

moorland, rising little higher than the loch. There are many boulders along the west shore, and no rock was seen except at two spots on the east side. The south end is weedy, and there the Old Mill burn goes out through a boggy flat. Of the two crannogs the southern is covered, and the northern is just seen above the surface. The length is half a mile, and the greatest breadth one-sixth of a mile. The bottom is nearly flat, and the maximum depth of 10 feet is in the centre of the loch. The mean depth is nearly 6 feet, the area 44 acres, and the volume 11 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is about 2 square miles. The surface on October 16, 1906, was 239·1 feet above sea-level, much higher than the elevation found by the Ordnance Survey on May 25, 1893, viz. 234·5 feet. The temperature was 50°·0 Fahr. throughout.

*White Loch of Myrton* (see Plate XXXIX.).—A small loch, within the woods of Monreith park, 1 mile east of the village of Port William in Wigtownshire. The shore where seen is stony. The south end and west side are fringed with dense beds of reeds. The length is a little over half a mile, and the greatest breadth nearly a quarter of a mile. It is a simple basin, and relatively deep. The maximum depth of 40 feet is near the west shore and the north end. The mean depth is nearly 14 feet, the area 51 acres, and the volume 30 millions of cubic feet. The drainage area is three-quarters of a square mile. The Barsalloch burn flows out from the south end, and is controlled by a sluice. On the date of the survey, October 15, 1906, the surface was 98·7 feet above sea-level, or a foot higher than the elevation determined by the Ordnance Survey on May 28, 1894, viz. 97·6 feet. The temperature at the surface was 53°·0 Fahr., and at 36 feet it was 52°·7, or only 0°·3 lower.