

The river-systems, which arise in the most mountainous and magnificent regions of Scotland, may be divided into four principal branches, viz., the Garry branch (the most northerly), the Tummel branch, the Tay branch, and the Earn branch (the most southerly).

(1) The Garry branch rises on the flanks of Beinn Mholach, Beinn Bhoidheach, and Carn Beag an Laoigh, flowing by various streams into Loch Garry, thence by the river Garry into the river Tummel at Faskally, to the north-west of Pitlochry, receiving the waters of the Erochy at Struan, and those of the Tilt at Blair Atholl.

(2) The Tummel branch rises in the Black Mount, the westernmost of the sources of the Tay river-systems, flowing by the river Bà into Loch Buidhe, Lochan na Stainge, and Loch Bà, which receives the outflow from Lochan na h-Achlaise, thence flowing into Loch Laidon, thence into Loch Eigheach—an expansion of the river Gaur—receiving the waters from Lochan Sròn Smeur, and then flowing into Loch Rannoch, which receives the outflow from Loch Ericht, flowing finally into Loch Tummel, thence by the river Tummel into the river Tay at Logierait.

(3) The Tay branch rises on the flanks of Ben Lui (Beinn Laoigh), and flows by the river Fillan into Loch Dochart and Loch Iubhair, thence by the river Dochart into Loch Tay, being joined by the river Lochay at Killin just before entering Loch Tay; the outflow from Loch Tay is carried into the estuary of the Tay by the river Tay, which is joined shortly after leaving Loch Tay by the river Lyon, bearing the outflow from Loch Lyon, and further on (at Logierait) the river Tummel, bearing the outflow from the Garry and Tummel branches, still further on (at Dunkeld) by the river Bran, bearing the outflow from Loch Freuchie, still further on (at Cargill) by the river Isla, and still further on, shortly before reaching Perth, by the river Almond.

(4) The Earn branch takes its rise at the heads of Glen Ogle and Gleann Ceann Droma, the two streams flowing into the west end of Loch Earn, which receives also the waters of the Ample burn, Beich burn, the Vorlich, the Tarken, and other smaller streams; the outflow from Loch Earn passes at St. Fillans into the river Earn, which receives the waters of the Ruchill and Lednock near Comrie, those of the Turret bearing the outflow from Loch Turret, near Crieff, and other smaller streams as it flows eastward to join the Tay at the head of the estuary.

*Loch Ericht* (see Plates XII. and XIII.).—Loch Ericht is a large Highland loch situated partly in Perthshire and partly in Invernessshire, at a high elevation among the Grampians. It is one of the wildest and most magnificent lochs of Scotland, presenting all along its shores scenes of lonely grandeur and sublimity, the mountains rising from the water's edge to great altitudes, their sides scarred by mountain torrents. The surface, when measured by the Ordnance Survey officers in 1872,