

Auchenreoch, Milton, and Arthur. Rising among the hills in the north of Kirkcudbrightshire, the Urr water enters the Rough firth, an inlet from the Solway firth, 2 or 3 miles south of the town of Dalbeattie. Near its source is Loch Urr, and a few miles farther south, at the Haugh of Urr, it is joined by a burn coming from Auchenreoch Loch, while Milton Loch and Loch Arthur drain by the Kirkgunzeon lane into Urr water at Dalbeattie.

*Loch Urr* (see Plate XLIII.).—Loch Urr is a picturesque loch of rhomboid form lying in the moorland about 13 miles north of Castle Douglas; the surrounding hills are highest to the north-east (Bogrie hill, 1416 feet). The shores are of peat and gravel with boulders, rock being seen only on the White isle promontory. It is two-thirds of a mile in length from north-west to south-east, and the breadth a little less, the area being about 106 acres. The basin is simple, deepest towards the east shore, where the maximum depth of 42 feet was found close to Rough island. The contour-lines show that the slope is gentle from the shore to 20 feet, then steeper to the centre. The mean depth is estimated at 12 feet, and the volume of water at 56 million cubic feet. The area drained is about 3 square miles, the only important feeder, Lochurr lane, coming from the north-east, and the outflow is south-westward by the Urr water. The loch was surveyed on July 23, 1903, when the elevation was 624·0 feet above the sea—almost identical with that determined by the Ordnance Survey on June 13, 1894, viz, 623·9 feet. The water was low at the time of the survey, and might rise 2 or 3 feet.

*Auchenreoch Loch* (see Plate XLIII.).—Auchenreoch Loch is a long narrow loch near the village of Kirkpatrick Durham, and 9 miles west of the town of Dumfries. It trends from north-east to south-west, and is a mile in length, with a maximum breadth of nearly one-third of a mile near the southern end, whence it narrows gradually towards the northern end. The superficial area is about 86 acres, and the drainage area nearly 2 square miles. The maximum depth of 34 feet was recorded in two places—(1) near the middle of the loch, and (2) towards the southern end. The volume of water is estimated at 44 million cubic feet, and the mean depth at nearly 12 feet. The loch was surveyed on May 3, 1905, when the elevation was found to be 345·0 feet above the sea—nearly identical with that determined by the Ordnance Survey on August 20, 1892, viz. 344·9 feet. The longitudinal section of the loch is undulate, though the cross-lines of soundings give regular transverse sections. About a quarter of a mile from the northern end, where the loch is very narrow, a depth of only 8 feet was found, with deeper water both to the north and south. The central deep area is of very limited extent, the single sounding in 34 feet being surrounded by much shallower water, the deepest soundings in the vicinity being in 16 feet of water. In the wide southern portion of the loch there is a 20-foot area about 300 yards in length. Of the