

looked upon as a distinct lake, but in the foregoing description the two lakes have been regarded as one. Many temperature observations were taken in Loch Laidon on April 9, 10, 14, 15, and 25, the surface readings varying from $38^{\circ}\cdot 8$ at 5 p.m. on the 9th to $48^{\circ}\cdot 2$ at the head of the loch at 1 p.m. on the 10th—a range of $9^{\circ}\cdot 4$ in the temperature of the water, while the range in the air-temperature during the same period was only 5° (from $45^{\circ}\cdot 2$ to $50^{\circ}\cdot 2$). Two serial temperature observations were taken in the centre of the loch, the first at 5 p.m. on April 9, when the readings were identical ($39^{\circ}\cdot 8$) at the surface and at depths of 5 and 25 feet, the second at 5.20 p.m. on the 10th, when the

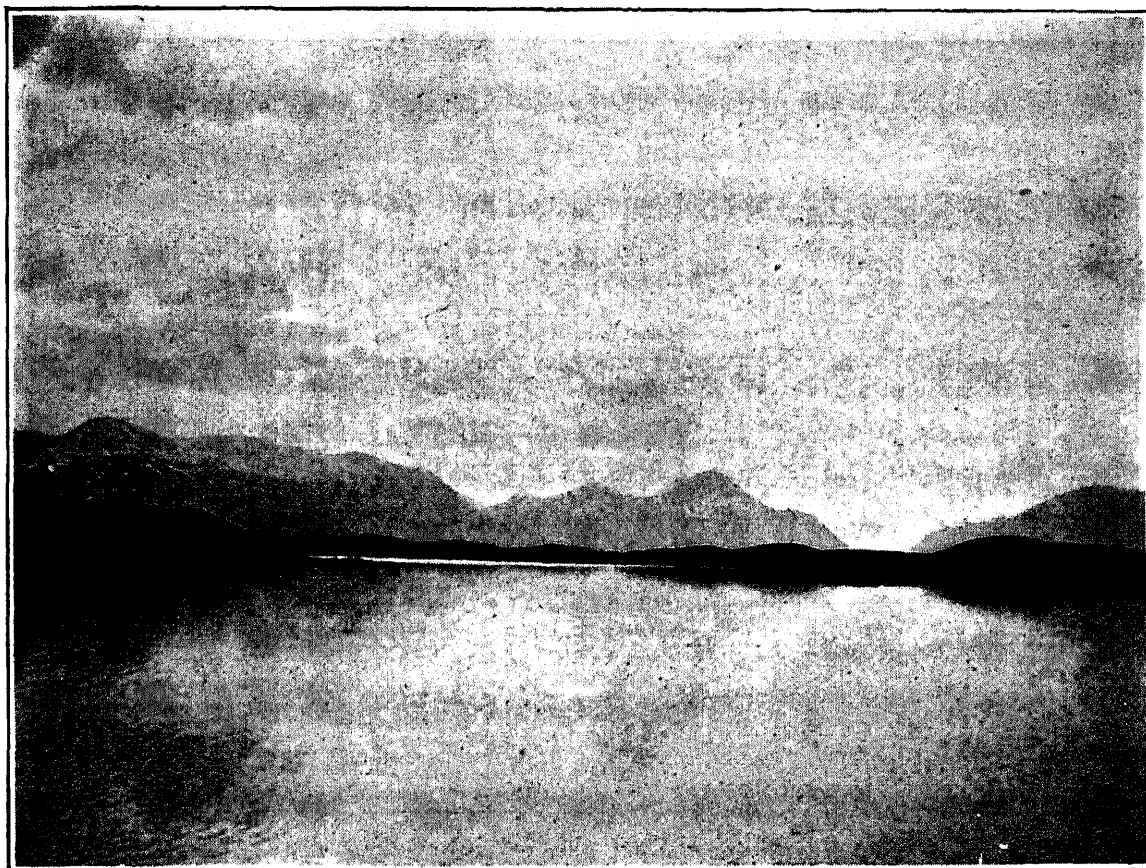


FIG. 18.—LOCH LAIDON.

(*Photograph by Miss Margaret Murray.*)

surface readings were $39^{\circ}\cdot 8$ and 41° , that at 5 feet $39^{\circ}\cdot 7$, and that at 20 feet $39^{\circ}\cdot 4$. The surface temperature in Dubh Lochan on April 14 was $43^{\circ}\cdot 9$.

The western arm of Loch Laidon receives the waters from a small loch (Lochan Gaineamhach) lying about 2 miles to the west. This loch, and the neighbouring one to the north, were visited on May 20, 1903, but, as there were no boats on them, they were not sounded. They were found to be of the same general character as the other lochs of Rannoch Moor—shallow, with stony shores, containing boulders and islets, some of the latter with small trees on them. In Lochan Gaineamhach, weeds were seen only in some very small bays, but in