

observed about a foot above the water. The surface temperature at 6 a.m. on the date of the survey was $54^{\circ}0$.

Loch Moraig (see Plate XXVIII).—Loch Moraig is an artificial loch, having been originally an old snipe marsh banked up on the south; it flows by a short stream (the Allt Chluain) into the river Garry, between Blair Atholl and Killiecrankie. It is well stocked with fine trout, but the fishing is strictly preserved. The surrounding grassy hills slope gently up from the loch. It trends in a north and south direction, and is very irregular in outline, being widest at the southern end, while the northern end is narrow and filled with weeds. It is over half a mile in length, and over a quarter of a mile in maximum breadth, the mean breadth being over one-tenth of a mile, or 19 per cent. of the length. Its waters cover an area of 37 acres, or about one-seventeenth of a square mile, and it drains an area of over 2 square miles—an area thirty-five times greater than the area of the loch. About 40 soundings were taken, the maximum depth observed being 14 feet. The volume of water contained in the loch is estimated at 8,921,000 cubic feet, and the mean depth at $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, or 40 per cent. of the maximum depth. The length of the loch is 207 times the maximum depth, and 524 times the mean depth. Loch Moraig is on the whole shallow, only four soundings exceeding 10 feet being recorded. The deepest water was found at the southern end near the outflow, the maximum depth of 14 feet being taken about 60 feet from the southern shore, giving a slope of 1 in 4.3; in this place soundings of 12 and 11 feet were also taken, and in the northern half of the loch an isolated sounding of 10 feet was recorded. The area of the lake-floor covered by less than 10 feet of water is about 34 acres, or 92 per cent. of the total area of the loch. Loch Moraig was surveyed on July 7, 1903, but the elevation above the sea was not determined; from spot-levels the elevation is probably about 1105 feet. On the date of the survey the water in the loch was high owing to recent rains, and the embankment was only a foot or two above the loch, so that the water could rise only a very little higher.

Temperature Observations.—On commencing the survey at 11 a.m., the temperature of the surface water was $52^{\circ}0$ Fahr. Temperatures taken in the deepest part of the loch gave the following results.—

Surface ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	$52^{\circ}2$ Fahr.
8 feet .. ..	..	...	..	...	..	..	$51^{\circ}8$,,
14 ,, ... .	..	..	..	..	..	..	$51^{\circ}4$,,

Loch Loch (see Plate XXVIII).—Loch Loch, a good trout loch, and containing char also, is situated amid wild mountainous scenery, the hills on both sides being very steep—Ben-y-gloe on the west, and the precipitous crags of Craig an Loch on the east. Mounds of gravelly morainic debris occupy the greater part of both shores, forming the