Surface		••		••		••	••	59° O Fahr.
10 feet	•	۰.	• •	••	••	•••		58°∙0 ,,
20 ,,					•••	•	•••	52° 5 ,,
30 ,,			•	••	••			50°-2 ,,

This series shows a range of  $8^{\circ}\cdot8$  in the temperature of the water from surface to bottom, there being a fall of  $5^{\circ}\cdot5$  between 10 and 20 feet. Compared with the temperatures taken in Fingask Loch on the same day, this series indicates that the temperature of the upper layers of water was comparable in both lochs, but at 20 feet the temperature was nearly  $3^{\circ}$  lower than at that depth in the larger loch, the position of the great fall in the temperature being nearer the surface in the smaller loch.

Black Loch (see Plate XXX.).—The Black Loch lies immediately to the east of the White Loch, the main road from Perth to Blairgowrie passing between them. Neither inflow nor outflow was observed, but if the water were to rise 6 or 8 feet it might overflow by the channel under the road into the White Loch. It is almost surrounded by woods, and the shores are weedy. It is over a quarter of a mile in length, nearly one-tenth of a mile in maximum breadth, and its waters cover an area of about 8 acres. Nearly 30 soundings were taken, and the maximum depth observed was 7 feet. The volume of water is estimated at 1,611,000 cubic feet, and the mean depth at  $4\frac{3}{4}$  feet, or 68 per cent. of the maximum depth. The loch is almost of uniform depth, only three of the soundings being under 5 feet, and these were near the east end, so that the great body of water is from 5 to 6 feet in depth, the area of the lake-floor covered by more than 5 feet of water being about 5 acres, or 64 per cent. of the total area of the loch. It was surveyed on June 23, 1903, by means of a portable boat lent by Mr. Anderson, carried over from Druidsmere, and the elevation above the sea was determined, by levelling from bench-mark, as being 162.8 feet.

Temperature Observations — The temperature of the surface water in the main body of the loch was  $60^{\circ}$ ·1, while in the eastern portion it was  $59^{\circ}$ ·0. The water in the eastern basin was clearer as well as colder, as though there might be a spring there. Temperatures taken in the deepest part of the loch gave the following results —

Surface	••			•	• •	•••	•••	60° 1 Fahr.
3 feet				•••				60°•0 ,,
4 ,,			••	•••	•••			59 <sup>*</sup> ·8 ,,
5 ,,	•							58-5-,,
6 ,,		•				••		57~1 ,,

showing a range of  $3^{\circ}(0)$  throughout the 6 feet of water

To the south-west of the Black Loch lies Hare Myre, which was visited on June 22, 1903, but could not be sounded because no boat was available. The keeper said it was all shallow, and that the oars when