

(53° at 4 p.m.), the thermometer in 3 feet of water then reading 52°·9, while that in 1 foot of water read 53°·3. The temperature recorded in 1 foot of water was lower than that recorded in 3 feet of water in the forenoon and late evening, but at noon and 1 p.m. it was higher, at 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. it was identical, and from 4 p.m. till 8 p.m. it was higher, the greatest difference recorded being 1°·3 at 9 p.m. (52°·8 at 3 feet, and 51°·5 at 1 foot).

The temperatures taken beneath the surface have been collected together and arranged chronologically in the foregoing table, which may be useful for future reference and comparison. The great majority of them were taken in the small 80-foot basin towards the west end of the loch, while one series was taken near the east end on April 3, and three series were taken towards the middle of the loch, opposite Craiganour, on May 1, 2, and 23. The table shows well the heating up of the water with the advance of summer. The readings taken near the west end in March are all below 39° Fahr.—that is, below the maximum density point, though surface temperatures exceeding 39°, and in one or two cases exceeding 40°, were recorded near the shore during the last days of March. On April 2 and subsequently, the temperature was above that of maximum density (39°·1), but the observations taken near the east end on April 3 showed that the temperature of the water from surface to bottom was just below maximum density point. The water in the small western basin had a temperature under 40° up to April 10, and was practically uniform from top to bottom, but on April 21 and subsequently the temperature rose, and there was a considerable range between the temperature of the upper and lower layers. The water in the main basin had a temperature of 40° at 200 and 300 feet on May 1; on May 2 the temperature was 40°·2 at 200 feet; and on May 23 it was 41°·9 at 100 feet. By the beginning of June the water near the surface had attained a temperature of 50°, and by June 21 that temperature extended down to 50 feet, the upper 10 feet having on that date a temperature of 52°.

*Loch Lyon* (see Plate XXI).—Loch Lyon lies at a high elevation at the head of Glen Lyon, amid grand and mountainous scenery, its waters being carried by the river Lyon into the river Tay a short distance above the mouth of Loch Tay, it contains both salmon and trout. It trends in a north-east and south-west direction, and is extremely simple both in outline and in the conformation of the bottom. It is of nearly uniform width, except for a cone of alluvium, brought down by the river, on the south-eastern shore. It is about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length, with a maximum breadth of over a quarter of a mile, the mean breadth being over one-fifth of a mile, or 12 per cent. of the length. Its waters cover an area of about 236 acres, or over one-third of a square mile, and it drains an area of over  $10\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, an area nearly