on October 24, 1877, the Ordnance Survey officers found it to be 78·7 feet. The surface temperature was 54°·8 Fahr.

Loch of Collaster (see Plate C.) is a very small triangular loch, lying 1 mile north-west of Aithsting church. It measures fully one-third of a mile from north to south, by one-fifth of a mile broad at the north end. It is very shallow, the maximum depth of 10 feet being near the north end. It receives on the west the Burn of Shunalittle from Loch Shunalittle. The Twatt burn carries the overflow to Kirkhouse Water (not surveyed), whence the Burn of Quinigill issues, and, joining the Twatt burn from the Loch of North-house, enters Bixter Voe. The superficial area is about 25 acres, the mean depth nearly 6 feet, and the volume of water 7 millions of cubic feet; three soundings in the maximum depth of 10 feet were taken near the northern end. It drains an area of less than half a square mile. The height of the loch above sea-level could not be ascertained.

On July 14, 1903, the surface temperatures was 53°·0 Fahr.

Loch of Strom (see Plate CII.) lies 5 miles due north of Scalloway, and is one of the longest lochs in Shetland, but is very narrow. It is a tidal loch. Its axis runs nearly due north and south. The valley in which it lies is here very narrow, and the hills which bound it slope steeply into the loch. On the east the hills are higher and covered with heather, and rock shows at many points on the lake-shore; on the west the lower hills are rugged and covered with grass; rock shows at the promontory called Quoy ness, on the west shore, and at the extreme south end. South of the Strom bridge the west shore is a terrace of gravel with boulders. There is rock at the north end of Strom bridge, and at the sea end of the Strom on the south side. The tide appears to have little effect on the level of the loch, which was 0·5 foot above sea-level on the date of the survey (August 1, 1903), but it must renew the water with sufficient frequency to permit of the growth of fucoids and other marine organisms over the whole of the bottom, even to the extreme north. The northern part of the loch, rather more than half the length, is very narrow; south of Quoy ness is a broader portion. The length is a little over 2½ miles, which slightly exceeds that of the Loch of Cliff, unless the narrow eastern arm is included in the length of that loch. The greatest breadth, one-third of a mile, is just south of Quoy ness.

The Loch of Strom is very shallow. East of Quoy ness, on each side of the narrow island, the depth is only 6 feet, and there is deeper water both to the north and south. In the northern basin, the central part of